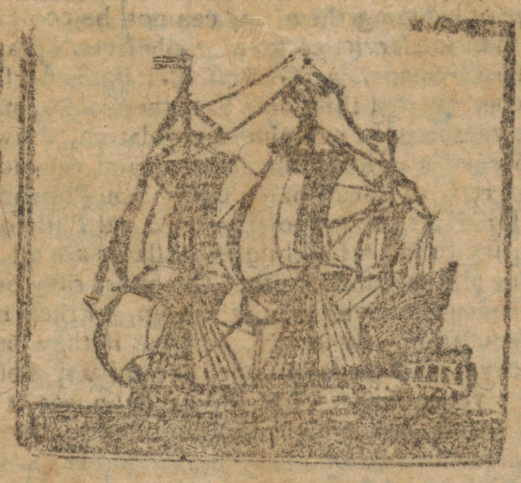
SATURDAY, ISWANWICK JANUARY 1, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER



[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

LEWIS WEISS,
OF PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,
HAS removed to Arch ſtreet, the ſecond or third door below the houſe which is right oppoſite to the gates of the Engliſh Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for tranſfering and aſſuring the property and poſſeſſion of real and perſonal eſtates, ſettlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Caſe and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controverſy, to lay before Counſel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to tranſact buſineſs in foreign countries: Alſo Petitions, Memorials or Addreſſes to Congreſs, and its ſeveral Departments or Committees, to the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, the Preſident in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He alſo tranſlates into Engliſh any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandiſh, and Latin languages. 6.

TO BE SOLD BY
FREDERICK PHILE,
At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-horſe Alley,
A QUANTITY of Salt-Petre, a variety of freſh Medicines, a few kegs of Yellow Ochre ground in oil, ſome White Lead, &c. Alſo, a quantity of Ink Powder.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN,
A few days paſt, out of a Gentleman's houſe,
A LARGE SILVER TABLE-SPOON, made in England; it has the Tower ſtamp on it, and on the end of the handle is engraved a flaming caſtle, the coat of arms of the owner. All ſilver-ſmiths and others, to whom the ſame may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſecure it. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a reward for the diſcovery of the thief, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the ſpoon.
December 27, 1779.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,
At the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the fifth of January, at Five o'clock in the evening,
TWO frame Tenements in Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet; one frame ditto in Second-ſtreet, near Shippen-ſtreet; one Lot of Ground on Higner's Lane, to the weſtward of Paſſyunk Road; a Leaſe of four years to come of eighteen acres of Meadow in Kingſeſſing; a Paint-Mill, &c. Due attendance will be given by
WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Teneriffe WINE and CLARET,
TO BE SOLD BY
MEREDITHS AND CLYMER.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me the ſubſcriber directed and delivered, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the ſtore of ROBERT ROBERTS in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Tueſday the eleventh day of January next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of OLD IRON, in lots of about 200 wt. each. Seized and taken in execution at the ſuit of WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS, againſt JOSEPH FOX, late of the city of Philadelphia, Blackſmith, by
JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.
December 28, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,
Or EXCHANGED for a Negro Wench,
A NEGRO BOY about twelve years of age, very likely and active, and will make an excellent ſervant. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN UP,
A STRAYED brindle COW, of a large ſize, a good deal of white about her, and ſuppoſed to have had not more than three calves; a large piece has been cut off her right ear, nd a deep ſlit cut in the remaining part. She came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Moyamenſing, near Brockden's plantation, about four weeks ago. The owner paying charges may have her again, by applying to
Dec. 29. CHRISTOPHER SLIECK.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Another LETTER to a Clergyman in the country, on the queſtion, Whether the Children of Slaves ought to be held in bondage?

Philadelphia, December 24, 1779.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

ON the 11th inſtant I wrote to you at ſome length, concerning a memorial preſented to the late Houſe of Aſſembly, againſt the bill then depending for the gradual abolition of ſlavery; which bill has been reſumed and publiſhed for conſideration, by the preſent Houſe. According to this, the children of ſlaves hereafter born are to be ſervants for ſuch time only, as may ſuffice to recompence their maſters for their nurture; whilſt, all further importation of ſlaves is to be forbidden. My remarks on this piece are addreſſed to you, becauſe the ſigners were of your county, and moſtly Preſbyterians.

In my letter above mentioned, I gave, as I apprehend, a full anſwer to the authorities for ſlavery, produced by the memorialiſts, from the laws of Moſes; and I endeavoured to ſhew that they can derive no advantage to their cauſe from the ſilence of the New Teſtament. Taking this matter at large, one would be apt to think that examples of law and policy, drawn from the ſtatutes of a people, placed in ſuch ſingular circumſtances as the children of Iſrael were, muſt be very unſuitable to this, or any other State. Yet, it is plain, that the ſuperb pontifical habits of biſhops and prieſts; holy things, holy places, and holy days; the prohibition of lending upon intereſt; tythes; hierarchies and the civil eſtabliſhment of a public faith; and the authority to puniſh all who diſſent therefrom; together with divers other imitations, have been taken from Judaiſm into Chriſtianity, without conſidering the very different genius of theſe religions, as though the law of Moſes were an indubitable warrant for ſuch tranſfers. If Jewiſh precedents avail for this purpoſe, what are we to think of the late Convention of this State, who have reprobated the incorporation of religion, with civil government, as inconſiſtent with liberty; for the bill of rights provides, that "no man ought to be compelled to attend on any religious worſhip, nor to maintain any (religous) miniſtry, againſt his conſent." However, if princes, ſtateſmen and people; if biſhops and councils, have been long bewildered in a maze of errors on this ſubject, we may eaſily pardon the miſtake of theſe memorialiſts, in ſupporting their claim to the perpetual ſervitude of the offſpring of their ſlaves, by citations from the writings of Moſes.

What has been ſaid in my former letter, or in this, concerning the law of Moſes, muſt not be taken as a cenſure on his inſtitutions. I believe they were very wiſely adapted to the purpoſe for which they were made. They were beyond all peradventure, the beſt that the children of Iſrael were capable of in their circumſtances. An inſtance from another quarter will illuſtrate my meaning. When the barbarous nations, who over-ran the ſouth of Europe, in the third and fourth centuries adjuſted with curious accuracy, a ſcale of ſatisfactions or compoſitions to be offered by the offender to the party veſted with the right of redreſſing a murder, or other wrong; this was a happy contrivance of their Princes to aſſuage the deſolations and miſeries cauſed by this ſavage mode of preventing and puniſhing of crimes; and altho it be obvious that this commuting of what we eſteem public offences, was fundamentally wrong, yet it was the beſt regulation which theſe people in their circumſtances were qualified to receive. It was therefore vindicable; it was good for them. * For the right which every man claims and exerciſes of avenging his own wrongs, which is neceſſary, and may be tolerable in a ſtate of nature, or in a very uncivilized ſociety, having been in the caſe of theſe emigrants continued in the more populous countries, wherein they ſettled, this uſage became intolerable in their altered ſituation. Should it be aſked, why did not their rulers provide courts of juſtice to judge and puniſh outrages? I anſwer; theſe people were incapable of ſuch an improvement, as the eſtabliſhment of an umpire to decide their differences. According to their notions, it would have reflected public diſhonour on the party injured, to commit his vengeance to any other hand than his own.§ For they conſidered it, the duty as well as the privilege of the party who was offended, or called by cuſtom to execute revenge, to do it himſelf. Much then was gained to the public, by the preventing or bringing any of theſe petty hoſtilities, often extenſive and laſting, to a period, by the acceptance of a compenſation; as the point of honor did not alway admit of waving the proper ſatisfaction. In fact this practice of avenging injuries, thus exerciſed by individuals, is the laſt of thoſe natural rights neceſſary to be yielded in ſociety, which a people emerging out of a ſtate of nature gives up to the Magiſtrate; of which the perverſe practice of duelling, continued into our times, is, at once, an illuſtration and a proof.

Apply what has been ſaid, to Moſes. He found the Iſraelites in ſo rude a ſtate, as to practiſe private revenge in the caſe of murder. Thus circumſtanced, they muſt have been, morally ſpeaking, incapable of a regular courſe of juſtice, in this particular. He therefore provided cities of refuge, a very inferior relief, for the caſual manſlayer to flee to, as the beſt qualifying of this dangerous mode of puniſhing the offenders, which the nation could bear. Hereby he prudently removed the perſon innocently involved in homicide, from the fight and undiſtinguiſhing reſentment of the relations, until the death of the high prieſt; which was doubtleſs an inconveniency to the unfortunate perſon, ariſing from the want of civilization and a due courſe of juſtice among the Jews. And in the caſe of ſlavery, may we not collect from the conduct of this great legiſlator, that it was expedient for him, in order to induce the children of Iſrael to forbear from reducing their brethren to bondage, to permit them to make ſlaves of ſtrangers, tho' it was wrong in itſelf. For we find, notwithſtanding this indulgence, they were too apt to retain their Hebrew ſervants, in perpetual ſervitude. See Jerem. xxxiv, 8—12. Amos viii. 6. Nehem. v. 8. ‖ By the ſtory of the enſlaving of Joſeph, ſold by his brothers into Egypt, and the ready purchaſe of him by the Midianite merchants, without enquiring into the title of the ſellers, it appears, that the dealers in men, of thoſe days, were as hardened in the ſale of their fellow immortals, as our modern Guinea traders, who ſupply America with negroes. But I proceed to other topics of the Memorialiſts.

Theſe men ſuppoſe, that the emancipation of the young negroes would be an injury to a race ſo indolent and helpleſs, as the Africans, and place them in worſe circumſtances, than their parents; a notion, that can only ariſe from the experience we have of the villifying effects of ſlavery, which without doubt, deſtroy induſtry, care and often times every virtue. Whereas thoſe who would grow up, with the certainty of freedom, would be characters of a very different caſt. This objection, if good for any thing, would alſo juſtify the enſlaving of all poor whites of ſlender underſtandings, and inactive diſpoſitions. It would vindicate the moſt horrid oppreſſion and tyranny; and reproach the great Author of Nature, with having failed in the production of his principal Creature, man.

The fears, expreſſed in the memorial, of the danger that the young blacks, thus ſet free, would run, of being kidnapped to the Weſt India iſlands, or the Southern States; and ſo be reduced to a more cruel bondage, than they would have been born to, if left in ſlavery, deſerves attention; but I ſuppoſe it may be prevented, by the watchful interpoſition of benevolent men, who, it is hoped, will be found in every part; and by the fear of the penalty, which the law has provided, to wit, fine, impriſonment and the pillory; without recurring to the infliction of death, as ordained by the Jewiſh law, on man-ſtealers. In the manner, on which negroes are now held, a ſlave born in this land of liberty, and brought up under that mild treatment, which the practice of Pennſylvania requires of every maſter, is liable to be forced from wife, children, and a good country, to the fartheſt and worſt parts of the earth: Nor is this ſuppoſition, meerly, for many ſuch poor wretches have actually been dragged from this State, and their deareſt connections, to diſtant and inhoſpitable lands.

The difficulties which the grant of freedom to the offſpring of our negroes might occaſion in Carolina, Virginia and other States, where ſlaves abound, have been contemplated, before theſe memoraliſts ſuggeſted them. If any ſuch were likely, the Southern States would be jealous of them. Yet above ten months have elapſed, ſince the Council recommended this meaſure to the Legiſlature, in a meſſage, which was inſerted in the news-papers. And ſoon after, the Bill was publiſhed for conſideration. As the Southern States have Delegates in Congreſs ſitting here, they have had full notice of the deſign, yet no objection on their part has appeared. On the contrary, many gentlemen from the Southward tell us, that perſons of generoſity and liberality in that country, applaud the wiſdom and benevolence of our Aſſembly.

I do not recollect any thing farther, urged by the memorialiſts, that is important. The unjuſt and unprovoked

* Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles 5th.

§ This ſeems to be common to all uncultivated people. In the laws of England before the conqueſt, we find a price ſet for taking away life or other injury, proportioned to every rank in the State, from the King to the ſlave, inclusive. (a) The aboriginal inhabitants of America have generally like notions and practices. The ſavage tho' moſtly implacable in exerciſing private revenge on his wronger, yet ſometimes is appeaſed by a compenſation in homicide; for inſtance, a captive in war ſubſtituted in the place of the ſlain.

(a) Hume's Hiſtory of England.

‖ It ought not to be ſaid, that this great man, acting under divine direction, needed not thus to accomodate his ordinances, to the prejudices and ignorance of his people, for we are expreſſly told that he yielded to this difficulty in allowing of divorce. Mat. xix. 8. and it is probable that poligamy was allowed on the ſame ground. The Jews were dealt with, as moral agents, and as men capable of being influenced by promiſes, threatnings, and ſuch other motives, as determine the human mind, without compelling it.

abuſe which they pour upon the promoters of the Bill, might afford advantage againſt themſelves, but it would be unworthy of ſo good a cauſe to derive benefit from this ſource. What ſiniſter motives, indeed, can thoſe have who labour in ſo diſintereſted and benevolent a buſineſs!

It is very ſuitable, that in a democratical State, as ours is, that there ſhould neither be nobility on the one hand, nor inferior inhabitants on the other: All ſhould be citizens, inveſted with equal privileges, however they may differ, as rich and poor, except thoſe, who by their own fault, ſhall be excluded. To ſuffer ſlavery then to continue in Pennſylvania, when it may be aboliſhed with eaſe, would be a ſoleciſm, contrary to the nature of the Conſtitution. Slaves ever pejorate the citizens of any country. Labour is diſhonorable, when it is generally performed by ſuch baſe perſons. Maſters and their children gradually become lazy, proud, arrogant and cruel to their dependents and inferiors. They fail of that hardineſs of body, which fits for the public defence, and enables the ſoldier to encounter the fatigues and dangers of the camp. In countries where labour depends upon ſlaves, art, invention and genius lie dormant: Every work is performed by main ſtrength. A journey into the Southern States would illuſtrate this beyond any deſcription. A citizen of Pennſylvania or New-England, going into that country, is ſhocked at the train of miſchiefs, moral and political, which are cauſed by ſervitude. How wiſe, theſe things conſidered, would it be for us to put an end to it, whilſt it is in our power! Yet prejudicial and barbarous, as the practice certainly is, we find individuals among us, who are intoxicated with this baneful depreſſion of their fellow-men. What ſecurity in this circumſtance has the State againſt the increaſe and general prevalence of ſlavery, whilſt it is ſuffered to exiſt among us?

Slaves, in a free State eſpecially, muſt be bad ſubjects. Held by violence, they are internal enemies. Some perhaps would have denied this, before the Britiſh army invaded Pennſylvania; but the deſection of the negroes of the moſt indulgent maſters, upon that occaſion, ſhewed what little dependance ought to be placed on perſons deprived of their natural rights. "Slavery, ſays Mr Monteſquieu, is ſcarcely felt as a grievance in a deſpotic State, where the political ſlavery of the whole body takes away the ſenſe of civil ſlavery; but nothing more aſſimilates a man to a beaſt, than living among freemen, himſelf a ſlave. Such men are the natural enemies of ſociety, and their numbers muſt be dangerous." Spirit of Laws, vol, 1 348. Suppoſe that our citizens, taken captive by the enemy, had been tranſported to Aſia, as meditated in 1777 by the Miniſters of George the Third, think what would have been their behaviour under a Chineſe or Perſian maſter?

Servants for life are without motives to induſtry, honeſty and obedience. The whip alone has effect on ſuch debaſed perſons. The incitements of freemen reach not to characters deprived of property and name. By attention to their maſters, indeed they avoid the laſh; but how wretched a reſtraint is mere ſervile fear!

There are few men, that will not allow of moſt of my objections to ſlavery, but the common pretence under which it is vindicated, is the difficulty of getting certain labours performed by freemen. "Sugar," they alledge "would be too dear, if the plants which produce it, were cultivated by any other than ſlaves." But this is meer ſuggeſtion. "There is not poſſibly," ſays Monteſquieu, "that climate upon earth, where the moſt laborious ſervices might not, with proper encouragement, be performed by freemen." However, no ſuch ground of ſervitude can be ſet up in Pennſylvania. Among us no ſervice is required of ſlaves, which is not more generally done by the citizens; nor can the ſervice of theſe people be neceſſary, from the apprehenſion of a future ſcarcity of artificers or labourers, for it is manifeſt, that as ſoon as peace ſhall open a free communication with Europe, emigrants, qualified for every purpoſe, will croud over to enjoy with us, the benefits of liberty and independence.

I ſhall now conſider the effects of this ſcheme on the public, and how far it may effect the intereſt of the owners of the negroe women, likely to be mothers. By the Bill proviſion is made, that the children of ſlaves ſhall ſerve the maſters of their mothers, till the age of twenty-eight years, which is done, as well to recompence the charge of nurture, as to prevent the harſh ſeparation of the infants and their natural nurſes; dangerous to the former, and diſtreſſing to the latter; and to keep the townſhips clear of ſuch of theſe orphans, as otherwiſe the families in which they may be born, might abandon to the Overſeers of the poor. The tables of births and burials in Europe, conſidered with the ſtate of mortality here, make it probable, that one third of the human race die before thirty years; and negroe children are at leaſt as puny as whites. The difference in value between a black child, hereafter to be born in ſervitude, and another to be his own maſter at the age of 28, is very inconſiderable, if computed before their births; for the Bill relates only to infants, yet unborn, eſpecially when allowance is made for the difference between the ſervices of a free-born negroe, till the age of 28, and the drudgery of a ſlave; for certainly liberty improves the human character in whatever condition of life. Indeed in this city, negroes juſt born, are conſidered as an incumbrance only, and if humanity did not forbid it, they would be inſtantly given away. The unnatural ſeparation of mother and child, in this caſe, is ſaid to be practiſed at Boſton. Our citizens were laſt ſummer ſtruck with an advertiſement in the news-papers, of a negroe boy of five months old, ſound and healthy, to be given away; but in this inſtance the mother was dead. The plan for aboliſhing ſlavery, on which the Bill proceeds, would operate very inſenſibly, and yet in 30 or 40 years; few perpetual ſervants would remain; as all importation would be under prohibition. At preſent there may be perhaps 6000 of ſuch in Pennſylvania, and conſequently their offſpring could not exceed 180 per annum, but would probably fall ſhort of that number. Of theſe, at the end of 28 years, there would probably be alive to enjoy their liberty, ſome few above ſixty. What hurtful effect could this trifling handful of negroes, educated with the proſpect of freedom, produce within this extenſive State? But even this annual number would decreaſe in future years. In this liberated ſtate, they might and probably would wander to other countries, which they cannot now do. It is certain, that if ſuch perſons ſhall not be as induſtrious and œconomical as the whites, they will be excluded; like as the lazy and improvident part of the people from time to time are thruſt out of the old ſettlements, and ſent to form new plantations, in the back parts of the State. This is the proper effect of a well regulated police, which ſecures to induſtry her acquiſitions.

But I deny the claim of the family in which the children of ſlaves may be born to their perpetual ſervice. It is true, the Roman Law gives it to them; and on pretence that the expence of bringing them up, can not be compenſated with leſs than the ſervice of their whole lives. Nay, there are modern civilians, as Grotius and Puffendorf, who have not controverted this point. Yet others of no ſmall character have ventured to examine a regulation, drawn from the barbarous practice of the ancients, and to condemn it. For this I refer to Carmichael's notes upon Puffendorf, Locke, &c. Dr. Hutcheſon, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy at Glaſgow, ſays, that "the children of ſlaves are all born free," but he allows, that as other Orphans, they ought to recompence thoſe who bring them up, for their maintenance and education, by ſervice, which, if they be ſound and healthy, may be fully done, he thinks, before they be thirty years of age. Mr. Grove, who was at the head of a diſſenting Academy in England, is of opinion, that "the children of thoſe who have been juſtly enſlaved, (which he thinks malefactors may, but not priſoners of war) ought not to be treated as ſlaves, as they are not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the property of their parents, but the offſpring of God; and that they ought to be diſmiſſed free, when they have performed ſuch ſervice as may countervail the expence of their maintenance and education." Monteſquieu and Judge Blackſtone reject all the grounds of ſlavery, ſet up by the Roman Lawyers, and this of birth in particular. They diſallow of the right of killing captives in war, unleſs in caſe of neceſſity; and thereby take away the only pretence for enſlaving them. They hold, that no man can ſell himſelf, for altho' liberty in this caſe may be valued, as to the buyer, it is byond all price, on the part of the ſeller. Beſides in ſuch a tranſaction, there is no price received; the ſervant and all that he has, immediately paſſing over to the buyer. Such a bargain, beyond all others, is iniquitous, and therefore void. And if neither captivity nor ſale of ones-ſelf, can reduce the parent to ſlavery, much leſs can they reduce the offſpring. Spirit of Laws, B. X. Commentaries on the Laws of England, B. 1, cap. 14.

A very important motive for paſſing this Bill, yet remains to be given. And this is the great comparative ſtrength that Pennſylvania, diſembaraſſed of ſlavery and its train of miſchiefs, would acquire among her ſiſter States. Whilſt Virginia, proud of an immenſe territory, and high population, would find all her exertions enervated by her ſurcharge of baſe inhabitants, this Commonwealth, abounding with hardy, diligent and enlightened citizens, would riſe ſuperior in real and ſolid ſtrength. Here the arts would flouriſh, which cannot be expected, where ſlavery prevails. Eſtabliſhed in peace, liberty and ſafety on a happy ſoil, and in a moderate climate, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, would be a renowned and powerful people.

I ſhall now finiſh with the following remark. That in the early times of chriſtianity, the miniſters of the goſpel took the lead in diſpoſing the world to do juſtice to the bondmen of thoſe days, and in promoting their manumiſſion. And when the rude nations of the north diffuſed ſervitude again through the ſouthern parts of Europe, with divers other barbarous uſages, it was chiefly owing to the pious endeavours of the clergy, then a very ignorant body of men, that civil ſlavery was aboliſhed from Chriſtendom: An effect, which the genuine and proper influence of the religion of Jeſus, whereever it is rightly underſtood and received, will always produce. Mr. Monteſquieu in his ſpirit of laws, declares that "chriſtianity has aboliſhed civil ſlavery in Europe." Dr. Robertſon, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, in his hiſtory of Charles the fifth, ſpeaking of the tranſactions of the 13th century, ſays, "the gentle ſpirit of the chriſtian religion, together with the doctrine, which it teaches concerning the original equality of mankind; as well as the impartial eye, with which the Almighty regards men of every condition, and admits them to a participation of his benefits, are inconſiſtent with ſervitude. But in this, as in many other inſtances, conſiderations of intereſt, and the maxims of falſe policy, led men to a conduct inconſiſtent with their principles. They were ſo ſenſible, however, of the inconſiſtency, that to ſet their fellow chriſtians at liberty, was deemed an act of piety, highly meritorious and acceptable to heaven. The humane ſpirit of the chriſtian religion, ſtruggled with the maxims and manners of the world, and contributed more than any other circumſtance, to introduce the practice of manumiſſion." He adds, "that the formality of manumiſſion was performed in a church, as a religious ſolemnity."

Let me beg of you, dear Sir, to ponder well this ſubject, and join your good offices in favour of this bill. Shew to thoſe you find averſe, the reaſonableneſs and propriety of the deſign of the legiſlature. What! Shall Quakers, who we think have but clouded views of the goſpel, have nearly cleared their ſociety of this opprobrium of America, and ſhall any Preſbyterian continue ſo void of charity and juſtice, as to wiſh and labour for the continuance of it. Incline then, Reverend Sir, the minds of all within your influence, to entertain ſentiments more becoming freemen and chriſtians. Be aſſured, that in doing this, you will obtain laſting honour, and the approbation of your great Maſter, who has done and ſuffered much, to make his followers, "free indeed." I make no apology for the length of my letters; being,

Reverend and Dear Sir, &c.

P. S. It is mentioned, in honour of the memory of the late Dr. Aliſon, of the College of Philadelphia, that led to reconſider the ſubject of ſlavery on occaſion of the bill aforementioned, he has ordered by his will that his negroes ſhould be free. His family could ill afford it, but the good man followed the dictates of conſcience, leaving his widow to Providence.

GENTEEL BOARD and LODGING, for Gentlemen only, in Third-ſtreet, next door to Doctor Hutchinſon's, near the corner of Spruce-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

At the ſign of the George, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A BRIGHT BAY GELDING, fifteen hands high riſing ſix years old, perfectly ſound, and agreeable in all his paces, and ſuitable for the carriage or ſaddle.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

Jack Ketch to * Jemmy Twitcher, Eſq;

STAND forth, Jemmy! and hold up thy hand at the bar of the public. I charge thee with the greateſt of all crimes, that of treacherouſly betraying thy King and country. Stand forth Jemmy, and anſwer, didſt thou not moſt infamouſly betray them by giving them falſe information of the ſtate of the Britiſh navy? Did not thy falſe information prevent the navy from being timely augmented for the defence and ſafety of the Crown and kingdom? Was not thy treacherous information the cauſe, that the fleets of France and Spain now ride maſters of the Britiſh channel? Was not thy falſe information the real cauſe that this nation is now threatened with an invaſion? Stand forth, Jemmy, and tell the nation, what thou haſt to plead in thy defence? What was it that induced thee to betray thy King and country, in a matter of ſuch high importance to the honour of the Crown and welfare of the people? Haſt thou not for ever diſhonoured the Crown, and diſgraced the flag of the Britiſh navy? Speak, man; haſt thou any thing to offer in excuſe of thy intolerable falſhood? Let us hear what thou haſt to ſay in thy defence? Art thou ſilent and doſt thou bid the nation defiance? Doſt thou imagine that the people of England are become ſo corrupted and ſpiritleſs, as not to bring thee to the block for ſuch infamous treachery? Or doſt thou depend upon a corrupt majority in the Houſe to defend thee againſt the hand of juſtice? Or doſt thou intend to ſkulk for ſafety behind the throne of a much injured and miſguided Prince? Do not, Jemmy, flatter thyſelf with any ſuch vain ideas, but be aſſured, the ſharpeſt ax is preparing for thee, and juſtice ſhall be done thee by

JACK KETCH.

* Lord Sandwich.

LONDON, September 10.

Yeſterday the Earl of Sandwich arrived in town from Portſmouth, was afterwards at Court, and laid before his Majeſty a ſtate of the grand fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy. It appears that before their return, they were in great diſtreſs for water and freſh proviſions, which was the reaſon of their putting into that port.

A letter from Gibraltar, July 19, by the way of Liſbon, ſays, "We are now cloſe beſieged on the land ſide, and in ſight of the garriſon is a camp, containing upwards of 30,000 men. This camp was finiſhed in a few days, and is between the Orange grove and the lines, on a very large plain. Not a ſhip can go out from hence, nor any enter. Our troops are continually under arms, and the Dons are expected to make an attack every day; but we ſhall give them a noble doſe of 21 mortars from Will's battery. All our dread is from the ſhipping; could we but have ſome men of war ſent to our relief, we ſhould have no fears left.

The late expedition againſt Poonah, which has failed, coſt the India Company upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

The wound which Admiral Barrington has received by the engagement with the French fleet, is in the left thigh, and it is hoped will not endanger the loſs of his limb as reported.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, September 9.

"You may depend upon it that all reports of Sir Charles Hardy being to be ſuperſeded in command are entirely without foundation: Lord Sandwich and he were frequently together, and the moſt perfect amity and confidence ſeem to prevail between them. Admiral Graves is indeed arrived here, but not for the purpoſe of taking the head command. It was the opinion of Sir Charles that it would contribute much to the facilitating the execution of orders, if the fleet, after the conſiderable reinforcement it will meet with here, ſhou'd be divided into five ſquadrons. Lords Sandwich and Mulgrave were both of the ſame opinion, and Admiral Graves was ſent for to take the command of the fifth diviſion.

The preſent ſituation of the people on ſhore on the Newfoundland fiſhery is deplorable, not having any proviſions at this time to eat, as all the ſhips which have gone from England and Ireland with ſupplies, have been taken by the enemy.—The Surprize man of war, which went with a fleet thither, did not carry one half of them ſafe to that place. At the ſettlement in the bay of Bulls, when the laſt advices came away, they had not a ſack of flour, or a hundred weight of biſcuit left; and unleſs ſome veſſels have gone to them from Ireland, they muſt, by this, be nearly all ſtarved.

So diſtreſſed are government for packets, that two months mails for the Weſt Indies are now lying at Falmouth, though it was advertiſed the beginning of Auguſt, that a veſſel would immediately ſail with the diſpatches for the iſland of Jamaica, and to prevent delay was not to call at the Windward Iſlands.

The trade of the three iſlands which we have loſt in the Weſt Indies within the laſt nine months, amounted in the year 1775 (the firſt of the American war) to nearly a million and a half: Dominica that year exported produce for the Britiſh market to the amount of 310,000l. St. Vincent's upwards of 150,000l. and Grenada to more than a million.

So fallen off is all the trade and reſources of Ireland, that we are aſſured there has not been, for three months, in the Treaſury of that kingdom, a receipt of 50,000l. although the regular amount of that period, has uſually been 300,000l.

On the march of the troops from Bengal to Poonah, they travelled no leſs than 24 miles without being able to get one ſingle drop of water, though the heat of the climate was at that time exceſſive.

The route the Eaſt-India troops had to march from Bengal to Poonah, is upwards of 900 miles; they ſet out with ten thouſand men, only ſix thouſand of which were alive when they ſurrendered.

Advice is received from Vigo, that a fire had broke out at that place, which had reduced near 100 houſes to aſhes, and that ſeveral Spaniſh families, with their effects, had periſhed in the flames.

September 16. The brig Jane, of Maryport, John Brown, maſter, from Gottenburgh, bound to Liverpool, was taken by the Tucker ſnow, Captain Burt, commander, from Dunkirk, Tueſday the 17th of Auguſt, in lat. 57-14. North, diſtant from the Naze 25 leagues. She mounts 18 6 pounders, and keeps in company with the Lady Dunkirk ſhip, mounting 22 6 and 9 pounders. They cruize from 56 to 58 N. lat. The Jane was put into Lochſhile the 27th of Auguſt, having been ranſomed for

900 guineas. The maſter of the Jane gives this account, and further ſays, that there are 14 French, and one Spaniſh privateer in the North Seas.

When Lord Sandwich was at Spithead the other day, he took occaſion to aſk the young Prince "how he liked a ſea life?" "I really don't know (replied his Highneſs) for I have ſeen nothing but a dead calm yet."

The Tiger, Adamſon, from Chriſtianſand to Berwick, is taken, and ranſomed for 180 guineas; and the Endeavour, Scot, from Alloa to Gottenburgh, is taken and ranſomed for 150 guineas, both by the Necker privateer.

A ſhip from the Eaſt-Indies, bound to Suez, is loſt in the Red Seas, on board of which, it is ſaid, was Mr. Chevalier, the late Governor of Chandernagore, in the river Ganges. The letter which brought this intelligence, mentions, that Capt. Waugh, of the Britannia, and ſeven gentlemen, bound to India, were beſet by the Arabs, ſeven miles from Suez, and all murdered.

It is now publicly known, that Sir Charles Hardy's orders were not to fight, but decoy the combined fleets ſo far up the Channel, as for them to engage at the greateſt diſadvantage. This ſpecies of naval conduct, might now be called Britiſh ſpirit for what we know, but it was not reckoned ſo in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

By a private letter from France we are informed, that the troops which had aſſembled along the Northern coaſts, had all embarked on board the tranſports on the 4th inſtant, by an expreſs order from Court two days before.

A pot bellied country fellow having enliſted in one of the new corps, was always reprimanded by the Serjeant when he came to drill, for ſticking out his belly. "Have patience, friend (ſaid the lout) as the Serjeant was preſſing in his gut, ſix pence a day will ſoon reduce it to a level with the reſt."

September 22. Lord M'Cartney, who landed at Rochelle from Grenada, was to go up to Paris, there to be on his parole, we having no officer of his rank, a priſoner here, to exchange for him.

The crop of ſugars growing at Grenada when the French King took it, was all confiſcated to the French King's uſe.

The ſugars that were found in caſks in the ſtores on the Iſland of Grenada are all ordered to be ſent to France to be diſpoſed of, which was not the caſe at Dominica, where they had liberty given to ſend them where they pleaſed, England excepted.

The Hector privateer of Guernſey, Captain Naſtel, has taken the N. S. de Miſericordia, Capt Salvadore Caſſans, from Buenos Ayres to Cadiz —a large ſhip being in ſight, and ſuppoſed to be an enemy, Capt. Naſtel left his prize, taking out of her ſeven cheſts, containing 20 000 dollars, which he brought to Guernſey, with the Spaniſh Captain.

September 23. A letter from on board the Romney, (Sir Lockhart Roſs) dated Portland Road, Sept. 19, ſays, "Contrary winds have drove us in here with the ſquadron. We learn there is no force at Concalle, to which place we were deſtined to deſtroy any thing there might have been there. By two deſerters from St. Malo's, we learn all the tranſports are hauled up but fifteen, which are intended to attack the Iſlands of Guernſy and Jerſey, as ſoon as they received ſome frigates from Breſt: God ſend we may meet with them! The French had 3000 ſick in the combined fleet when they put into Breſt. They have 30,000 men at and near St. Maloes. This is all the news I can gather. We ſail again to-morrow."

A letter from Weymouth, dated Sept. 20 ſays, "Laſt night Sir John Lockhart Roſs put into Portland Road with his fleet, but ſailed again early this morning.——N. B No perſon was admitted from his ſquadron on ſhore.

A letter from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Auguſt 11 ſays, "The 8th inſtant a conſiderable ſquadron of men of war hove in ſight, and appeared off the entrance of Carliſle Bay; three men of war, two frigates, and one ſloop of war, were then lying there, which hove their anchors ſhort a peek, in which ſituation they continued ſeveral hours in readineſs to weigh, in caſe of an action. The enemy laid-to a conſiderable time, performed ſeveral manœuvres, twice drew up in a line, and at the cloſe of the evening diſappeared, and we have not heard of them ſince.

Freſh and lamentable accounts are received of the great diſtreſs both our fleet and armies experience in the Weſt-India Iſlands, for the want of a regular ſupply of proviſions.

The Nancy, Thomas, from Briſtol to Belfaſt, was taken by the Le Commandant French privateer of Dunkirk, and ranſomed for 350l. alſo the Prince of Wales, Gilbert, and ramſomed for one hundred guineas, and ſeveral other veſſels, which were ranſomed for 250l.

The laſt letters from Peterſburgh mention, that her Imperial Majeſty is about eſtabliſhing ſeveral trading companies in different parts of her Dominions, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce.

The Queen Caroline letter of marque, belonging to Mahon, has taken a rich French Turkeyman, which ſhe cut away from under the Caſtle of Eſtapona, a Spaniſh fort between Gibraltar and Malaga, and has carried her ſafe into Minorca.

It is ſaid, that the paragraphs in all the papers of yeſterday, which declared the reſignation of Mr. Alderman Lee, and that the inhabitants of Aldgate had ſolicited Mr. Sheriff Kitchen to ſucceed him, was a fabricated falſehood.

Two forts, which the King's troops had built, and fortified, at a great expence, in Jerſey, have been lately taken by the Americans; notwithſtanding Sir Henry Clinton's vigilance to defend them. General Waſhington occupied Sir Henry's attention, while he detatched General Sullivan againſt the forts, who took them, and has made both the garriſons priſoners. Our troops are now confined to the town of New-York.

We have proſecuted this mad war in America, contrary to the advice of all ſober men, till the nation is exhauſted, and we no longer a match for our natural enemies. If the nation had been betrayed, and ſold to France and Spain, the TRAITORS could not have acted more againſt the honor and intereſts of the country, than the preſent Miniſters and their abettors have done.

Lord Dunganon, eldeſt ſon of the worthy Earl of Beſborough, an accompliſhed young nobleman, and who has alſo a very conſiderable property in Middleſex, and Lord Viſcount Mahon, eldeſt ſon of Earl Stanhope, are talked of amongſt the independent freeholders, as men every way qualified to repreſent them in Parliament.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

By an expreſs from Shrewſbury, we learn, that on Sunday laſt, upwards of one hundred tranſports, convoyed by 3 ſhips of force, ſailed out of Sandy-Hook, and it is ſaid, General Clinton is on board.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, dated Dec. 26.

"The fleet which I mentioned in mine of yeſterday, conſiſting of upwards of 100 ſail, which left New-York the 23 inſt. is the homeward bound trade, under convoy of a 74, and two ſmall ſhips. The tranſports with the troops on board are ſtill at the watering place 50 or 60 ſail, it is conjectured theſe tranſports are waiting the laſt hour for the intelligence by the October packet, which has been expected impatiently ſome time."

N. B. My letter of the 25th mentions the troops to be about 6000, and bound to the Weſt Indies.

*** The Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania meet on Tueſday evening next, at ſix o'clock, at the Council Chamber in the State-houſe, of which the Truſtees are requeſted to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. By order of the Board,

J. B. SMITH.

A BILL for incorporating the German Lutheran Church. Printed for conſideration againſt the next meeting of the Aſſembly, January 19, 1780.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Members of the antient Corporation called and known by the name of "The "Rector, Veſtrymen and Church Wardens of the Ger-"man Lutheran Congregation in and near the City of "Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennſylvania," by their Petition have ſhewn, That in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-five, by the charter of the then Proprietaries, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, they were incorporated by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid; that the firſt Monday in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight was the day in which a general election ſhould have been held of the Officers of the ſaid Corporation, at which time the enemy were in poſſeſſion of this City, and moſt of the Petitioners diſperſed in the country, ſo that no election could be had; that by reaſon thereof, and for other cauſes therein ſet forth, doubts and uneaſineſs have ariſen reſpecting their charter rights; for removing whereof they have prayed for a Law to incorporate and ſecure to them their rights and privileges, with ſuch amendments and improvements as may be found neceſſary.

AND WHEREAS the repreſentations of the Petitioners appear to be juſt and true, and it is highly fit and reaſonable that the prayer of their ſaid petition be granted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Corporation be confirmed and eſtabliſhed as a Body corporate and politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever by the name, ſtile and title of "The Rector, Veſtrymen and Church Wardens of the German Lutheran Congregation in and near the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania;" and the ſaid Corporation is hereby veſted, confirmed and fully eſtabliſhed in all and ſingular the eſtates, rights, privileges and immunities which to them in and by the ſaid charter of incorporation are given and granted, or in conſequence thereof to them of right belong and appertain, or ought ſo to do; ſubject only to the alterations and amendments herein ſpecified and contained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That John Chriſtopher Kunze, the preſent Rector, Henry Keppele, Adam Weaver, Adam Krebs, Daniel Grubb, David Schaffer, Andrew Boſhard, Michael Shubart, Frederick Hagner, Philip Alberti, Andrew Burkhard, Henry Kammerer, and Peter Kraft, the preſent Veſtrymen; and Adam Foulk, Henry Leuthauſen, George Seitz, Frederick Hailer, George Heidel, and Jacob Eckfeld, the preſent Church Wardens, and their ſucceſſors, duly elected and appointed in ſuch manner and form as herein after is directed, be, and they are hereby confirmed, conſtituted and appointed, to be and forever remain the Members of the ſaid Corporation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Henry Keppele, Adam Weaver, Adam Krebs, Daniel Grubb, David Schaffer, and Andrew Boſhard, (being the ſurvivors of the Veſtrymen firſt named in their ſaid charter) ſhall be and continue, and each of them ſhall, without any election, be and continue among the number of the Veſtrymen, ſo long as they behave agreeable to the fundamental articles of the ſaid Congregation and according to the terms of the ſaid charter; and that the ſaid Michael Shubart, Frederick Hagner, Philip Alberti, Andrew Burkhard, Henry Kammerer, and Peter Kraft, ſhall continue alſo to be Veſtrymen; and the ſaid Adam Foulk, Henry Leuthauſen, George Seitz, Frederick Hailer, George Heidel, and Jacob Eckfeld, ſhall continue to be the Church Wardens, until they ſhall be removed in manner following, that is to ſay, one third part in number of the ſaid Veſtrymen (other than the ſurvivors of thoſe firſt named in the charter) being the two laſt named of the ſaid Veſtrymen, and one third part in number of the ſaid Church Wardens, being the two perſons firſt herein named, ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue, and their appointment determine on the ſixth day of January which will be in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; upon which day a new election ſhall be had and held of ſo many others in their ſtead and place by a majority of the perſons met and qualified according to the purport, true intent and meaning of the ſaid charter, to vote and elect as aforeſaid; and on the ſixth day of January in the year following, the ſecond third part in number of the ſaid Veſtrymen, other than the ſurvivors aforeſaid, and Church Wardens, ſhall in like manner ceaſe and diſcontinue and their appointment determine, and a new election be had and held of ſo many in their place and ſtead, in like manner; and on the ſixth day of January then next following, the laſt third part in number of the ſaid Veſtrymen and Church Wardens, ſhall in like manner ceaſe and diſcontinue, and their appointment determine, and a new election be had and held in like manner as herein before is directed; and that in the ſame manner and by the like mode of rotation, one third part in number of the ſaid Veſtrymen and Church Wardens ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue, and their appointment determine, and a new election of the ſaid third part be had and held in manner aforeſaid, on the ſixth day of January in every year forever; ſo that no perſon or perſons, except the ſurvivors of the firſt named Veſtrymen aforeſaid, ſhall be or continue a Veſtryman or Church-Warden aforeſaid, for any longer time than three years together, without being re elected.

Provided always, That whenever the ſixth day of January in any year ſhall happen to be on a Sunday, the day following be taken inſtead thereof, as the day of election; and that the perſons belonging to the ſaid Church, who are in and by the ſaid charter authoriſed and impowered to elect, ſhall and may be at liberty to re-elect any one or more of the Veſtrymen and Church-Wardens, whoſe times ſhall have expired on the day of the ſaid annual election, whenever and ſo often as they ſhall think fit.

Provided alſo, That whenever any vacancy ſhall happen by the death, reſignation or removal of any one or more of the ſurvivors aforeſaid of the firſt named Veſtrymen, an election ſhall be had and held, of ſome fit perſon or perſons in his or their place or ſtead ſo dying reſigning or being removed, as ſoon as conveniently can be done, and that the perſons or perſons ſo elected, ſhall be, remain and continue a Veſtryman or Veſtrymen aforeſaid, ſo long without a new election, as the Veſtryman who ſhall have been choſen at the next preceeding election, and no longer; and that whenever any vacancy ſhall happen by the death, refuſal to ſerve, or removal of any one or more of the Veſtrymen, other than the ſurvivors aforeſaid, or the Church Wardens, an election ſhall be had of ſome fit perſon or perſons in his or their place and ſtead, ſo dying, refuſing or being removed, as ſoon as conveniently can be done; and that the perſon or perſons ſo elected, ſhall be, remain and continue as a Veſtryman or Veſtrymen, Church Warden or Church-Wardens aforeſaid, ſo long without a new election as the perſon or perſons in whoſe place or ſtead, he or they ſhall have been ſo elected, would or might have remained and continued, and no longer. And that in all caſes of a vacancy happening by any one of the means laſt mentioned, the Rector, Veſtrymen and Church-Wardens remaining, or the ſaid remaining Veſtrymen and Church Wardens alone, during any vacancy in the office of Rector, ſhall be impowered to call a meeting of the electors for that purpoſe; ſuch meeting to be notified and publiſhed from the deſk or pulpit of each of the two churches, belonging to the ſaid Corporation, on the preceding Sunday, immediately after divine ſervice, before the Congregation are diſmiſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation ſhall have power to make rules, bye-laws and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and ſupport of the ſaid Congregation, according to the terms of the ſaid charter, Provided always, that the ſaid rules, bye-laws and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and the proviſo or clauſe in the ſaid charter, requiring that the ſame rules, bye-laws and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain, or the laws then in force in the province of Pennſylvania, be and it hereby is repealed, annulled and made void.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-ſecond day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, (*qui tam*, &c.) againſt the ſnow or veſſel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS, with their worms, &c. compleat; the large ſtill contains five hundred gallons, the ſmall ſtill, or refiner, two hundred gallons: They have been but little uſed, and will ſuit for either a molaſſes or a grain diſtillery. Enquire of the Printer.

Owen's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, the Spectator, Dryden's Works, Don Quixotte, and ſundry other Books for ſale. Enquire as above.

TO BE HIRED,

AN elegant and eaſy light WAGGON, with a good pair of HORSES and careful DRIVER. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stables back of the City Tavern; who breaks Horſes to the carriage, ſaddle, &c. and nicks them in a ſafe and eaſy manner. *Philadelphia, December 31.*

Philadelphia, December 30.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday morning the 20th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant girl named JANE SMITH, about five feet ſix inches high, black hair, a down look, remarkably freckled in her face; had on and took with her, a ſtriped ſhort gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, a pair of new ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a new check handkerchief: She ſtole and took with her a dark grey cloak almoſt new, a green bonnet with a white ribbond round it, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a pair of white mitts, and about forty dollars in Continental money. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her in any gaol in this State, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB KEEHMLE.

N. B. The above JANE SMITH is a noted thief, and was concerned in a great robbery in July laſt.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 8th of December, a POCKET BOOK, containing a note with 300 Dollars, and 120 Dollars caſh. Whoever finds ſaid Pocket Book and brings it to the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall receive the above reward. NATHAN BEANS.

260041

A SONG, made by a Dutch Lady at the Hague, for the Sailors of the five American veſſels at Amſterdam. JUNE 1779.

1.

GOD ſave the Thirteen States!
Long rule th' United States!
God ſave our States!
Make us victorious;
Happy and glorious;
No Tyrants over us;
God ſave our States!

2.

Oft did America
Foreſee, with ſad diſmay,
Her Slav'ry near.
Oft did her grievance ſtate;
But BRITAIN, falſely great,
Urging her deſp'rate fate,
Turn'd a deaf ear.

3.

Now the proud BRITISH Foe
We've made, by vict'ries, know
Our ſacred right.
Witneſs at BUNKERS HILL,
Where Godlike WARREN fell,
Happy his blood to ſpill
In gallant fight.

4.

To our fam'd WASHINGTON,
Brave STARKE at BENNINGTON,
Glory is due.
Peace to MONTGOMERY's ſhade,
Who, as he fought and bled,
Drew honours round his head,
Num'rous as true.

5.

Look to SAR'TOGA's plain,
Our captures on the main,
MOULTRIE's defence.
Our catalogue is long,
Of Heroes yet unſung,
Who noble feats have done
F'r Independence.

6.

The melting Mothers moans,
The aged Fathers groans
Have ſteel'd our arms.
Ye BRITISH *Whigs* beware!
Your Chains near formed are,
In ſpite of RICHMOND's care,
To ſound alarms.

7.

Come join your hands to ours;
No Royal blocks, no towr's;
God ſave us all!
Thus in our Country's Cauſe,
And to ſupport our Laws,
Our Swords ſhall never pauſe
At Freedom's call.

8.

We'll fear no Tyrant's nod,
Nor ſtern oppreſſion's rod,
Till time's no more.
Thus Liberty, when driv'n
From EUROPE's States, is giv'n
A ſafe retreat, and hav'n
On our free ſhore.

9.

O Lord! thy gifts in ſtore,
We pray, on CONGRESS pour,
To guide our States.
May Union bleſs our Land,
While we, with heart and hand,
Our mutual rights defend.
God ſave our States!

10.

(In full Chorus.)

God ſave the Thirteen States!
Long watch the proſp'rous Fates
Over our States!
Make us victorious,
Happy and glorious;
No Tyrant's over us;
God ſave our States!

ANOTHER, made by a Dutch Gentleman at Amſterdam, to be ſung by the ſame, on the 4th of July.

1.

GOD bleſs the Thirteen States,
And ſave for ev'r our fates
From Tyranny!
This is the joyful day,
Whereon we glory may,
We ſaw the glitt'ring ray
Of Liberty.

2.

When we King GEORGE abjur'd,
We firſt all wrong endur'd
From Parliament.
It puſh'd with violence
Its Stamp Acts foul pretence,
But loſt all influence
On Government.

3.

Now are our only Laws
Thoſe God and Nature hath
Laid on mankind.
To thoſe our Clerg' adhere;
Our people thoſe revere;
To thoſe alone we here
All Stateſmen bind.

4.

As of one family
All of one mind muſt be,
We'll ever ſing:
We fought for Liberty;
Be Independency
But hereditary,
We want no King.

This is a true copy of two Songs, made at the Hague and at Amſterdam, with a moſt hearty wiſh that they may be a fuel to the precious fire, which is burning in every true American heart.

Atteſt. THE STEADY FRIEND OF AMERICA AT THE HAGUE.

Endure, dear Brethren, what remains of labour,
To get the port of Freedom's heav'nly favour.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees appointed in and by an Act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act "for veſting the eſtate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Truſtees, to diſcharge, "by the ſale thereof or as much as may ſuffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the ſame, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" paſſed at Trenton, in New-Jerſey, the thirty-firſt of May laſt, DO, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, ſituated, lying and being in the townſhip of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey aforeſaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in poſſeſſion of Archibald Auriſon: One other farm containing 420 acres, in poſſeſſion of Joſeph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Teets: Alſo one half of 55 acres, including the town ſpot of Potter's Town. Alſo on Monday the twenty-ſeventh of September now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at the houſe of William Daviſon, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforeſaid, one farm or lot of land, ſituated, lying and being in the townſhip of Alexandria, in ſaid county, containing 261 acres, in poſſeſſion of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in poſſeſſion of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in poſſeſſion of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in poſſeſſion of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in poſſeſſion of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in poſſeſſion of Frederick Jorden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in poſſeſſion of ——— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in poſſeſſion of ——— Hougobout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in poſſeſſion of John Martin. Alſo on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baſkenridge, in the county of Somerſet, and State of New-Jerſey aforeſaid, ſundry lots of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in ſaid county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in ſaid ſwamp: Alſo twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Alſo on the ſixteenth of October now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at ſaid Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-eaſt part of ſaid ſwamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Alſo one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforeſaid eight lots on the north eaſt part of ſaid ſwamp. Alſo on Monday the firſt of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at the houſe commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle Brook in Somerſet county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the weſt branch of ſaid Middle-Brook, between the firſt and ſecond mountain in ſaid county. Alſo on Wedneſday the third of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in ſaid county of Somerſet. Alſo on Monday and Tueſday the fifteenth and ſixteenth of November now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Suſſex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingſton's Tract, adjoining to and lying near ſaid Hackett's Town, in Suſſex county aforeſaid. Alſo on Wedneſday the firſt of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Croſſwicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumſtead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Alſo on the fifteenth of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Britton's tavern in Baſkenridge aforeſaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforeſaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Alſo on the ſixteenth of December now laſt paſt was, agreeably to the ſame Act, ſold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforeſaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforeſaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every perſon who has, by mortgage or otherwiſe, any juſt claim or demand upon the ſaid farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or againſt the ſaid William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and deſired to put in his or her claim to the ſubſcribers, within three months from the date of this advertiſement, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted agreeable to the Act aforeſaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jerſey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in ſaid county.

A DEED from John Malcolm, George Monro, Samuel Patterſon, and John M'Callmont, of the county of Newcaſtle, Gentlemen, dated ſometime about the year 1773, to William Shute, Robert Harris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Daniel Longſtreet, Stacey Hepburn, Peter Sutter, Alexander Graham, John Fox, Alexander Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldall, James Berwick, James Loughead, John Clark, James Fulton, Zachariah Nieman, and Robert Graves, for one fourth part of Martic Forge and 1275 acres of Land in the county of Lancaſter, having been miſlaid or loſt; application is now made by the ſaid Grantees by their Repreſentative to the ſaid John Malcolm, George Monro, and Samuel Patterſon, and the Repreſentatives of the ſaid John M'Callmont, deceaſed, for a new Deed to confirm the premiſes, of which all perſons concerned are notified, in order that if they object to the ſame, they may apply to the ſaid Grantors.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

The SHIP TAVERN and FARM,

On Lancaſter Road. ALSO,

A LOT conveniently ſituated in Germantown, on which there is a good orchard of apple-trees.

The terms may be known by applying to Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SEA COAL MINE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE right to a fourth ſhare, ſituated in the State of Connecticut, in the Townſhip of Middletown, about one mile from the river. The title is indiſputable, and ſmall ſamples of the Coal may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's, oppoſite Roſs's Vendue Store in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where further particulars may be known.

THOMAS BEDWELL.

Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about a month ago, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in the diſtrict of Southwark, a very fine Sorrel HORSE, between five and ſix years old, about fourteen and a half hands and one inch high, without ſhoes, a few white hairs on his forehead, with a long dock and ſwitch tail. Alſo a ſmall Black HORSE, very old, with two white feet and a ſcar, and full of nits. Whoever takes up the ſame, and will bring them to Mrs. FERGUSON, in Front ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, or to JOHN JONES in the diſtrict of Southwark, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Sorrel, and Twenty Dollars for the Black Horſe, and all reaſonble charges.

Juſt received, and to be ſold at

BUDDEN, LAWRENCE AND Co's.

COMMISSION STORE in Front-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of blue and white China, Madeira and Tenceriffe Wine by the quarter caſk, Several boxes of the beſt clayed Sugars, and A quantity of choice Indigo.

They ſtill have a great variety of Merchandize ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are ſome faſhionable ſuperfine Cloths, with trimmings.

FOR SALE,

At HYNMERS TAYLOR's, Upholſterer, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A FEW pieces of the moſt elegant Chintz, both for fineneſs and richneſs of pattern, that has been imported into this country; a handſome mahogany Sopha on braſs caſtors; a mahogany four poſt Bedſtead; a field ditto; a four poſt painted Badſtead, with cornices and calico furniture; a feather Bed and Bolſter for ditto, in good condition; two mahogany pole Fire-ſcreens; ſome Chairs, Matraſſes, and common Beds.

N. B. All kinds of Goods ſold on Commiſſion.

WANTS A PLACE,

As CLERK, either in a Public or Private Office,

A YOUNG MAN, who hath acted in that capacity for ſeveral years in this city, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended for ſobriety, honeſty and induſtry. A few lines directed to Z, and left with the Printer, will be regularly attended to.

Eaſt-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, Dec. 13.

WAS taken up near the Continental Yard in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a white Mare, thirteen hands high, between twelve and thirteen years old, with ſeveral black ſpots on her back; ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder with ſome marks which cannot be known. The owner proving property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM HANAH, on Lancaſter Road, near the Spread Eagle.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, a middle ſized brindle COW, with a blemiſh in one of her eyes, a ſtar in her forehead, one of her horns ſawed, part of the way ſtraight, about an inch from the point; ſhe is heavy with calf. Whoever can give any information of ſaid Cow ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward by applying to JEREMIAH ANDREWS, Jeweller, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

December 12, 1779.

HENRY KEPPELE, Senior.

HATH for SALE, as formerly, at his Store in Market-Street, Wine, Sprits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet. OR GENERAL

THE Pocket. THE ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A PLAN for restoring the CREDIT of our CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

THE very alarming state of depreciation to which our Continental Currency is reduced, impresses the mind of every sincere friend of this country with the utmost concern. It throws a damp on the natural ardor and spirit of the people; creates discontents; is the source of a variety of difficulties and distresses; and, unless the evil be speedily removed, the consequences must be dreadful! A matter of such vast importance to the whole community, certainly deserves the most serious and deliberate attention of those to whom we look for redress, and in whose hands only, I am convinced, the means of affording it resides——I mean that great Council of our empire, the Congress: Amidst the multiplicity of business of great moment which must daily fall under the consideration of that august Assembly, I fear the subject our Money has not been attended to, in proportion to the magnitude of its concern. It is natural for a person anxious for the welfare of his country, altho' in a private station, to revolve in his mind the means of promoting it; and it may so happen that leizure may enable him to suggest some thoughts worthy of public regard. Influenced by the purest and most ardent love for my native land, I will venture to exhibit to the public eye, a plan for restoring the credit of our Paper Currency: I have not the vanity to imagine it perfect, it is probably very far from being so; yet, if the design be good in the main, the finer traits and the minuter subordinate parts, may be disposed in such a manner, and be so harmonized and proportioned, as to render the piece just and beautiful. Before we can apply a remedy, it it is necessary to know the disease: The depreciation of our money proceeds from two causes; the one I will term natural, and the other artificial: The natural cause is the existence of a much greater quantity than is necessary for a circulating medium; and this has, in a great measure, produced the artificial cause. It is obvious, then, that by reducing the quantity of our money to its proper proportion, we shall restore its credit: For this end such measures must be adopted as may produce an immediate effect; because the gradual appreciation of the money would be productive of many of the same bad consequences, as the progression of its depreciation, hence taxes, if at all capable of promoting the desired effect, are liable to objection by reason of the slowness of their operation. I will therefore, with great submission to superior judgment and abilities, propose the following plan for the speedy re-establishment of the credit of our Paper Currency; confident of nothing but the honesty of my intention therein.—Let us suppose 30 millions of Dollars, with the specie now in the country, a sufficient circulating medium for the Thirteen United States—I believe it is generally admitted that this is about the sum necessary for that purpose: Let us suppose, also, that the whole of the paper-money, already emitted by Congress, amounts to 180 millions of dollars: It is then apparent that the sum of paper-money in circulation is six times greater than necessary; consequently it will be depreciated, from that cause, at the rate of six to one. In order, therefore, to restore its credit, the super-abundant quantity of 150 millions should be taken out of circulation. To do this, I would propose that that sum should be funded; which would immediately make the remaining 30 millions pass for an equal sum of gold or silver. The several Proprietors of the 150 millions funded should be crediters of government, and they should annually receive interest for the same, in specie; but as the money thus funded had been reduced to one sixth part of the value of money of the same denomination in specie, by its quantity, the interest to be paid, for it should be only one sixth of what it would be for the same sum in specie, that is, the interest being payable in specie, instead of 6 per cent. it should be one per cent. so that the interest to be paid for it would amount annually to one million and an half of dollars. From this, it is evident, our national debt would, in fact, be only 25 millions of dollars: In order to pay the interest of this debt, a foreign loan should be obtained for that purpose. It has been observed already that one million and an half of dollars would discharge the interest of our debt the first year. The interest of such a sum, obtained upon loan at 5 per cent. would amount to 75,000 dollars. Thus in the first year 1.425,000 dollars would be added to the circulating money before in the country, and an addition of 1. 500 000 made to our national debt. The interest of this last sum, and finally the principal, would be paid to foreigners; at which time our circulating money, according to the following plan, would be rendered less, by 300,000 dollars than at first. The whole of our national debt, due at home, should be paid off in fifteen years; by discharging annually ten millions of dollars, at the aforesaid rate of six to one, by dividends to the Proprietors, in proportion to the sums they had severally deposited in the funds. This would amount, annually, to 1,666,666 dollars, nearly, each equal to 4/6 sterling; which, joined to the 75,000 dollars for the payment of the interest of the foreign loan before mentioned would make 1,741,666 dollars. The Treasurer of every State in the union should be impowered to receive the money to be funded, for the inhabitants of his respective State; whereby the quantity belonging to each particular State would be ascertained: In that proportion each State should raise its quota of the said 1,741,666 dollars, for the first year. In order that the whole sum of 150 millions of dollars should be funded, I would propose, for the greater convenience of the people, that in every county in each State a person be appointed to receive the money; and that one and the same week should be fixed on, throughout the Thirteen States, for that purpose; that the whole of the present emissions should be called in; and that every person on paying his money into the funds, should immediately receive, in exchange therefor, one fixth part of the sum so paid in, in money of a new emission to be struck on purpose. He should have credit with government for the remaining five fixths for which he would be intitled to interest, to be paid from that date, annually, at the rate of one per cent. in specie or an equivalent thereto, on the principle before mentioned. The exchanging the Paper Money in circulation for such new emissions, would effectually destroy all the counterfeits then in being; and the utmost caution should be used for preventing them in future. But as it would prove extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to ascertain what proportion of the thirty millions of dollars, of the new emissions, (which should be so exchanged for the one hundred and eighty millions of those now circulating) each State and its several counties would have to receive of the said thirty millions; and that the people should meet with no delay in getting their money exchanged, by the quantity sent to any of the States or counties proving insufficient to exchange all the money within such States or counties; let there be printed, of the new emission, at least three times the sum that would be actually wanted, that is ninety millions of dollars: Then let that sum be divided into thirteen parts, as nearly proportioned to the sums necessary for the several States as calculations would enable them to discover them; and each State might afterwards subdivide its quota for its several counties, in such manner as it might choose: So that if the sum necessary for any of the States did not exceed three times that fixed on by such calculations, as in all probability it would not, no difficulty or delay would arise in making the exchange. The new money should be sent to the Treasurer of every State, unsigned and unnumbered, and be by him distributed among the several County Receivers, in such manner as he should be directed: Two persons of fair character and influence, in each county, should be nominated by the State to sign and number the bills, to such amount as the County-Receiver should require; that no more might be signed than wanted. No sum less than one hundred and twenty dollars should be received from any one person; and when all the money should be exchanged, for doing which, one week might be sufficient, the County-Receivers should deposit the money by them received, and also the surplus of the new money, if any remained in their hands, with the State-Treasurer. Every proprietor in the funds should, on lodging his money therein, receive a certificate, whereby the United States acknowledge to owe him such a sum, payable in fifteen years, in as many equal payments, to be made annually, with interest at the expiration of the year, of one per cent. as before mentioned. It has already been observed, that this interest would be paid the first year, by the one million and a half of dollars, obtained on loan from foreigners. At the end of the second year, when our domestic debt would be reduced one fifteenth, by the paying off ten millions, the interest of that year should be discharged by taxes, levied for that purpose; and then the interest of the foreign loan, (amounting to 75 000 dollars, and payable out of the States) also to be levied by taxes, being deducted from the 1,666,666 dollars, which was added to the circulating money of the second year, in the manner before noticed, would encrease it 1,591,666 dollars. In the third year, and the two succeeding ones, the one million and an half, borrowed from foreigners, might be discharged at three equal payments, and an annual tax of half a million of dollars be imposed, for those three years, to raise those sums. The certificates or bank notes should be made payable to the bearer: But to prevent the evil that would ensue from these notes, passing equally current with specie, a Transfer-Office should be opened in each State, and no transfer of a note be allowed as good, unless the person to whom it was made should produce at the Transfer-Office the note, together with an assignment on a separate paper made in writing, in the presence of two witnesses. The assignment should be lodged in the Transfer-Office, and the Assignee, on receiving a certificate of such transfer having been made, should pay one per cent. Persons receiving such notes from Executors and Administrators, into whose hands they had come as part of the goods and chattles of which the testator or intestate died possessed, should, before any transfer could be made of the same, exhibit into the Treasury Office, Certificates from such Executors or Administrators, attested on oath before a Magistrate, to that effect: And in this case the transfers should be made gratis. Besides the other advantages to be derived from these difficulties in transferring the notes, counterfeits would easily be detected.—Throughout the whole of this plan, my object has been to endeavour, according to the best of my abilities, the promotion of the public welfare in as equitable a manner as possible. If, by its means, a certain and permanent value could be restored to our money, all that numerous train of public and private calamities which have been occasioned by its continued depreciation, would quickly vanish; and the benefits, resulting from a mutual confidence of the people and the rulers in each other, be established in their place. In addition to the money to be raised by taxes and other methods for the exigencies of government, large sums might, if necessary, be obtained by Loan among ourselves. Thus, at the opening of the ensuing campaign, we should be enabled to bring into the field a great and formidable army; either to prosecute the war with vigor, should it continue, or to procure the more readily an honourable and advantageous peace.

ARISTIDES.

December 2d, 1779.

Philadelphia, January 1.

THE Subscriber's BREWERY, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, is carried on as usual, for the season, where his former customers and others may be supplied with BEER of the first quality, for exportation or home consumption.

FRANCIS WADE.

WANTED,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, and is otherwise qualified to examine accounts. Such a person may meet with employ, and a genteel salary, by leaving his name and place of abode with the Printer, so that the employer may have an opportunity to treat with him.

WANTED Immediately,

A FEW PERSONS who will undertake the care of Sweeping Chimneys. Any one who will undertake the same, may hear of encouragement by applying to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Nether Providence, Chester county, about the latter end of October last, a bright roan MARE, three years old last spring, about thirteen and a half hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS VERNON.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-house, on Wednesday the fifth of January, at Five o'clock in the evening,

TWO frame Tenements in Walnut-street, near Fourth-street; one frame ditto in Second-street, near Shippen-street; one Lot of Ground on Higner's Lane, to the westward of Passyunk Road; a Lease of four years to come of eighteen acres of Meadow in Kingsessing; a Paint-Mill, &c. Due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are earnestly requested to appear personally or by proxy at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Thursday, the 6th day of January, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider of the propriety of passing a Law to enable the Directors to raise the yearly payments of the Members; it being found on experience impossible to support the incidental expences of the Library on the present establishment. By order of the Board,

Dec. 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

A LIBRARIAN is wanted. Any person inclining to serve may apply to one of the Directors.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

A few days past, out of a Gentleman's house,

A LARGE SILVER TABLE-SPOON, made in England; it has the Tower stamp on it, and on the end of the handle is engraved a flaming castle, the coat of arms of the owner. All silver-smiths and others, to whom the same may be offered for sale, are requested to secure it. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a reward for the discovery of the thief, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the spoon.

December 27, 1779.

VENICE, July 27.

A PERSON named Curt, a rich Pacha, an Albanian by birth, and the two Pachas of Cavaja and Delvino in Epirus, have joined their party, and may render the rebellion of the former longer and more difficult to quell. It is even pretended, that the Mainotes or Maynotes, inhabitants of the ancient gulph of Lacedemonia, conſiſting of 40,000 perſons, all natural enemies of the Turks, who have never been able to ſubdue them, will alſo take part with the Arnauts.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 3. Divers diſadvantageous reports had for ſome days paſt diſquieted the Porte, relative to the ſituation of affairs in the Morea; but we are this moment informed, that three Tartars, headed by an officer, are arrived with the news of an important advantage gained by the Captain Pacha over the Albanians, the principal circumſtances of which are, that that Turkiſh Hero having, by artifice, induced the rebels to make a ſally from the fort of Tripolizza, fell unexpectedly upon them, and beat them in ſuch a manner, that many hundreds remained dead on the ſpot, and the reſt with great difficulty re entered the fortreſs, which will be immediately beſieged. The number of heads cut off is ſo great, that they cannot be ſent by land, but a veſſel is hired to bring them hither. The Captain Pacha hath alſo ſeized the Pacha of the Morea, who lately revolted againſt the Grand Signior, and joined the rebel Albanians.

Trieſte, Auguſt 8. On the 5th inſtant arrived from Leghorn an Auſtrian ſhip, with 865 tons of powder for Vienna, and a quantity of other merchandizes, as cocoa, ſaffron, coral and ſilk. The Captain ſays that a little diſtance from Leghorn he was viſited by a French privateer of 18 guns and 200 men; that on the 13th of July he ſaw cruizing near the Iſle of Elboa 14 French ſhips, part xebecques, and the reſt frigates, and that the Barbary corſairs, in the night of the 23d, plundered in the Dalmatian ſea a Neapolitan veſſel, and maſſacred all the crew.

LONDON, September 11.

Advice is ſaid to be received, that the Count D'Eſtaing's ſquadron has been reinforced with nine large American privateers, who convoyed eleven ſail of victualling ſhips from Boſton, deeply laden for their uſe.

His Majeſty's ſhips Vengeance, of 74 guns, Centurion of 50, Preſton of 50, with two others, and ſeveral frigates and veſſels, unknown, are arrived at Antigua from the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, September 4.

"The enemy's fleet, after having chaced Sir Charles Hardy above Plymouth, tacked in the night, and ſtood weſtward. Friday they reſumed their old ſtation off the Lizard, and captured fifteen ſail of veſſels of different ſorts, drove ſeveral into Mounts bay, and landed ſome men at the Lizard, and took ſeveral ſheep, &c. away. They were in the Offing this morning, and ſtretched acroſs the channel. They ſtand off every night, which gives ſome veſſels an opportunity of eſcaping."

We are happy to hear that all the accounts of Admiral Byron's not doing his utmoſt to aſſiſt Admiral Barrington in the Weſt-Indies, are not true; as the latter, we are informed from very good authority, has done away that charge, by making the moſt honourable mention of his coadjutor; and the only reaſon why no more of the fleet were engaged, was owing to a ſudden ſhifting of the wind, which was unfavourable to Admiral Byron's coming up in time.

No more of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet were engaged than ten ſhips, which were fought by eight of Admiral Barrington's, with uncommon ſpirit on both ſides; and though it turned out rather a drawn battle, it is ſuppoſed there were more men killed on board the French fleet than our's.

Granada was taken two days before the fleets engaged. But what became of our fleet in the mean time, who had no better look out, is a queſtion yet to be cleared up to the public.

The runners of the Miniſtry report we ſhall have a Gazette to night, giving an account of the capture of Grenada. Formerly we could depend on this Government publication as authentic, and the voice of the public was often ſuſpended, until the Gazette announced with deciſion. Now we are not only uncertain of ſeeing a Gazette at all, or any important event, but if it ſhould appear, it is ſo diſguiſed in an office dreſs, that few can tell the truth from the fabrication.

We hear, that Mr. Frazer, the Editor of the Gazette, has an additional ſalary, ſince the breaking out of the American war. Before that the Gazette was generally publiſhed, as raw materials, now they are worked up in manufacture.

The Premier has two great objects to guard againſt, on the meeting of the enſuing Parliament, which give him great uneaſineſs. The firſt is, the political temper of the country gentlemen, which is much changed ſince laſt ſeſſion. The next, the oppoſition that is made againſt him by the Bedford party.

Twitcher has been moſt horribly frightened. Col. Amherſt ſent his children from the Iſle of Wight, at ten o'clock on Sunday ſen'night. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of Jemmy, he conſidered it as a certain proof that the enemy's fleet was near at hand. Such was the effect of this news, that he was thrown into convulſions, of a kind ſomewhat different from thoſe convulſions of laughter which he has ſome times at the head of the Catch Club, or of rapture in the arms of a Courtezan.

The Juſtices of Middleſex and Weſtminſter, muſt not take the merit to themſelves, of having firſt ſuggeſted the neceſſity of forming volunteer companies at this criſis, when it remains in print, as publiſhed three years ago, to the honour of a ſociety of truly patriotic gentlemen, ſtiled the London Aſſociation, by a reſolution, among others, recommending to the people at large, to learn the military exerciſe, in order the better to defend their country, and their liberties.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September 5.

"This morning the Leiceſter militia marched from here to encamp near Maker, by the ſea ſide, about four miles from here, and will be followed in a few days by the Weſtminſter, Middleſex, and South Devon regiments; the Rutlandſhire militia are alſo on their march to the above camp, which when compleat will contain upwards of 5000 troops; theſe with the Wiltſhire encamped in the lines, and a part of four regiments in the barracks, will make a formidable appearance, if the enemy ſhould land; it is believed by every body they moſt certainly will. The regiments are at preſent in two brigades.

Major General Grey.
Colonels Mawhood and Picton.

First brigade.	Second brigade.
Royals.	Wiltſhire
73d	Weſtminſter, ane,"
S Hants, and	South Devon reg.
Leiceſter reg.	

September 16. Lord George Germaine, we hear highly approves of the late retreat of the Britiſh fleet; he calls it a noble manœuvre, and ſays it has not been equalled ſince the glorious firſt of Auguſt 1759.

Extract of a letter from Corke, Sept. 8.

"The trade of this kingdom is at a ſtand. The markets of Liſburne, Antrim, Lurgan, and other manufacturing towns of linnen, almoſt deſerted by the venders of that neceſſary article. The Artificers unemployed aſſociate themſelves with the Liberty and White boys, and have committed many depredations in this neighbourhood, as well as in the counties of Down and Antrim. Many families of tradeſman have left the kingdom, on account of the lawleſs threatening death and deſtruction to the venders of Engliſh commodities imported here. From Donnaghadee to Port Patrick is a ſhort paſſage, and many embrace the opportunity of emigration with their little all to keep it out of the hands of the French and Spaniards, who are daily expected to land in this kingdom, as well as from our native robbers, who menace us with the deſtruction of every article of Engliſh manufacture found in our poſſeſſion. Orders have been iſſued from the Magiſtracy to put a ſtop to the many outrages committed, and to detect the riotous and abandoned, that they may be dealt with according to law and juſtice.

"A propos! It is ſaid here that Hardy run away from the combined fleets of France and Spain. If ſo, what becomes of the Engliſh boaſt of *giving laws on the main?* We ſtill concordant to our loyalty, toaſt the King, and a ſpeedy EXALTATION to his blundering Miniſtry.

I am, &c."

The Houghton collection is not only now certainly ſold to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but actually ſhipped; the delay was occaſioned by the Empreſs inſiſting on having a noble collector's portrait into the bargain, which being once agreed to, there was hardly time allowed for packing up the pictures, and they were ſent by waggons to the port of Lynn the latter end of laſt month.

September 17. The three vacant blue ribbons, it is ſaid, will be given in the following manner: His Grace the Duke of Rutland to have that of his deceaſed grandfather; Lord Sandwich, that of the late Earl of Suffolk; and Lord Grantham, that of Earl Temple.

Vice-Admiral Barrington has laid a formal complaint before his Majeſty of the badneſs of the powder with which his fleet is ſerved in the Weſt Indies, aſſuring him, it was ſo inferior to that made uſe of by the enemy in the late action, that an Engliſh eighteen pound ſhot would hardly penetrate the plank of a French ſhip, when the ſame weight of metal on board Comte D'Eſtaing's fleet carried their ſhot, at equal diſtances, thro' both ſides of the Britiſh ſhips of the line.

Three fleets are expected to arrive in the courſe of this month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from New-York, and the other from St. Kitts, beſides two packets, one from the Weſt-Indies, and the other from America.

It is reported, that on Wedneſday evening an Expreſs arrived, with an account, that five French ſhips of the line, and three frigates, were cruizing to the weſtward of Scilly, as ſuppoſed, with an intent to lie in wait for our two Weſt-India fleets, one from the Leeward Iſlands, the other from Jamaica, which are ſaid to have ſailed on the 1ſt day of Auguſt.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated Sept. 15, ſays, "The ſquadron under Sir John Roſs, which I mentioned in my laſt, ſailed yeſterday, and conſiſted of a greater number of veſſels than was originally intended. It is not deſtined, as was at firſt ſuppoſed, againſt Jones, or towards any part of the coaſt of Ireland, but is gone towards St. Maloes, on an extraordinary expedition on the coaſt of France, and is expected, whatever it be, to be carried into compleat execution very ſoon."

The day before Admiral Roſs ſailed from Portſmouth, on his ſecret cruize, a cutter arrived at Spithead from Guernſey, with ten pilots on board of her, who are ſaid to be well ſkilled in the navigation on the coaſts of Normandy and Brittany in France, and were immediately diſtributed among the ſhips of his ſquadron.

Sir John Roſs's ſquadron is compoſed of men of the firſt character for intrepidity and enterprize. The reaſon of their ſailing is this: Governor Johnſtone has given information, that there is a very large fleet of tranſports, collected in the bay of Concale, defended only by two 74 gun ſhips, beſide the land batteries, which, he pledges his credit, may be deſtroyed by a Coup de-main.

Laſt week the following melancholy accident happened at Stamford. A ſervant of Mr. Truman, common brewer, being left to attend the boiling of a copper of liquor, unfortunately dropt aſleep, and fell in; in this dreadful ſituation, rouſed with extreme pain, he caught hold of the ſides of the copper and attempted to get out, when the ſkin peeling from his hands, he fell back into the boiling liquor a ſecond time, from whence he had ſtill the preſence of mind to recover himſelf, and by an extraordinary effort got out of the copper, ſcalded to an extreme degree, and in this miſerable ſituation lived about ſix hours, when he expired.

Sept. 23. An American gentlemen, now in London, who is well acquainted with General Waſhington, gave lately the following account of him:—That altho' advanced in years, he is remarkably healthy, takes a great deal of exerciſe, and is very fond of riding on a favourite white horſe; he is very reſerved, and loves retirement; when out of camp, he has only a ſingle ſervant attending him, and when he returns within the lines a few of the light horſe eſcort him to his tent; when he has any great object in view, he ſends for a few of thoſe officers, of whoſe abilities he has a high opinion, and ſtates his preſent plan among half a dozen others, to all which they give their ſeparate judgments, by theſe means he gets all their opinions, without divulging his intentions; he has no tincture of pride, and will often converſe with a centinel with more freedom than he would with a general officer; he is very ſhy and reſerved to foreigners, although they have letters of recommendation from the Congreſs; he puniſhes neglect of duty with great ſeverity, but is very tender and indulgent to recruits until they learn the articles of war and their exerciſe perfectly; he has a great antipathy to ſpies, although he employs them himſelf, and has an utter averſion to all Indians. He regularly attends divine ſervice in his tent every morning and evening, and ſeems very fervent in his prayers. He is ſo tender hearted, that no ſoldier muſt be flogged nigh his tent, or if he is walking in the camp, and ſees a man tied to the halberds, he will either order him to be taken down, or walk another way to avoid the ſight; he has made the art of war his particular ſtudy; his plans are in general good and well digeſted; he is particularly careful always of ſecuring a retreat, but his chief qualifications are courage, ſteadineſs, perſeverance, and ſecrecy; any act of bravery he is ſure to reward, and make a ſhort eulogium on the occaſion to the perſon and his fellow ſoldiers (if it be a ſoldier) in the ranks; he is humane to the priſoners who fall into his hands, and orders every thing neceſſary for their relief; he is very temperate in his diet, and the only luxury he indulges himſelf in, is a few glaſſes of punch after ſupper.

It is ſhameful in Government, not printing the account of the killed and wounded in General Prevoſt's army, in the battle near Charleſtown. The miniſterial prints have been ordered to deny the fact, to aſſert there was no battle, &c. but the public have had enough, too much, of this ſort of lying intelligence. And the families, whoſe relations, ſons, brothers, fathers, &c. are, or were in that army, have a right to know the particulars. It is inhuman to conceal the account. The 71ſt is known to have ſuffered conſiderably. For the infamous purpoſe of deceiving the nation, every diſadvantage we meet with is ſecreted; but if a privateer takes a prize, or a Serjeant in the regulars kills a man, it is magnified into a great victory. Men who thus ſhuffle on, from day to day, and exiſt by miſleading the nation, ought to anſwer for their conduct, and however obſtinate the King may be, in his reſolution to protect ſuch baſe and unworthy ſervants, the public, whoſe all is at ſtake, ſhould rouze as the Spaniards of Madrid did, when they compelled the King of Spain, to part with his favourite, the Marquis of Squillacci. The King's guards could not protect him: The citizens of Madrid ſurrounded the King's palace: They inſiſted upon the inſtant diſmiſſion of the Prime Miniſter. The King was forced to comply. And yet Squillacci had his hired advocates, his hired writers, &c. but the people would not be deceived. They ſaid their vexations and loſſes were owing to the Miniſtry, and not to the officers, and therefore they directed their vengeance againſt the principal. Have Spaniards more ſpirit than free Britons? It is hoped not.

Where are thoſe men, who offered their lives and fortunes? Why do they not ſtand forward, and fulfill their engagements, they are now wanted? To their ignorance and infatuation, next to the guilt of the Miniſters, the nation owes all its preſent misfortunes. Their corrupt and fulſome nonſenſe, was miſtaken for the voice of the nation. America became angry with the whole, for the daſtardy, corrupt, and treacherous promiſes of a few. If thoſe villainous addreſſes had never been preſented, and the Miniſtry had been changed, when Mr. Penn brought over the laſt petition, America had ſtill been the faithful friend, and ſupporter of this country. But the Miniſtry were determined upon war—and then they hired a parcel of writers to deceive the nation. Above FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS of the public money, have been expended in the low, dirty, traffic of hiring news writers and printers, to praiſe the Miniſters, and abuſe the Minority.

Mr. Townſhend ſaid, laſt winter in the Houſe of Commons, "That it is impoſſible our misfortunes and diſgra-
"ces, can have happened all through negligence or igno-
"rance: There muſt have been deſign in it: A great
"country could not ſo ſoon be undone, by chance only,
"there muſt have been management, there muſt be a
"ſyſtem, a plan, in it." His Majeſty has been taught to diſlike all the old tried friends of his family, and to put all his confidence in Tories, Jacobites, and men who were in rebellion againſt his crown. Was this done without deſign? The plan was laid early, and we now feel the effects of it.

The great Duke of Northumberland, (than whom there is not a more contemptible being) has poſitively aſſured his Maſter, that he will ſpend the laſt ſixpence of his immenſe eſtate, ſooner than a true friend to the people ſhall repreſent the county of Middleſex on the preſent vacancy. How ought the freeholders of Middleſex to treat ſuch a wretch, and his more wretched nominee?

A correſpondent ſays, it was ſettled yeſterday at the levee, who is to be ſtarted for the Middleſex plate at Brentford. It is determined, that either a notorious red hot Courtier, or a miſerable Juſt-Aſs of the Peace, ſhall offer themſelves:—A Burrel and a Clitherow are to toſs up for it.

It is hoped that the Freeholders of Middleſex will ſhew a ſimilar ſpirit to that they excited after the cruel murder of poor Clarke, when they haſtened to Brentford, in the depth of winter, amidſt froſt and ſnow, in ſupport of their late worthy Repreſentative, againſt the miniſterial candidate.

The times call aloud for able heads and honeſt hearts in the Senate. If the Freeholders of Middleſex (that body of men once ſo much revered by their country) don't exert themſelves on the preſent occaſion, and chuſe a man of their own, then may an Engliſhman ſay indeed, that all is gone?

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

IT appeared from the report of the Secret Committee, to enquire into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, that he had expended in the ſpace of nine years, no leſs a ſum than 59,000l. upon various authors, whom he had hired to juſtify his meaſures. This was at that time looked upon as a very ſhameful and illegal ſtretch of power. But ſuch is the quick progreſs of corruption, and ſuch the great riches of the Treaſury, that our preſent Miniſters have beſtowed 50,000l. in one year upon a ſet of the moſt ignorant and profligate ſcribblers, that ever laboured to juſtify oppreſſion, rapine, venality, and every evil work; and to extinguiſh the very idea of Liberty, if poſſible.

Our Court buys every creature that can ſcribble, yelp in a coffee houſe, turn ſpy, or do any dirty work whatſoever. Like a privy, it kindly receives all the filth that is diſcharged into it.

Our Miniſtry is a very pious one, and merits to have one of the beatitudes applied to it:

Bleſſed are the poor in ſpirit

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

A CATALOGUE of New Paintings, that will soon be exhibited to public view, and by whom drawn.

1. THE fleet of Great Britan skulking from place to place, to avoid a battle with the fleets of France and Spain——By the Earl of Sandwich.

2. The Commander of a British fleet weeping over his instructions——By Sir Charles Hardy.

3. The combined fleets of France and Spain riding masters in the British Chaunel——By Count D'Orvilliers.

4. The English Lyon kneeling to the Gallic Cock, and begging peace——By Lord North.

5. The Negociator of a peace with France and Spain receiving his credentials from the Bank of England——By Lord Bute.

6. An English Lion fast asleep and a Frenchman binding him with chains——By the ——.

7. The late battle fought by the British forces under General Prevost, with the Americans near Charles-Town——By the Congress.

8. The siege of Gibraltar——By Lord North.

9. The Minister's begging box carried through the kingdom——By the Duke of Northumberland.

10. An army of Middlesex Justices in regimentals——By ditto.

11. The Groves at mount Edgcumb cut down, and the people flying from Plymouth——By Lord Sandwich.

12. The engagement of the Ardent with the fleets of France and Spain——By a true British Tar.

13. An army of Scotchmen walking into England to defend it——By the Earl of Bute.

A few QUESTIONS, humbly addressed to the serious Consideration of the KING.

1. CAN those be good servants to me, whose conduct perpetually brings me bad events, losses, and disgraces?

2. Can those be good servants to me, who have lost me a great part of the Dominions of my Crown?

3. Can those be good servants to me, who have disgraced my reign, by losing the sovereignty of the sea, and suffering my fleet to be chaced in the British Channel by the fleets of France and Spain?

4. Can those be good servants to me, who have distressed my people, and filled their hearts with discontent?

5. Can those be good servants to me, who have made my Crown totter on my head, and brought my kingdoms into the most imminent danger of being invaded?

6. Is it not high time for me to dimis such wicked Ministers, lest they should lose me my Crown and kingdom?

It is most earnestly wished, that his Majesty would put the foregoing questions to himself.

From the London Evening Post.

On MANSFIELD's leaving the efficient Cabinet.

MANSFIELD has left the Cabinet 'tis said,
With reason too, he trembles for his head.

To Lord MANSFIELD.

Think not, base man, when all the mischief's done,
The hour of punishment by craft to shun,
Dragg'd forth a victim to the people's hate,
Justice will smile, and worlds approve thy fate.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Last Sunday about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at the dwelling-house of the Hon. John Holker, Esquire, in Market-street, and continued burning for a long time, which did considerable damage, but was happily prevented from spreading any farther by the assistance of the inhabitants.

The following letters were found on board a vessel lately taken on her passage from St. Augustine to Antigua, mentioned in our paper of December 28.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Prevost, to the Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron, dated at Savannah, in Georgia, the 9th September, 1779.

SIR,

AS it may be of consequence to his Majesty's service, that you should have every possible intelligence of the motions of the French fleet, I think it my duty, by this express, to acquaint you, that the Count D'Estaing is now at an anchor, with twenty-five sail of the line, or two deckers, in a line accross this bay, or entrance of the harbour: He has also seven or eight frigates. What his further views or deligns may be, I cannot take upon me to say, tho' if he intends any thing against us, he must do it speedily, as this is not a coast to remain long on, in his situation, at this season of the year.

Several of his ships appear disabled. It is not impossible, but his serious views are to the northward of this—perhaps Rhode-Island, or New-York, but I can only conjecture.

He is also accompanied by some transports, or merchant vessels, but as his appearance here, was probably as unexpected to the Rebels of Carolina, as it was to us, I do not think they are as yet in readiness, to make a very formidable co operation with the Count.—I cannot learn that there was any extraordinary stir among them,—no doubt, all the force they can now muster, will be in motion against us, but my hopes are, that he cannot stay long enough on the coast, to give any very effectual countenance or support to them. We are however using every endeavour to put this place in the best posture of defence, that time and other circumstances will admit of. We are not afraid of any one of them, but both together may be too many for us, if they should be able to effect a junction, and the French land force is any thing considerable. We are ourselves at present (unfortunately as matters appear) somewhat disjointed, having a considerable detachment at Beaufort, in Carolina, I hope they will get through this day, the passage is still unoccupied by the French.

On our return from Charlestown, it was reckoned a most eligible measure to keep a hold of Carolina, Beaufort in particular, and indeed nothing but a superiority at sea against us, would make the measure cease to be an advantageous one in every view, both with regard to the defence of this Province, and offensive operations against Carolina. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) PREVOST.

Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Prevost, to His Excellency Governor Tonyn, dated Savannah, September 11, 1779.

Dear Sir,

I flatter myself your Excellency will readily forgive me, for not having wrote you till now, on the subject of the present alarm, as you can easily conceive my time to have been pretty well occupied. I have directed Col. Fuser to be wrote to, triplicates of which have been sent, so that I hope some of them have come to hand. The subject of them, requesting that your Excellency and him might endeavour to send expresses to New-York, and wherever else you might think proper. Indeed, if by any other channel you have received intelligence of the French fleet being on the coast, I have no doubt but you have done every thing that was proper and practicable. It was impossible for us to get one vessel to sea from this, or indeed any other port of this Province. The French are now in possession of Tybee, and their cruizers spread far and wide. Before the body of the fleet arrived, Mr Whitworth did get out in a small tender, but whether he has got clear or not, we cannot say; and if he has, if he had not an opportunity of seeing or knowing of the enemy's whole force, we apprehend his intelligence to the Commanders in Chief will be imperfect, and may lead to some mistakes, as when he sailed we knew of no more than two line of battle-ships, and three frigates, being on the coast. Their force now is clearly not less than twenty-five of the line, and eight frigates, and it may be still more considerable, as there are several more large vessels, the force of which could not be ascertained. They stretch from off Beaufort north, as far to the southward as we could see from Tybee Light house—Four frigates only are within side, or were last night. The two twenty gun ships are come up the river, to Long Reach, where I hope they will be safe. It does not appear that the Rebels have made any stir to co-operate with the French, so that we have reason to think, that Count D'Estaing's present visit was as unexpected to them as to us.

Inclosed you will receive a letter to Vice Admiral Byron, which you will please forward, if you can—It goes open for your perusal.

I have the honor to be, with regard,
Sir, your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
A. PREVOST.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency Sir James Wright, to His Excellency Governor Tonyn, dated at Savannah, in Georgia, the 11th September, 1779.

SIR,

I am very sorry to acquaint you, that Count D'Estaing's fleet, consisting of twenty-five ships of the line, and nine frigates, have been off this bar for a week past, and that the day before yesterday four of the frigates came into Tybee, and now lie there, so that our port is effectually blocked up. We have two twenty gun ships, and some armed vessels, which have retired up the river, and it is hoped, will be able to prevent any attempt to land men near the town. The rest of the ships are on the coast, and it is my opinion, that they mean to come in at Ossabaw, and land a force at Bewley, in order to attack us here, every preparation is making to defend this place, and which has obliged them to call in all the out posts, so that our whole country is now open to the Rebels. It is astonishing to me, that such a formidable fleet should come on this coast, and especially at this time of the year, and cannot suppose, but they have some important object in view—probably the reduction of this Province, and yours. We cannot learn any thing of the number of their land forces, or more than I have now mentioned. Colonel Maitland, with the troops under his command, are not yet come from Port-Royal, and if we don't hear something of him to day, I shall be in great pain about him.

A vessel has been sent express to New-York, and Capt. Meyer sent by you, was chaced in here three days ago, and went thro' Augustine Creek, I believe last night, to attempt to get out. And by him I also wrote to Sir Henry Clinton, but I really think another vessel ought to be dispatched without delay, and also one to the West Indies, but it's very difficult to get from hence; and I hope your Excellency will think it necessary to dispatch a vessel to each place. My brother left this place yesterday, but as I think he will be long going, I did not write by him.

I have the honor to be, with much esteem,
Sir, your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. WRIGHT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON Monday the 16th of January, 1780, an Academy will be opened for teaching the Art of Fortification, Painting likenesses, landscapes, flowers, &c. and to perfect the Academy, I hereby give notice, that every Gentleman known by the Public to be a friend to the Art of Painting, also Musicians, are very humbly desired to honor the Academy with their presence, where they shall be taught the Languages, or Painting, on condition they will be so kind as to give their advice on those arts which they are masters. By the assistance of the Gentlemen Painters we shall teach that art to perfection, and by that of the Musicians we shall have the happiness to procure for the Academy a Concert of Music, as regular as possible. The Academy will be open to the American Officers at all times, except that fixed for the Ladies: The generosity with which those brave men offer their lives and fortunes for the liberty of their country, deserves every mark of respect, but the number cannot exceed thirteen, the room being so small.

Except Gentlemen of public character, no person will be admitted without being presented by some Academican, and voted by the third part.

Every poor young Gentleman sent to the Academy by his Excelency the President of this State, shall be taught every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Three o'clock in the afternoon till Five, not only for the honor of their recommendation, but also for making every one sensible that it is very honorable to be industrious and willing to receive education.

As the intention of the subscriber is to pay respect to all those persons of character who intend to honor his Academy, he thinks himself obliged to shew his intention of promoting good order and harmony, so that every one before he may be admitted, must agree to the following articles:

1. That not a single word shall be spoken against any religion.

2. That respect shall be paid to all Professors and Masters, as long as they shall be in the right, in the opinion of the Academy: And in case any person should be found guilty of any of those offences by a majority of votes of the Academy, the penalty shall be Thirteen Guineas, delivered to the Overseers of the Poor. *So help us GOD.*

3. As all the Professors and Academicans will trust in the Academy all their models, books, paints, &c. great care shall be taken not to carry away from the Academy any thing of that kind.

QUESNAY DE GLOUVAY.

N. B. The Painting Academy for Gentlemen will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Eight o'clock till Ten. The Ladies from Eleven till One in the morning.

The Academy of Languages for Ladies shall be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Three o'clock till Five. That for Gentlemen from Six till Nine in tha afternoon; in which time the Concert shall be every Three weeks. The Academy shall be in a genteel private house in Front and Spruce-streets.

COMPLAINT, to * * *. Upon the first Sunday after Christmas, December 26, 1779. Presented the first day of the year 1780.

DE la part d'ATROPES, CLOTHON ou LACHESIS
Reçois pour ton Etrênne un genereux avis
En affectant le Riche, l'homme de condition
NARCISSE en verite tu fais compassion
Je ne sçais qui tu es, et ne te veux connaitre
Je remarque un instant ce que tu fais paraitre
Sous l'habit martial qu' on te vit disgracier
Au service divin de dimanctre dernier
Imiter un grand homme tu semble vouloir faire
Mais c'est tout autrement qu'il faut copier VOLTAIRE
Rends de PHÆTON au bout de sa carriere?
Vois-tu comme les Dieux chatient le temeraire?
Ces grands airs de Chapelle ne sont pas de saison
Ils vont bien a singe, et mieux a un boufon
Ton temple fort souvent est rempli d'etrangers
Qui curieusement te viennent voir prier
Que croiront ils Helas! des misteres sacrés
Si toujours a rire on te voit le premier!
Pour VESTALE etrangere tu me crois par mepris
Tu te trompe IXION, je suis de ton pays
Et non pas du grand ordre pour le quel tu m'a pris
Je frémis cependant de ton impieté
Ee tout honnêtes gens tu sera mepriſé
Et par ton Dieu vengeur puni comme Athé
Je dis encore pis la MORT est ma deviſe
No t'y hazarde plus elle ne quitte pas priſe.

The AUTHOR Critique himself: Or V. and U. disputing together.

V. POUR les gens du grand air
Tes vers n'ont point de force
U. Ils jugent, pour l'ordinair
De l'arbre par l'ecorce.
V. Par nos MUSES je gage
Ils seront critiqués
U. Donne leur, bon courage;
Ils seront, mepriſés.
V. Sur critiques, bien faites
On veut voir ton avis
U. J'estime les bons POETES
Quand ils sont vrais amis.
V. Si l'on croit ta mesure
Tu, comba tous tes sons
U. Tu romp là ma gagure
Pour parler de chansons.
V. Les riches que tu outrage
Seront tes envieux.
U. Qu'ils fassent meilleur usage
D'un don reçu des Dieux.
V. Sur papiers de nouvelle
Tu les peins e'n boufons
U. C'en est une fort belle
D'humilier, leur tons.
V. En paraissant trop vif
Tu sera poignardé.
U. Par un esprit peasif
Serai mieux regardé.
V. Tonjours la vérité
Nest pas fort bonne adire.
U. Je suis en *Liberté*
Donc, je puis l'ecrire.
V. Mais! pense tres serieux
Avant de nous la dire.
U. Sur a je prie les Dieux
De vouloir m'eclaireire.
V. Un Tartuffe je te crois
Tu permet tu de le dire.
U. C'est un honneur a moi
Si je te puis seduire.
V. Je t'aime de bon cœur
Et je j'aurois pitié —
U. Impertinent flateur
Profanant l'amitié
Par tes tons d'amateur
Je ne suis point touché
Jai juré mon bonneur
De dire verité.

UNCOMMON.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can write a tolerable good hand, to tend Bar in a genteel house in this city. Enquire of the Printer.

January 3.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern-Liberties, between three and four miles from the city, on the Ridge road, on the 21st of December last, a brown BULL. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL SNIDER.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act "for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, "by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the thirty-first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jorden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of ——— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of ——— Hougout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hackett's Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

A DEED from John Malcolm, George Monro, Samuel Patterson, and John M'Callmont, of the county of Newcastle, Gentlemen, dated sometime about the year 1773, to William Shute, Robert Harris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Daniel Longstreet, Stacey Hepburn, Peter Sutter, Alexander Graham, John Fox, Alexander Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldall, James Berwick, James Loughead, John Clark, James Fulton, Zachariah Nieman, and Robert Graves, for one fourth part of Martic Forge and 1275 acres of Land in the county of Lancaster, having been mislaid or lost; application is now made by the said Grantees by their Representative to the said John Malcolm, George Monro, and Samuel Patterson, and the Representatives of the said John M'Callmont, deceased, for a new Deed to confirm the premises, of which all persons concerned are notified, in order that if they object to the same, they may apply to the said Grantors.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Estates.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses, Plantations, Lots and Lands, viz.

A THREE-story brick house and lot in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets. A three-story brick house and lot in Elm street, between Second and Third-streets. A three-story brick house and lot in Third street, between Spruce and Union streets. A two-story brick house and lot in Carter's Alley, between Second and Third-streets. Three frame dwelling houses and lot of ground on the east side of the main street, in Newtown, Bucks county. A lot of ground with two valuable buildings erected thereon, on Dock-street, between Walnut and Pear-streets. A new three-story brick house and lot in Second street, near Walnut-street. Three three-story brick houses in Pewter-platter Alley, near Front-street. A blue frame house and lot in Third-street, above the Barracks. A two story brick house in Arch-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Two frame houses and lot in Second-street, above the sign of the Rainbow. A neat two-story frame house and lot in High-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets from Schuylkill. A two-story brick house in Almond-street, between Front and Penn streets. A two story brick house and lot in Third street, between South and Shippen streets. A two story brick house with two lots in Front street, between Christian and Prime streets. A three story brick house and lot the south-west corner of South and Front streets.

A plantation containing 132 acres in Chester county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, buildings tolerable good. A plantation of 400 acres in Piles Grove, Salem county, 28 miles from Philadelphia, buildings exceeding good. A plantation of 130 acres in New London township, Chester county, about 50 miles from Philadelphia. A tract of 150 acres of land on the banks of Susquehanna river, 2 miles above Wright's Ferry. A plantation of near 200 hundred acres of land in Caernarvon township, Berks county, 45 miles from Philadelphia, new buildings. 500 acres of land on Antuxet Creek, Cumberland county, New-Jersey. 1220 acres on Buckshutam Cedar Swamp, Cumberland county, New-Jersey. A plantation of 120 acres in Chester county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, good buildings. A plantation of 53 acres in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, 21 miles from Philadelphia. Two plantations adjoining in Uchland township, Chester county, one containing about 90 acres and the other 77 acres, buildings tolerable good. A plantation of 170 acres in Chester county, 40 miles from Philadelphia. A plantation of 100 acres in London Britain township, Chester county: And a number of plantations in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county. A large lot of ground on the main street in Germantown. A lot of ground on Schuylkill, Front and Second-streets. A lot of ground on the west side of Swanson-street, adjoining Elijah Dow's ground. A large corner lot on the main street in the borough of Chester. Also a number of other houses and lots in and near the city, plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in most of the different back counties: for a more particular description of which and terms of sale, apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. A good Plantation is wanted to purchase, within fifteen or twenty miles of this city, with good buildings, for which a good price will be given.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store, within the next gate-way above Church-Alley, in Third street,
Has by wholesale and retail,

WEST-INDIA Rum,
A quantity of neat Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniseed Water,
Orange ditto, and
Spirits of Wine,

being proper for raising low proof Rum.

N. B. He gives particular encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books in large or small quantities,
New-England and Manson's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Assistant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane, who buys LINEN RAGS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Second-street, above Race street,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholesale or retail. Large allowanee to those who buy to sell again. DANIEL SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely active NEGRO BOY, about fifteen years of age; he has had the small pox and measles, understands taking care of horses, and rides well. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the stables at the sign of the Conestogo Waggon, in Market-street, Philadelphia, on Monday the twentieth of this instant, (December) a roan MARE and a bay HORSE. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay chargesand take them away. JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. It is thought the Gentlemen who own them left the above house a few days before.

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Indigo in tierces, and a quantity of Turnips by the bushel, to be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcastle County, about the middle of last month, a certain bay MARE, supposed to be three years old last spring, two white hind feet, with a foot lock on her fore foot, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, and has some white in her face. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have her again, otherwise she will be sold to pay charges in three weeks from the date hereof.

December 13. CHARLES ALLEN.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1779.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the City and County of Philadelphia, on the seventeenth inst. taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping of Chimneys being not sufficient to engage a sufficient number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney from this day to the first of February next.

JOHN ORD, President.

THE following is an inventory of Goods supposed to have been stolen, viz.

Three pair of sleeves marked I. ten night caps, five stocks, one marked R. C. and four marked S. C. five handkerchiefs, two caps, two pair of mittens, two diaper table cloths, one part of a spotted gown, one breadth of a striped gown, one ditto coat, one silk cloak, two pair of stockings, two black handkerchiefs, one roll of tobacco, four remnants of linen, one red silk gauze, one piece of cloak lining, one large rose blanket, seven yards of linen, two short gowns, two gowns in the barracks, one white muslin gown, one linen ditto with red sprigs. Whoever has lost any of the above goods, on proving their property may have them again, by applying to PLUNKET FLEESON, Esq; or ALEXANDER CARLYLE, High Constable.

Just imported and to be sold cheap, by

GERARD WILLIAM BEEKMAN,

In Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, Philadelphia,

A GOOD assortment of Irish linens,
Cambricks sorted,
Fine muslin,
Striped Holland,
Great-Coats,
Good bohea and hyson tea,
Souchong tea in cannisters,
Pepper,
A large iron chest,
Pound pins,
Ribbonds,
Cap Wire,
Sundry flutes and hautboys.

To be SOLD Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his store in Market street, opposite the Indian King,

THE following GOODS, part imported by himself in sundry vessels lately arrived, and others left with him for sale on Commissions, viz. Several casks of hard ware, containing a compleat assortment of locks, ninges, brass furniture, hammers, screws, nails, &c. blue, brown and drab broadcloths; brown and green halfthicks and serges; corderoys, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linens, 7-8 and apron wide cotton check, Russia sheeting, Oznabrugs, Britannias, table cloths and napkins; a great variety of dark and light ground cottons, calicoes and India chintzes; cambricks, clear lawns, muslins; striped, figured and plain gauzes; black mode, ribbonds, threads, tapes, silk and hair; silk, thread and yarn stockings; an assortment of silk, gauze, cotton and linen handkerchiefs; worsted breeches patterns, worsted bindings; a large assortment of table knives and forks; elegant fashionable plated and pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles; razors, (some of the best quality in cases) gilt and enamelled buttons, pocket and penknives, scissors, chapes and tongues, hand-saw files, awls, brass cocks, ivory and horn combs, pins, needles, &c. &c. Also a number of elegant enamelled and blue and white China bowls; hyson, green and bohea tea; chocolate, coffee, rice, loaf and muscovado sugar, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive Goods to sell on Commissions as usual. 4

Philadelphia, December 20.

To be SOLD Standing,

A QUANTITY of WOOD on the Wissahickon Road, nine and a half miles from this city. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

WAS taken up, and is now confined in Trenton gaol, by the subscriber, living in New-Germantown, Hunterdon County, State of New-Jersey, a young Negro Man, who says his name is Peter; he is nearly six feet high, of a slender make, speaks and understands very little English, and appears to have been but a short time in America; had scarce any cloathing. The owner is desired to apply, pay charges and take him away.

Dec. 2. GODFREY RHINEHEART.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

ALL THE

LAWS

Enacted in the First Sitting of the Fourth

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

Which met at Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street;

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1780

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

HENRY DEBERGER,
At the corner of Coate's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Col. Farmar's,
Has for SALE,
THE beſt London Fiddles in caſes, German Flutes in ditto, Engliſh regimental Fifes in ſets, of the beſt kind; alſo a freſh aſſortment of the beſt Fiddle-Strings of all kinds; green and white ivory and buck handled Knives and Forks, Carvers of ditto, mens gilt Watch Chains, ſteel ditto of the beſt ſort, ſteel and iron bladed Hand-Saws, an aſſortment of the beſt Whitechapel and other Needles, Pins, and many other articles of Hard Ware too tedious to enumerate.
N. B. Said DEBERGER has alſo for ſale, a ſet of China, conſiſting of a large tureen, diſhes and plates of various ſizes, butter boats, &c. &c. alſo a compleat ſet of Tea China.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are earneſtly requeſted to appear perſonally or by proxy at the Library Apartments in Carpenters Hall, on Thurſday, the 6th day of January, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the propriety of paſſing a Law to enable the Directors to raiſe the yearly payments of the Members; it being found on experience impoſſible to ſupport the incidental expences of the Library on the preſent eſtabliſhment. By order of the Board,
Dec. 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.
A LIBRARIAN is wanted. Any perſon inclining to ſerve may apply to one of the Directors.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Nether Providence, Cheſter county, about the latter end of October laſt, a bright roan MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about thirteen and a half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
THOMAS VERNON.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A Third ESSAY on FREE TRADE and FINANCES, humbly offered to the conſideration of the Public.

By a CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1779.

CREDIT, either public or private, may always be kept good, where there is a ſufficient eſtate to ſupport it. Therefore, if private perſons, a company of merchants, or a State, ſuffer their credit to decay, when they have a ſufficient ſtock to ſupport it, their management muſt be *bad*, but their affairs can never be *deſperate* ſo long as their ſtock or eſtate continues ſufficient to diſcharge all demands on them, their bad management only need be corrected, and a good one adopted, and their affairs may be retrieved, and their credit reſtored. Therefore the Thirteen United States are not bankrupt, nor are their affairs deſperate, tho' their credit runs very low, and their finances are in the worſt condition. We have men enough for every purpoſe—We have proviſions and ſtores enough. Our houſes, lands, and ſtock on the lands, are little diminiſhed, and in many places increaſed, ſince the war begun; yet our credit runs ſo low, that 'tis with great difficulty ſufficient ſupplies can be obtained. The error lies in our finances, or management of the public ſtock, and muſt be mended, or we are ruin'd, in the midſt of the moſt deſirable plenty. We already ſuffer the want of all things. The firſt thing neceſſary to correcting an error, is to *diſcover* it, and the next is *to confeſs* it, and the laſt to *avoid* it. Perhaps neither of theſe three things are eaſy in the preſent caſe. An error in finances like a leak in a ſhip, may be obvious in the fact, alarming in its effects, but difficult to find. The fact in view affords perhaps the ſtrongeſt proof of this. Our finances have for five years paſt been under the management of fifty men, of the beſt abilities and moſt ſpotleſs integrity, that could be elected out of the Thirteen States, yet they are in a ruin'd condition. We have ſuffered more from this than from every other cauſe of calamity; it has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the cheefeſt intereſts of our country more, and done more injuſtice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies; ſtill the fatal error continues unmended, and perhaps unexplored. Our admiration and cenſure will be greatly diminiſhed here, when we conſider that the doctrine of finances, or the nature, effects and operation of money may be placed among the moſt abſtruſe and intricate ſubjects, which we ever have occaſion to examine. Not one in ten thouſand is capable of underſtanding it, and perhaps no one man in the world was ever compleat maſter of it. As a full proof of this, I adduce the many fruitleſs attemps to ſtop the depreciation of our currency, which have been adopted both in and out of Congreſs; all of which have failed of the expected ſucceſs, and many of them have greatly increaſed the miſchief they were intended to remedy. The various ſchemes and plans for the ſame purpoſe, which have been formed and propoſed by many men of moſt acknowledged abilities, warmly adopted by ſome and as warmly oppoſed by others, are a further proof of the great difficulty and abſtruſe nature of the ſubject. The univerſal diſtreſs of the country, ariſing from this error in our finances, makes it a ſubject of the moſt intereſting importance, and the moſt univerſal enquiry, yet the intellectual powers of the Continent, tho' wound up to the higheſt pitch of attention, have not yet been able to find a remedy. The evil ſtill continues as unchecked as ever, it ſeems impoſſible to controul or compute its force, it baffles all calculation. Yet ſo are we ſituated, and ſo critical is the preſent moment, that a remedy muſt be found, or we periſh. The morality and induſtry of our people are declining faſt. Our Laws become iniquitous, and the worſt of all ſin is that iniquity which *is framed by a Law*, for it fixes the miſchief in the very place where a remedy ought always to be ſought and found. The confidence of our people in the government is leſſened; our army ſuffers, and our credit and character abroad is in danger of contempt. All theſe, and no man can tell how many more evils, hang like a thick cloud over us, the burſting of which will overwhelm us. But this is no time or place for declamation, a remedy is the thing to be ſought, a *remedy* or *ruin* are the only two alternatives before us.

I have twice eſſay'd to throw ſome light on this dark ſubject, with very little effect, my ſyſtem, however ſome of its parts were approved, has not been adopted. My arguments, perhaps, were not thought concluſive, or were not ſufficiently clear, and therefore were little attended to; I will nevertheleſs, once more attempt to lay before the public, ſome principles and propoſitions, which appear to me to have great weight, and which I ſhall ground on fact as much as I can, for in this as in natural philoſophy, one experiment I conceive better and ſtronger proof than an hundred theorems.

I. In every State where the occaſions of money continue unvaried, the incomes and expenditures ought to be kept equal, otherwiſe the value of money will fluctuate, i. e. increaſe, or decreaſe, by which every money contract, as well as all legacies, ſalaries, fees of public offices, rents, &c. will be altered, and the money when paid, will be either more or leſs than was intended in the contract, in the law, &c. in this caſe it matters little whether the increaſe of money, proceeds from foreign loans or gifts, from opening mines, or preſſes; an increaſe of money in any of theſe or any other way, will, with great injuſtice, alter the value of the payment, to the manifeſt wrong and injury of the receiver, by which the law itſelf, as well as the contract or donation becomes perverted and corrupted, and is made to enure contrary to the original intention of all the parties concerned; this is proved by very ſad experiment among ourſelves. Hence it appears from plain experiment that any method that tends to increaſe or decreaſe, the quantity of circulating caſh, will not prove a remedy, but will increaſe the evil, or run us into the contrary extreme, equally unjuſt and miſchievous, or perhaps more fatal. Hence it follows, that our true remedy muſt in the nature of the thing, lie not in appreciating, more than in depreciating the currency, but in fixing the value of it, where it is, and keeping it ſo fixed, that any man who makes a money contract, may find, when the day of payment comes, that the money paid is juſt the ſame, as it was at the time of contract, that ſo the money paid, may exactly correſpond with the intention of the contract, and be of courſe a juſt fulfilment of it without increaſe or decreaſe, which cannot poſſibly happen where there is any fluctuation of currency between the times of contract and payment.

Hence, when the value of money is fixed and can be kept ſo, it is in the moſt perfect ſtate its nature is capable of, and does in the moſt perfect manner anſwer all the purpoſes and uſes which are deſired or expected from it; for it is impoſſible that money ſhould exiſt in higher perfection, than when it is of ſuch fixed and certain value that all other articles may be compared with it, and their value ſafely eſtimated from that compariſon.

Hence it follows clearly, that as far as money deviates from a fixed value and becomes fluctuating, it loſes its uſe, and becomes dangerous to the poſſeſſor if its value decreaſes and this, without any regard to its quantity, leſſens its value or increaſes its depreciation, and this may be aſſigned as one great cauſe of the preſent depreciation of our currency beyond what its quantity would require. Hence it follows, that if money can obtain a fixed value, it is of no manner of conſequence what the quantity is, for its value will ever fix at that rate or proportion to the occaſions for money, which will make the one equal to the other, and of courſe our Continental money will have juſt the ſame uſe, if the value of it fixes at 2d the dollar, as at any other ſum that can be named; but if that value of 2d is variable and like to be reduced to a penny, every man would prefer 2d of fixed money to it; but if that value of 2d is fixed, it will be conſidered by every man juſt as good, and no better than 2d of any other ſort of fixed money.

II. As the uſe and deſign of money is to be a medium of all trade, 'tis neceſſary that the demand for money ſhould be at leaſt equal to the demand for every thing elſe which is to be bought or ſold, for if there is one thing to be ſold, which money will not purchaſe, the uſe of money is not ſo great as it would be if it would buy every thing, and therefore its value is ſo far depreciated. Trade is carried on by the medium of money eaſier than in any other way, and for that reaſon it was introduced. An overplenty or ſcarcity of money introduces barter, which takes away the uſe of money ſo far as it extends, and conſequently depreciates it, and perhaps the great practice of bartering one ſcarce article for another, which has been introduced by the great plenty of money among us, may be aſſigned as one great cauſe of the depreciation of our Currency beyond what the quantity would require—Hence it follows that the only poſſible way to reſtore our money to its true value and uſe, is to increaſe the demand for it, but this cannot be done by opening mines or preſſes, by foreign Loans or importations of money, but may be done by taxes, which make a demand for money all over the Thirteen States, and from every taxable in it. In this every one is agreed. The only queſtion is, How far this demand is to be increaſed? The anſwer is eaſy, viz. 'Till all ſupplies which we need can be purchaſed for money, which will certainly be the caſe, when the demand for money is ſufficiently great; this demand may be raiſed at any time and to any pitch we pleaſe by taxes, ſo that the true and only poſſible remedy of the great miſchief lies conſtantly in our power, and may be put in practice whenever we pleaſe. But it muſt be put into actual practice; talking about it, voting about it, making aſſeſſments, and tax bills, will not do without an actual and ſeaſonable collection and payment into the Treaſury, that this may be done, ſo as to give a fixed and eſtabliſhed permanency to our Currency, and thereby ſave the States, and at the ſame time relieve every individual from the danger, damage and anxiety he now ſuffers from the deficiency of our Currency, and avoid oppreſſion of individuals, and thereby put an end to all uneaſineſſes in the government: The ſeveral things following muſt be ſtrictly attended to.

1. That the taxation be *fair and equitable*, ſo as to bring the burthen equally or in due proportion on each State, and on the *individuals* of each State. The firſt is the buſineſs of Congreſs, the ſecond of every particular State. As to the firſt, 'tis abſolutely neceſſary, that there be an eſtimate made of the abilities of each State, on which the quotas are to be grounded; and this I think can't be done better than by making the number of ſouls in each State the rule of it. This can eaſily be obtained with exactneſs and certainty, and will be as certain a meaſure of the abilities of each State as can be obtained. If more need to be ſaid on this, it may be deferred to another time.

2. It is further abſolutely neceſſary, that the quotas of each State be eſtimated in hard money, payable in Continental money at the exchange which exiſts in each particular State at the time they pay their tax into the Continental Treaſury; hard money is a fixed ſtandard of value, and can never vary much here from its value in Europe, and therefore fixing the quotas by this ſtandard, will prevent any irregularities which will ariſe from depreciation of our Currency between the time of the demand of the quotas, and the time of payment by each State, otherwiſe this depreciation might afford an inducement, tho' a very wicked one, to ſome States, to make their collections and payments dilatory, for there would be an advantage in delaying payment of taxes, as well as of every other debt, becauſe the ſum leſſens every day, and it has been found in fact, tho' little to the honour of the tardy States, that ſome States have paid their quotas, when the exchange was four to one: whilſt others have paid their quotas of the ſame tax at the exchange of twenty for one, i. e. juſt one fifth part of the juſt debt. I ſaid that the payments ought to be made at the exchange that ſubſiſts in the State that pays the money at the time of payment, for all ſupplies which are purchaſed for the uſe of the public in that State, are purchaſed at that exchange, and therefore it is reaſonable that their quotas of taxes ſhould be paid at the ſame exchange, whether it be higher or lower than that which exiſts in the other States at the ſame time: Beſides if the quotas demanded of each State be not made in fixed money, it is not at all certain

they will be ſufficient when paid, for if the eſtimates of expenditures were made in money at twenty for one, and the tax demanded be made out accordingly, it is very certain if it ſhould be paid at forty for one, it would not ſatisfy more than half the eſtimate, and therefore muſt be deficient by one half, and the work is all to do over again, to get the other half collected and paid, beſides all the dangers and damages which may ariſe from the delay. Nor do I ſee that any reaſonable objection could be made to the juſtice of crediting the States for their paſt payments by the ſame rule, for it is ſurely wrong that a dilatory State that has really paid but one fifth part of the value of her quota, ſhould have credit for the whole: But whatever may be thought proper with reſpect to the time paſt, I think there can be no doubt that ſuch ſcandalous and dangerous miſchiefs ſhould be well guarded againſt in time to come. To all this it ought to be further added, that when any State delays to collect their taxes, the money will accumulate and conſequently depreciate faſter in it than in other States where the tax is quickly collected, and no reaſon can be given, why any State ſhould take advantage of that depreciation which their own iniquitous delay has occaſioned.

It is further neceſſary that each delinquent State ſhould be charged with the intereſt of all ſuch parts of their ſeveral quotas which ſhall be unpaid at the time preſcribed by Congreſs, till payment be made, and for the ſame reaſon they ſhould be allowed intereſt on all ſuch ſums as may be paid before the ſaid time of payment, till ſuch time of payment comes; and if all this, together with the honour and zeal of the ſeveral States, ſhould be inſufficient to prevent deficiencies, further methods ſhould be adopted and effectually executed, till ſuch deficiencies ſhall be prevented, for the very idea of ſupporting the union, dignity, public faith, and even ſafety of the Thirteen States, without good punctuality in each State, is moſt manifeſtly chimerical, vain and ridiculous, for there can never be any confidence placed in our adminiſtration, if their councils, covenants and meaſures muſt be ever liable to be rendered fruitleſs or impracticable by the deficiencies of one or two of thoſe States.

3. On the part of the particular States, it is neceſſary that each of them at the beginning of each year ſhould have a liſt or aſſeſſment of all taxables compleated, and all appeals adjuſted, and good Collectors appointed, that as ſoon as any tax is granted by their Legiſlature, it may be put immediately into the Collectors hands, and the collection be finiſhed, and the money paid into the Continental Treaſury, without loſs of time. If matters were once put into this train, any neceſſary ſum demanded by Congreſs might be collected, and ready for uſe in a very ſhort time, and this will fully obviate the great objection that taxes, tho' acknowledged to be the only ſure and final remedy, are yet too ſlow in their operation to be depended on. Yea, it appears from this view, that taxes are a much more certain and ſpeedy ſupply, and may be be depended on with much greater ſafety than any other method which has been pointed out to me, and they are a final, a finiſhed remedy; whereas loans, lotteries, annuities, and every other method which I have heard of, are no more than temporary expedients, are but plauſible anticipations of our revenue, and all look forward to a burden to be impoſed in future time, which had better be borne now, and be finally done with. And as I propoſe that all the eſtimates of Congreſs, and all the quotas demanded of the States, ſhould be made out in hard money, ſo I alſo propoſe that the taxes may be made out in the ſame money, payable either in hard money or Continental, at the option of the perſon who pays the tax. Sundry material advantages I conceive will ariſe from this:

1. Many perſons out of trade have no money but hard, and when called on for the tax, may be compelled to part with their hard money, at an unreaſonable exchange, which will be avoided if hard money itſelf will pay the tax.

2. This will preſerve the tax from any poſſibility of fluctuation, by the depreciation or appreciation of the currency, for if any perſon thinks the exchange demanded unreaſonable, he may pay in hard money, and then he is ſure not to pay either too much or too little.

3. This will gradually bring ſums of hard money, perhaps not inconſiderable, into the Continental Treaſury, which may be ſo uſed as to prevent drawing on Europe, and thereby increaſing our foreign debt, which I conceive an object greatly worth attention.

4. This will exhibit the tax to view in its real value, and prevent the terrors which may ariſe from the enormous ſound in Continental money.

5. This would greatly tend in a ſhort courſe of time to reduce all our private contracts to the fixed ſtandard of hard money, by which we ſhould avoid that vortex of fluctuation and uncertainty, which has rendered all our private dealings precarious, and made even our profits rather the effect of chance than of wiſe calculation and induſtry. Nor do I think that this would at all prejudice the real uſe of the Continental money, for it would ſtill paſs at its exchange or value. Indeed, I do not ſee that the depreciation of the money would have been in itſelf a calamity had ſo ruinous as it has proved, if it had operated only on the caſh in being, it would have been a tax upon every poſſeſſor of it, and would have leſſened the public debt, for it is manifeſt that the public debt at the exchange of forty for one, is but half what is was when the exchange was twenty for one; and as that money was perhaps as equally diffuſed over the Thirteen States, as any other eſtate, the tax might have operated with a tolerable ſhew of juſtice, but the caſe was altered, when the depreciation was not confined to the Continental money only, but drew every thing elſe after it: When it came to operate on every debt and money contract, on every legacy, ſalary, public fee and fine, yea on the finances of the States, ſo as to deſtroy all calculation of both ſupplies and expenditures, the miſchief became infinite: We were both in our private affairs and public councils, thrown into a confuſion inextricable; new objects, new effects ſtarted up to view in every quarter which no diſcernment could foreſee, nor wiſdom obviate, and like an inchantment of fairy viſions bewildered us all in ſuch a maze of errors, interwoven with ſuch ſubtilty into every branch of our movements, that no one department was free of them, and we all ſtand trembling this moment before this monſter of depreciation, like bewildered travellers in a giant's caſtle, where the bones of broken fortunes are every where in ſight, with the ſpectres of widows and fatherleſs, and a thouſand others which the monſter has devoured, and is ſtill devouring as greedy as ever.

(To be continued)

PERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 3.

IN the courſe of la wee no leſs than ten fires broke out in this city or its ſuburbs; one of which, near the Imperial ſummer reſidence conſumed forty two houſes; and another in the core of Conſtantinople, in the night of the 29th paſt, which raged upwards of eighteen hours, and conſumed thirty mques, beſides about ſix thouſand houſes or ſhops. Diſtent attempts have been made to burn Pera and Galaſa, e reſidence of the Franks.

LONDON, September 8.

Admiral Barrington' ſlip received 22 ſhots between wind and water, had may nen killed, and Admiral Barrington wounded ſeveely, being ſurrounded by three French ſhips of 74 gun eah.

The St. Antonia de Alanons, Capt Coſtova, from the Havannah to Cadiz, i taken by the Lyon privateer, and carried into Fyal. Sh has 2,000,000 of dollars on board, and a great quantity c cochineal.

The following is te particular account publiſhed at Paris, by authority, f thetaking of the Ardent.

The combined flet came a-breſt of Plymouth on the 17th of Auguſt The Chevalier Bernard de Marigny, Captain of te Juno frigate, had chaſed a cutter and an Engliſh privaterquite to the opening of the Sound, where they eſcaped; but as he was returning, with the wind at eaſt, to join the fleet, which was ſailing in a line of battle, at a few leagues from the coaſt, about eight o'clock in the mornnghe perceived off the Start Point, two ſail coming right before the wind, with all the ſail they could croud; the lrgeſt of theſe ſhips ſeeming to be in chace of the other. The Chevalier ſoon diſcovered the one was a Daniſh ſhip, ad that which chaced and examined her, was an Engliſh an of war of the line. On this the Chevalier made a ſignal to Commodore Treville, who commanded a flyig ſquadron, part of the combined fleets: The Commodore ſhewed that he underſtood the ſignal, and mae a ſignal to his ſquadron to make ſail.

Whilſt the Engliſh ſip was employed in bringing to and examining the Dan, the Chevalier de Marigny ſeized the opportenity of makig a tack to gain the wind; and at length, by dint of ſailng, got into the enemy's track. The Engliſh ſhip made nany efforts to ſhun the frigate, but the Juno followed all her motions, and ſhewed them by ſignals to the Commodore Treville, who directed his ſquadron in conſequence of theſe ſignals. The enemy, at length, reſolved to put before the wind, and the Chevalier tacked to intercept her courſe; when on a ſudden the enemy lay to and took in a reef This appearance of ſecurity made the Chevalie conclude at firſt, that ſhe was one of the ſquadron of obſervation, commanded by Don Luis de Cordova, to be certain of which he made a private ſignal, which was not anſwered.

As ſoon as the Chevalier got within gun-ſhot, he hoiſted French colours, and fired a ball; the enemy, without ſhewing any colours, began to open her ports on the larboard ſide, which ſhe turned to the Juno. The Chevalier, no longer doubted but ſhe was an enemy, and attributed her delay in ſhowing her colours, to the hope ſhe had entertained, that whilſt ſhe was unknown, ſhe ſhould not be attacked, and ſhould gain more time to prepare for action. The Chevalier immediately came on the ſtarboard tack, and by a rapid evolution enabled himſelf to pour in two broadſides on the enemy's larboard quarter. The Engliſh ſhip did not hoiſt her colours till all her ports were open, and ſhe was ready to engage the frigate; when the Chevalier, thinking the other might be ready only on one ſide, contrived to quit the larboard, and range up on the ſtarboard ſide; in the execution of which manœuvre, he fired two broadſides on the enemy's ſtern and quarter. He ſaw, indeed, that ſhe had not yet got her lower tier quite ready on the ſtarboard, and took advantage of that circumſtance. Juſt at that inſtant the Gentille frigate, commanded by the Baron de Mengaud de la Hage (who had crouded ſail as ſoon as ſhe had perceived the ſignal for an enemy) came up and made a briſk fire. The Engliſh ſhip then began to fire on the frigates. The Juno received two broadſides, but they were ſo badly pointed, that ſhe had not a ſingle man hurt, nor did ſhe loſe a maſt; and the Chevalier, who brought the news of the battle, was ignorant whether the Gentille had received any damage.

The Engliſh ſlip then ſtruck her colours, but as ſhe had not ſlackened ſail, La Bellona and La Gloire frigates, commanded by M. de Gonidee and M. de Bavre (who had crouded down as ſoon as they ſaw the ſignal) came up, and each fired a broadſide. The enemy then lowered all her ſails, and yielded before Commodore de Treville, who came down with his light ſquadron, had been obliged to fire a ſhot. It was then half paſt eleven o'clock in the morning, and Plymouth bore N. N. W. diſtant ſix leagues.

The reſt of the day was employed in taking poſſeſſion of the prize, which proved to be the Ardent of 64 guns, commanded by Captain Philip Boteler. She had 26 twenty-four pounders on her lower deck, 26 eighteen pounders on her upper deck, 12 nine pounders on the quarter deck and forecaſtle, and 12 ſwivels. Her crew conſiſted of 523 men. She was going to join the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Hardy.

By the report of her officers, ſhe had five men killed and eight wounded in the action.

September 9. The weak and contemptible reaſon that Government give why they do not publiſh the loſs of Grenada, is, becauſe they have no official account of it, that is, becauſe Lord M'Cartney, the Governor, who by this time is a priſoner in France, has not been able to ſend them office particulars. If a ſimilar reaſon governed all their proceedings, it might be accepted; but the contrary is too well known to admit it in the preſent inſtance.

It is evident to all the world that the French and Spaniards are determined to ruin the naval force of this country, and oblige Great Britain to ſubmit to the moſt humiliating and diſgraceful terms. To carry this point with the greater ſecurity, they have ſuffered our Miniſters to amuſe themſelves with the hopes of an accommodation. But no treaty can be made between us and the Houſe of Bourbon at this time, which can be ſafe, honourable, or laſting. In the day of our diſtreſs we muſt remember with execration the men whoſe infamous Councils have reduced us to this dilemma. The names of Bute and Mansfield, with thoſe of their oſtenſible tools, Sandwich, North, and Germaine, will be held by all lovers of their country in utter abhorrence.

Public credit has not got ſuch a ſhock ſince the beginning of the American war as by the capture of Grenada. The bad news is evidently read in the long faces of ſome at 'Change, and the affected ſpirits of others, who are afraid to make known the real loſſes they have ſuſtained by this unfortunate affair.

Jemmy Twitcher is ſet out for Portſmouth, a place, the very ſight of which, ought to cover him with confuſion. It is ſaid by ſome, that he will contrive if poſſible to get on board the combined fleets, as no other ſituation can be half ſo ſafe to him as that; though it is imagined the French and Spaniards will ſend him back again to us, ſince he can do them more ſervice at home than any where elſe.

A tradeſman of York, having bet a wager that he would ride his own hack from thence to Hull, and back again within twelve hours, on Friday morning at ſix o'clock he ſet off, and returned ſome few minutes before ſix in the evening. The rider weighs fourteen ſtone; and, what is very remarkable, his tit coſt only two guineas and an half at our Lammas fair, is but thirteen hands and an half high, very ſmall, and not much heavier than its maſter, yet performed the journey with eaſe (near 80 miles) notwithſtanding its being rode with very little judgment.

The following proteſt is extracted from the new pamphlet called, The Houſe of Peereſſes, or the Debates of the Ladies upon the Biſhop of Landaff's bill to diſcourage adultery:

Diſſentient, "That conjugal fidelity is one great means for the preſervation of domeſtic tranquility, and for the promotion of general felicity; wherefore the oppoſers of the bill are avowed enemies to their own honor and the welfare of their huſbands."

Diſſentient, "That thoſe of their Ladyſhips who have put a negative on the Biſhop of Landaff's motion, are enemies to the happineſs of this country, and traitereſſes to the Britiſh government."

Ab—gd—n	D—ſh—re	L—l—n	R——nd
B—ſ—t	H—tf—d	M—ch—r	Ru——d
D———th	Le——r	P——y	Sp——r.

Upwards of thirty Peereſſes ſupported the debate in oppoſition to the bill, it was loſt by a majority of eighteen. In the courſe of this intereſting buſineſs there are ſeveral well-timed, maſterly ſtrokes at the Peers who have obtained divorces from their Ladies; particularly the D— of G. the M———s of C——n, Lord G. Lord P. and V——t B. The Ladies who took the moſt active part in the debate were, the M———s of C——n, (who was choſen Lady Preſident) the Counteſs Dowager of H. Lady L——t, and Lady P. There are a few family anecdotes introduced in ſome of the ſpeeches, which ſhould, in point of delicacy, have been ſuppreſſed, or at leaſt given in a more diſguiſed form. This ingenious pamphlet is ſaid to be the production of the author of * Sketches from Nature, and will in all probability run through as many editions. The only circumſtance againſt it being ſo generally read as the Sketches is, the characters are not ſo numerous, though much more pointed,

* The laſt advertiſements of this pamphlet, mention the 13th edition.

September 17. We are ſorry to hear, that in the late action in the Weſt Indies, our powder was damaged, and not near the proof ſtandard.—What puniſhment is ſufficient for the makers or contractors, for ſuch diabolical proceedings!

September 21 As the garriſon of Grenada ſurrendered at diſcretion, without capitulation, the terms offered were, that the crops of ſugar, rum, &c. were confiſcated; and of the inhabitants that ſhould take the oaths of allegiance to the French King, may remain in quiet poſſeſſion, and thoſe who were abſent muſt be there in perſon, and not by deputy, or their eſtates would be forfeited.

Extract of a letter from Pembroke, September 15.

"Yeſterday a large French cutter put into Fiſhguard, a port twelve miles from hence, and took ten ſloops, which they ranſomed for 100 guineas each; and now the drums are beating to arms to call the Brecknockſhire militia, (in this town) to the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, as they are determined to burn Fiſhguard, if they will not pay 4000l.—The cutter is ſo near, that ſeveral 6lb. ſhot have been picked up in the ſtreets.—It is ſuppoſed the cutter is the Black Prince——two hand grenades have been flung into the town. An account of this was brought at five o'clock laſt night, but Major Aubrey would not ſend a man to the relief of the town."

On Tueſday ſe'night arrived at Corke, the Vulture privateer, William Valentine, Commander, of twenty-two guns, beſides ſwivels. On the 18th ult. took the St. La Louiſa, from Guadanio, in the river of Oroonoko, on the Iſthmus of Darien, Capt. Don Antonio Alvariſco Roje, laden with two cheſts of dollars, tobacco, dried hydes, cannon, &c. &c. The cannon belonged to a Spaniſh man of war wrecked on that coaſt. The prize was taken off the Weſtern Iſles, and carried into Kinſale.

Lord Amherſt made a general ſurvey of all the fortifications on our coaſt at a very great expence to the nation; yet this is certain, and can be proved, that when the combined fleet appeared before Plymouth, the guns were not mounted; and had not a ram rod, ladle or ſponge. There were indeed ſome balls, but no powder; and all naval men agree, that two 74 gun ſhips might have come in and deſtroyed the whole dock yard. At Dartmouth, a French privateer came in and fired upon the garriſon, which could not make any reſiſtance till the engineer was ſent for, who lives at Totneſs, twelve miles off. This ſurvey was made ſeveral months before the enemy appeared, yet no ſteps had been taken to put the forts in a condition of defence.

Cuſtom Houſe, Dublin, September 11.

The Board have juſt received intelligence from a Skerries fiſherman, that the Black Prince, which engaged the Townſhend cauizer on Thurſday moring laſt, was on Tueſday evening about four leauges S. W. of the Iſle of Man, and had taken ſeveral prizes. I am directed to give immediate notice thereof.

By order of the Commiſſioners,
GEO. L'ESTRANGE, Dep. Col.

To the merchants and traders
of the city of Dublin.

A further notice was publiſhed of the above, which ſays, that an expreſs has arrived from Larne, giving an account that the Black Prince privateer paſſed by that place on Saturday laſt, ſteering to the northward; and that the Boſton frigate had juſt ſailed in purſuit of her.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 15.

"An expreſs was received this morning at the Cuſtom houſe here, giving an account of three French privateers,

being off the coaſt of Eyemouth in the afternoon of the 14th inſt. and that they had taken two prizes; that a frigate, French built, was ſeen about the ſame time off the coaſt of Dunbar, within ſeven or eight miles of the ſhore, ſuppoſed to mount 40 or 50 guns, and brought to a three-maſted veſſel which had come out of the Frith, and carried her along with her to the ſouthward. Expreſſes were alſo received by the Commander in Chief, with the above intelligence; in conſequence of which the party of Weſt Fencibles cantoned in the Caſtle were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march to Dunbar, to repel the enemy, if they ſhould attempt landing."

The Watt, letter of marque, Capt. Coulthard, of Liverpool, has taken and ſent into that port an American brig, with 108 hogſheads of tobacco, bound from Virginia to France.

The Defiance, Thompſon, has taken a Spaniſh prize valued at 10,000l. and carried her into Clyde; 13,000 dollars are part of the cargo.

On Thurſday the Eaſt India Company gave notice to their ſervants that they muſt learn the manual exerciſe; ſo that it may be ſaid that 600 recruits were raiſed in an hour. They are to exerciſe two afternoons in the week, and to have a gratuity allowed them.

That the influence of Lord Bute in the Cabinet is as powerful as ever, and that a word, a wink or a nod from him is more efficient than a requeſt or petition from an independent nobleman, let the following anecdote teſtify: The King wanted to have a plan of a very magnificent apartment; the proper officer produced one, which was not altogether approved. Lord Bute deſired an architect to draw out an out line of a ſuperb room, this was executed and brought to his Lordſhip, it was much admired. The artiſt was deſired to wait on the King and offer it to him, he very modeſtly declined going through the neceſſary forms of ſuch an application. His Lordſhip told him that he had nothing to do but to go at ſuch an hour to the Queen's Palace, ſend in his name, and the name of the perſon who was his friend. The architect complied, his recommendation introduced him immediately, his plan was received and highly approved,

We cannot help admiring the irreſiſtible influence of Court favour, when we behold two ſuch contrarieties as Mr. G——— and Dr. Johnſtone yoked together in the ſervice of government. The one a ſupple, ſilken, Frenchified tool, as ever cringed to abſolute monarchy; the other rough, inſolent and unpoliſhed as the dregs of a republic; the one a libeller of Chriſtianity; the other a believer in ſecond ſight, and the Cock-lane ghoſt; the one a pedant in his ſtyle, exhauſts his whole *Stephani Theſaurus* into the hiſtory of cluos and chamber maids; while the other ſtritters away the dignity of our langugae, which, though an hiſtorian, he could never write, in Gallic imitations of Tacitus. Yet there are ſome points in which they agree; they are both profeſſed enemies to the liberties of mankind.

Two of a trade, they ſay, can never agree. This is aſſerted to be the origin of Dr. Johnſton's inveterate hatred to Milton. It was not Milton's poetical excellence which moved the Doctor's envy, for the Doctor is no poet, witneſs Irene; it was not his political writings, for the Doctor is no politician, witneſs his dull, unmeaning, and unconnected rhapſodies; but Milton was a better ſchoolmaſter, and formed heroes and philoſophers, while the Doctor was never able to form any thing higher than the fellow of a college.

We never heard that the Univerſity of Oxford pretended to merit in any theng but making ſauſages, and making ſyllogiſms. It is therefore very extraordinary that the great Dr. Johnſtone, who is the peculiar boaſt of that place, ſhould be ſo deficient in his reaſoning powers, as his political pamphlets have ſhewn him. But the Doctor has a very good ſtomach, hates Preſbyterians, and is a friend to the inquiſition.

When the nation was in a ferment about the Spaniſh inſolence, relative to the affair of Falkland's Iſlands. The great Dr. Johnſtone wrote a pamphlet to prove, that we ought not to make war with the Spaniards, for fear our ſoldiers and ſailors ſhould be killed and wounded; when this nation was upon the brink of the moſt deſtructive and unatural was it has ever waged, he wrote a pamphlet to prove that we ought to wage war, and extirpate the Americans. But there is no inconſiſtency in this, for though the Doctor believes in ghoſts, he does not believe that Whigs and Diſſenters are men.

It is confidently aſſerted that when that nuiſance, the liberty of the preſs, ſhall be removed, Dr. Johnſtone is to have the licenſing of all books, except thoſe which are written againſt chriſtianity and morals, theſe are to be referred to the Right Reverend Bench of Biſhops, in conjuction with Mr. G———

It was Providence alone that ſaved us from the combined fleets while they were off Plymouth; for ſo ſcandalouſly provided were, we for a defence (notwithſtanding a military report had been made a few weeks before of its ſtrength) that on the firſt alarm there was little or no *powder*, and when that article was with difficulty provided, the balls that were ſent down were too large for the bores of the cannon, and by that means rendered to tally uſeleſs.

"The pitcher never went ſo often to the well, but it was cracked at laſt," ſays the proverb, and this we believe will be exactly the caſe with Jemmy Twitcher. He had addreſs enough in the late Greenwich Hoſpital inquiry, to break the link which connected him in that ſhameful and infamous buſineſs; now we hear the fact will be brought home to him, and the cauſe of our naval retreats and diſgraces properly accounted for this enſuing ſeſſion.

It was a ſentiment of that deliberate villain Philip Second of Spain, that he had rather reign over poor but obedient ſlaves, than happy but ſeditious ſubjects. This is the common creed of tyrants, whom flattery would deify, while reaſon conſiders them as avenging Furies, born for the deſtruction of mankind.

Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam ſub rege pio.—The meaning of this ſentence has hitherto eſcaped the learned. No Kings are ſo apt to encroach upon the rights of their ſubjects as thoſe whom the Clergy call religious; nor do mankind ever fully perceive the value of a bleſſing till they have loſt it.

Extract of a letter from Penryn, Sept. 17.

"This morning we received advice, that the Swift privateer, belonging to this place, had taken a rich Spaniſh ſhip, called the Pedraboa del Alcantara, burden 250 tons, laden with bales of ſilk, and other goods, bound from Marſeilles to ſome part in America. She ſailed under French colours. It is ſaid her cargo is worth 20,000l. She is carried into Limerick.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 18.

"This day arrived the Molly, (late Captain Sedden) from Tortola. On the 7th inſtant ſhe had an engagement with an American privateer of 26 guns, in which Capt. Sedden and five of his people were killed, and ſeven were wounded. The Molly ſailed two days after the fleet, and ran it."

The Deputy and Common Council of Aldgate-ward, in conſequence of a letter they have received from William Lee, Eſq; Alderman, ſignifying his reſigning his gown, and requeſting them to chooſe another in his room, waited yeſterday on Mr. Sheriff Kitchen, and offered to elect him their Alderman. The Sheriff thanked them for the intended honour, and accepted of the offer.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.

By a gentleman from Bruſwick, which place he left laſt Tueſday morning, we are informed, That in the late ſnow ſtorm a large copper bottom brig of 20 guns and 120 men, belonging to the enemy, was drove aſhore near Middletown Point, and about 80 of the men taken priſoners, the reſt having eſcaped in a boat; and that 20 hogſheads of rum and 4 pipes of wine, &c, were found on board her. A Britiſh ſtore ſhip was alſo driven aſhore at the ſame time. The ſame gentleman ſays, he was informed at Bruſwick, that a Britiſh 40 gun ſhip had been drove aſhore, near Egg-Harbour, and one hundred of her men periſhed, and the reſt taken priſoners, and that a number of tranſports that left New-York lately, had been drove aſhore and loſt.

By a gentleman who arived here on the 29th ult. from Cape Francois, we have the following intelligence, viz. That Jerſey and Guernſey are taken by the French: That Penſacola is taken by the Spaniards: That the Britiſh cruizers harraſſed the Dutch merchantmen very much, and that the Dutch were determined to protect their own trade in future, and had acquainted the Engliſh with their reſolutions: That 86,000 militia were under arms in England, and that they really expected an invaſion: That the Iriſh were much diſſatisfied, as new taxes to ſupport the war were daily impoſed on them: And that the Ramillies, a Britiſh 94 gun ſhip, had taken fire by accident at ſea, and the ſhip and crew periſhed.

The fire which broke out laſt Sunday morning in the houſe of Monſieur Holker, Conſul of France, (as mentioned in our laſt) did conſiderable damage, notwithſtanding the ſpeedy and generous aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the city: But we have the ſatisfaction of informing our readers, that all the public papers and conſular deeds were very fortunately ſaved, and a great part of the moſt valuable effects.

Another SCHEME for reſtoring the Credit of our Continental Currency.

MY ſcheme is a deep ſcheme.—The depreciation certainly ariſes from *torture*.—Many a poor cur has been deſtroyed by the cry of mad dog, that was a good honeſt cur if he had been let alone.—See! that miſchievous fellow has wedged a block on his tail. Hark! how the poor dog yelps!—Mad-dog, mad-dog!—Ay, the thing is done.—They're all in an uproar—Hah! the butcher has knocked him o' th' head;—the village is delivered from deſtruction:—And many a piteous tale will the good women tell of the great miſchiefs done by this ſame poor cur.

Leonidas. I wiſh you had been preſcribing for the bite of a mad dog, when you told us that life might as well ſurvive in a furnace, as truth or honour in the neighbourhood of certain bills—No matter, Sir, torture, vile torture, is the ſource of all the miſchief. If theſe creatures will but let the public credit alone, my life for it it will revive.—Here's my neighbour Peter Rich, is very wealthy and very honeſt. Nobody doubts it:—But let half a hundred ſcribblers looſe to print ſchemes in the newſpaper for ſupporting Peter's credit;—and Peter's credit is at an end.—Nay, I ſhould not be ſurprized to hear ſome of them inſiſting that it was for the good of the country to keep Peter's credit down.

Look at the Continental Currency! See how it is hunted, worried, tortured.—True Patriot, Leonidas, Ariſtides, Eumenes, Cato, Cæſar, Pompey, Ringwood, Jowler!—There they go.—Call off thoſe dogs! call them off I ſay!—The bread of my family depends on the labour of that beaſt.—He is a ſtrong beaſt; but what beaſt can ſtand it?—They drive the wolves away!—Sir they are worſe than wolves.—Now I have loſt the labour of this beaſt for more than three months by this frolick, and what will become of my family, heaven knows!—I do inſiſt that he be let alone, at leaſt till he has time to recruit.—See how he bleeds!—Well! I do wonder that people can be ſo fond of thoſe dogs.—Nothing pleaſes but miſchief now a days;—and ſo I muſt ſuffer, becauſe other folks are fond of their yelping!—

Heaven have mercy! He's ſadly hurt—poor fellow. You are an honeſt beaſt, and I will cheriſh you with the laſt drop of my life. You have carried me thro' many a dreary ſoundrous path, and when my children have cried round me for bread, you have enabled me to feed them.

But my ſcheme—Why truly, Sir, my ſcheme is, If all my brother ſchemers will wait till they hear my ſcheme before they ſay any thing further on the ſubject, I really think it will be of uſe to the Continent.

TRISTRAM.

*** The Election of OFFICERS in the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY for the preſent year, will be held in their HALL on Friday next, agreeable to their Rules, between the hours of Two and Five in the afternoon; and as it is propoſed at Three o'clock, previous to the Election, to introduce ſome important matters, relative to a future intended CONSTITUTION of the SOCIETY, the Members are requeſted to attend punctually by that hour.

†‡† The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY are to meet on Monday next, at Five o'clock preciſely, in the Council Chamber, to take into conſideration the report of the Committee, and the ſeveral plans now before the Board, for eſtabliſhing the Faculty and a mode of education in the Univerſity. Buſineſs to begin half an hour after the time appointed, and every Member is requeſted to be punctual.

J. B. SMITH.

MR. DUNLAP,

THE two Fires which happened on Sunday laſt ought to make every houſe-keeper careful. But eſpecially the members of the ſeveral Fire Companies ought to ſee and know that their bags, baſkets, ladders and engines are in good order. Much may depend on their attention. The city looks up to them. It muſt diſtreſs the feeling of every man who conſiders what havoc and deſolation a Fire may cauſe, and that lives may be loſt and families left without a roof to cover them for want of a ſufficient number of buckets or engines in order, to ſee engines remaining in the weather, expoſed to the ſport of wanton children or deſigning perſons, and buckets toſſing about in the ſtreets for days and weeks after a fire. As ſome Companies have ſix or more buckets for each member, would it not be expedient that only three or four ſhould be carried out on an alarm, the others being reſerved to be carried out in caſe they may be wanted at another place before the firſt fire is extinguiſhed, or the buckets uſed at it can be collected.

Philadelphia, January 5.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in Paſſyunk Townſhip, containing about ſeventy acres, four miles from this city. The ſoil of this place is exceeding rich, and a great part thereof excellent meadow; the buildings and fences in good repair; a very good apple orchard thereon, and fruit trees of various kinds. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of March next. For terms apply to WOODDROP SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge.

A ſmall invoice of Hard Ware, conſiſting of many ſcarce and uſeful articles, and a few barrels of Muſcovado Sugars, lately imported, to be ſold by ſaid SIMS.

FOR SALE,

A few BARRELS of

LIVER OIL.

Enquire at Mrs FORD's in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

And entered upon immediately,

THE STOCK in TRADE at Andover Furnace, conſiſting of a number of teams, waggons and cows, upwards of three thouſand cords of wood, and every other utenſil neceſſary for putting the Furnace in blaſt, which may be effected early in the ſpring, there being a ſet of good hands on the premiſes. Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and every aſſiſtance will be given to promote the buſineſs, the ſubſcriber having private reaſons for declining it. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS MAYBURY, at Mount-Holly, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Jan. 6. JAMES MORGAN.

Philadelphia, January 5.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt New-year's day, from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named DICK, about thirty years of age, a likely ſtout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſtaring countenance when angry, and apt to ſwear; he may attempt getting to the Engliſh, but is ſuppoſed to be at preſent lurking in or about this city: He had on a white ſhirt much worn, a light coloured coatee and jacket made lincey way and fulled, buckſkin breeches newly waſhed, ſtrong ſhoes, thread ſtockings with yarn ones under them, and an old beaver hat newly dreſſed, which he wears cocked. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and confines him in any gaol in this State, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and if taken in any of the neighbouring States and ſecured, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS GOUCHER,
Cutler, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and farmers are forbid to harbour him. He may perhaps endeavour to paſs for a freeman.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Tueſday night, the 4th inſtant, the ſubſcriber's coopers ſhop on the Briſtol road, near Pennypack Bridge, was broke open and robbed of a half-worn dark ſuperfine broadcloth COAT, lately altered in the waiſt, with large death-head buttons, and a new fall collar. Whoever apprehends the Thief and Coat ſo that the owner may have ſatisfaction, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward for the Thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for the Coat without the Thief, paid by

Jan. 5. JONATHAN HEATON.

WANTED to Purchaſe,

A WELL gaited good HORSE, about four or five years old, either a bay or black, with good gears. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to Samuel Rhoads's place, near Gray's Ferry, two COWS; one brindled, with white ſpots; the other brown, with white ſpots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges by

ADAM HILL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Gray's Ferry, on the 21ſt of December laſt, a black HORSE, about ſeven years old, fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Venue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

LEWIS WEISS,
OF PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages. 6.

TO BE SOLD BY
FREDERICK PHILE,
At his house in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and opposite Black-horse Alley,

A QUANTITY of Salt-Petre, a variety of fresh Medicines, a few kegs of Yellow Ochre ground in oil, some White Lead, &c. Also, a quantity of Ink Powder.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, *(qui tam,* &c.) against the snow or vessel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS, with their worms, &c. compleat; the large still contains five hundred gallons, the small still, or refiner, two hundred gallons: They have been but little used, and will suit for either a molasses or a grain distillery. Enquire of the Printer.

Owen's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, the Spectator, Dryden's Works, Don Quixotte, and sundry other Books for sale. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, December 31.

TO BE HIRED,

AN elegant and easy light WAGGON, with a good pair of HORSES and careful DRIVER. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stables back of the City Tavern; who breaks Horses to the carriage, saddle, &c. and nicks them in a safe and easy manner.

Philadelphia, December 30.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday morning the 20th instant, an Irish servant girl named JANE SMITH, about five feet six inches high, black hair, a down look, remarkably freckled in her face; had on and took with her, a striped short gown, striped lincey petticoat, a pair of new stockings, new shoes, and a new check handkerchief: She stole and took with her a dark grey cloak almost new, a green bonnet with a white ribbond round it, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair of white mitts, and about forty dollars in Continental money. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures her in any gaol in this State, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB KEEHMLE.

N. B. The above JANE SMITH is a noted thief, and was concerned in a great robbery in July last.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 8th of December, a POCKET BOOK, containing a note with 300 Dollars, and 120 Dollars cash. Whoever finds said Pocket Book and brings it to the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county, shall receive the above reward. NATHAN BEANS.

GENTEEL BOARD and LODGING, for Gentlemen only, in Third-street, next door to Doctor Hutchinson's, near the corner of Spruce street.

TO BE SOLD,

At the sign of the George, the corner of Arch and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

A BRIGHT BAY GELDING, fifteen hands high rising six years old, perfectly sound, and agreeable in all his paces, and suitable for the carriage or saddle.

Teneriffe WINE and CLARET,
TO BE SOLD BY
MEREDITHS AND CLYMER.

BY virtue of a Writ of Feri Facias, to me the subscriber directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, at the store of ROBERT ROBERTS in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the eleventh day of January next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a quantity of OLD IRON, in lots of about 200 wt. each. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS, against JOSEPH FOX, late of the city of Philadelphia, Blacksmith, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

December 28, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

Or EXCHANGED for a Negro Wench,

A NEGRO BOY about twelve years of age, very likely and active, and will make an excellent servant. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN UP,

A STRAYED brindle COW, of a large size, a good deal of white about her, and supposed to have had not more than three calves; a large piece has been cut off her right ear, and a deep slit cut in the remaining part. She came to the plantation of the subscriber in Moyamensing, near Brockden's plantation, about four weeks ago. The owner paying charges may have her again, by applying to

Dec. 29. CHRISTOPHER SLIECK.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

The SHIP TAVERN and FARM,

On Lancaster Road. ALSO,

A LOT conveniently situated in Germantown, on which there is a good orchard of apple-trees.

The terms may be known by applying to Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

SEA COAL MINE.
TO BE SOLD,

THE right to a fourth share, situated in the State of Connecticut, in the Township of Middletown, about one mile from the river. The title is indisputable, and small samples of the Coal may be seen at the subscriber's, opposite Ross's Vendue Store in Front-street, Philadelphia, where further particulars may be known.

THOMAS BEDWELL.

Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about a month ago, from the pasture of the subscriber living in the district of Southwark, a very fine Sorrel HORSE, between five and six years old, about fourteen and a half hands and one inch high, without shoes, a few white hairs on his forehead, with a long dock and switch tail. Also a small Black HORSE, very old, with two white feet and a scar, and full of nits. Whoever takes up the same, and will bring them to Mrs. FERGUSON, in Front street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, or to JOHN JONES in the district of Southwark, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Sorrel, and Twenty Dollars for the Black Horse, and all reasonble charges.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN that can be well recommended, to take care of horses or to drive a carriage. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD, Wholesale and Retail, by
BENJAMIN SEIXAS AND CO.
In Water-street, at the house formerly occupied by Richard Mason,

BOHEA tea, coffee, loaf sugar, superfine broadcloths, rattinets, shalloons, serges, callicoes, bindings, starch, and sundries.

WHEREAS Hannah Shafer, daughter of the subscriber, has not been heard of by her father since the year 1777, at which time she was in service with Peter Carolus, in Front street, near Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, who removed on the approach of the enemy to the said city, but not known to what place: This is therefore to request the favour of any person who may know where said Hannah Shafer resides, (if she be living) to give information thereof to her father, in Hamilton township, Northampton county, which will confer an obligation on him that will ever be acknowledged with gratitude and thanks.

JACOB SHAFER.

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1780.

New Castle County, ss.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Derrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State, by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof; have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose: This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons aforenamed, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of New Castle, will sit at the Court-House in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday the 19th day of January next; as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands, against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an Act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

New Castle, Nov. 22, 1779.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, intitled, "An Act for regulating Chimney-Sweepers within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern-Liberties, of the city of Philadelphia," passed the 25th day of November, 1779; This is to give notice, that there is an officer appointed to superintend the said Office. All persons who follow that business, are desired to apply to the subscriber, where they may be furnished with certificates and numbers, according to law: Therefore fail not, as the law will be strictly adhered to.

N. B. All persons who are willing to follow the business of Chimney Sweeping, are requested to be speedy in their application to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

A QUANTITY of excellent Liverpool BASKET SALT, also LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, and CANDLES by the box,
TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES HAYES,
Next door to the Post-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN about four weeks ago, from Penrose's Island, a large roan HORSE, supposed to be branded, a natural pacer, between six and seven years old, his tail has been nicked and he carries it on one side. Whoever brings the said horse to JONATHAN PENROSE, in Southwark, shall have the above reward.

WANTS A PLACE,

As CLERK, either in a Public or Private Office,

A YOUNG MAN, who hath acted in that capacity for several years in this city, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry. A few lines directed to Z, and left with the Printer, will be regularly attended to.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or taken in mistake, out of Andrew and James Caldwell's store, a BALE marked K H. No 2. containing the following articles, viz. 3 pieces Irish linen, No 7. 8 and 24, 25. 25 and 24 yards; 3 pieces cambrick, No 51, 59 and 69; 3 pieces chintz, No 1 2, and 3; and 30 yards black sattin. Any person giving information so that the goods may be recovered, will be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for any part. It is earnestly requested if any of the above articles should be offered for sale they may be stopped, or if taken in mistake that they may be returned.

They have for sale, a neat assortment of broad cloths, ribbed calimancoe, worsted hose, bohea tea, 3 quarter casks of wine, best allum salt, cinnamon, allum and Jesuits bark, which they will sell very reasonable for cash.

HENRY KEPPELE, Senior.

HATH for SALE, as formerly, at his Store in Market Street, Wine, Sprits, Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, &c.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Clerk to the subscriber, ran away on the fifteenth inst. with a certain sum of Continental money, not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the Continent. Said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed and wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him, a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribbed stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribbed jacket, and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

Macungy, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, July 16, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THI ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in purſuance of the Reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the two emiſſions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and deſtroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

Philadelphia, January 5.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt New-year's day, from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named DICK, about thirty years of age, a likely ſtout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſtaring countenance when angry, and apt to ſwear; he may attempt getting to the Engliſh, but is ſuppoſed to be at preſent lurking in or about this city: He had on a white ſhirt much worn, a light coloured coatee and jacket made lincey way and fulled, buckſkin breeches newly waſhed, ſtrong ſhoes, thread ſtockings with yarn ones under them, and an old beaver hat newly dreſſed, which he wears cocked. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and confines him in any gaol in this State, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and if taken in any of the neighbouring States and ſecured, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS GOUCHER,
Cutler, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and farmers are forbid to harbour him. He may perhaps endeavour to paſs for a freeman.

A Third ESSAY on FREE TRADE and FINANCES, humbly offered to the conſideration of the Public.

By a CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THIS miſchief will be greatly leſſened, if by reducing all our debts and demands, public and private, to the ſtandard of hard money, we can confine the depreciation of the money to itſelf, and prevent its operation on all other money contracts and ſecurities, and this will in my opinion greatly tend to cure the depreciation itſelf, becauſe in that caſe no man can gain any thing by the depreciation, but every man who has any caſh muſt loſe by it; and when private intereſt is brought into a coincidence with the public good, they will greatly help each other. But be all this as it may: Let us not loſe ſight of the principal argument, viz. that no project or ſcheme to ſtop the depreciation can have the deſired effect, if it does not increaſe the demand for our currency, and on the contrary, any ſcheme whatever that will increaſe the demand for our currency, will leſſen or check the depreciation. Hence we ſee how vain all propoſitions muſt be, which by their natural operation will increaſe caſh among us, and thereby leſſen the demand for it, or increaſe the national debt beyond all probability of payment, and thereby leſſen the public credit, and of courſe leſſen alſo the demand for the currency which depends on it. Of this ſort are all loans, foreign and domeſtic, for as long as people can get money without earning it, without actually raiſing and paying it, it will not appear ſo precious, nor can the demand be ſo great as when theſe great and neceſſary conditions are the only terms of acquiring it. Hence alſo every project which leſſens the uſe of our currency, leſſens alſo the demand for it, and cannot poſſibly help but will hurt it, ſuch as barter in trade or levying taxes in kind in finance. My great propoſition is, that by taxes we have it always in our power to fix our currency at any value we pleaſe, becauſe by this way we may raiſe the demand for money juſt as high as we pleaſe, and if we have not great prudence much higher than the public good requires, and if the method and train propoſed, be adopted, the operation of taxes may be made more quick and more ſure, than in any other I know of. This is dealing in *realities*. We have dealt in ſhadows and deluſions too long already for our honour, too long for our ſafety. It is not only wicked, diſhonorable and dangerous, but it is weak and abſurd, to ſuppoſe that we can any longer produce our public ſupplies out of ſhadows and viſionary projects, the baſeleſs fabrick will vaniſh, our reſources conſiſt in our *real ſubſtance* only, and from thence alone can our ſupplies be produced, and let them be collected by an equable tax, and the burden on the public will not be any thing near ſo heavy and ruinous, as the numberleſs miſchiefs of the depreciation have proved for four years paſt. But it may be aſked, What is to be done in the preſent diſtreſs? how are our preſent immediate wants to be relieved? The anſwer muſt lie in a pretty narrow compaſs. I know of but three things that can be done in the caſe: 1. To borrow money which is fatal in its operation, and uncertain in its effects. 2. To ſet the preſſes a going again, which will not only increaſe the miſchief but deſtroy the operation of any remedy. Or 3. do without ſupplies a while. If the crows cannot be killed, nor the carcaſe be removed out of their reach, the ſure way is to let them eat it all up to the very bones, and then they will go away of their own accord; and this is better than to have Titgus's vulture forever gnawing on our liver, and our liver growing at the ſame time as faſt as he eats it. Here is indeed a notable difficulty which would vaniſh into nothing, if there was a proper connexion formed between the great reſources of the Thirteen States, the real ſubſtance, the mighty wealth which they contain, and the credit of the States, neceſſary to collect them, and bring them to public uſe when the public ſafety or convenience requires them. The credit of our currency is too lax, too enervated and feeble for this; people have more of it already than they have uſe for, and the depreciation makes is a dangerous article to keep on hand: It is like periſhable goods, which are loſt in the keeping. In the nature of the thing there is nor can be no remedy for this, but increaſing the demand for the currency, and this can be done in no other way than by an univerſal tax, which alone can create a univerſal demand, and this demand muſt operate on thoſe perſons who have the neceſſary ſupplies, that their neceſſity for money may be equal to the neceſſity of the purchaſer of the ſupplies; this will put the contracting parties on a par of equal neceſſity on each ſide, which alone can ever produce an equal bargain, and is the real natural ſource of all trade, filling the Treaſury never ſo full of money by Loans, or any other way will not effect the purpoſe, unleſs demanded of the very perſons who have the ſupplies in their hands, for on any other way, their neceſſity for money will not be increaſed, and of courſe they will withhold the ſupplies, or demand an unreaſonable price, when they ſee a great neceſſity on the purchaſer and none on themſelves. I appeal to every perſon who deals, if this is not the true fact. Let a perſon who is under neceſſity of an article, apply to one who has it, but is under no neceſſity to ſell it, he muſt give any price that is aſked. Let a man who is under neceſſity of ſelling an article apply to one to purchaſe who is under no neceſſity of buying, he muſt take what is offered. This may be thought a refinement of argument, but I appeal to every man the leaſt or the moſt verſed in trade, if this is not the univerſal principle of all trade, and if it is not the univerſal practice of all wiſe traders, if they are under a neceſſity of buying or ſelling, to conceal that neceſſity as far as they can leaſt it ſhould put them under diſadvantage in making their bargain. It is further to be obſerved, that an increaſed demand for money is the only thing which will naturally excite great diligence and pains in procuring ſuch articles as will bring it; therefore it appears that this is the only true means of reſtoring the decayed induſtry of our people, without which we ſhall ſoon have no ſupplies raiſed, and then we muſt be deſtitute indeed, for no demand for money can produce ſupplies which are not in exiſtence, which to me appears to be a matter worthy of very great attention. Every idea of a loan either at home or abroad, operates directly againſt theſe great principles, and directly tends to increaſe our diſtreſs. I abhor and execrate every idea of a foreign Loan to purchaſe neceſſaries produced among ourſelves; it may be neceſſary to borrow in Europe money ſufficient to purchaſe what we muſt export from thence, and eno' to make former contracts punctually and honeſtly good, but to borrow money in Europe to pay for ſupplies produced here among ourſelves, appears to me the height of abſurdity, this expoſes our weakneſs to all the world, not our weakneſs in point of ſupplies, not the exhauſted ſtate of our country, for that is full of every thing we want, cloathing and military ſtores excepted: But the weakneſs of our Councils and Adminiſtration, that our domeſtic œconomy ſhould be ſo bad, that we ſhould not be able to call into public uſe, the very ſupplies in which the country abounds is ſhameful! ſuch an imbecility of Councils, I imagine will hold us up ſo very contemptible a light in Europe as will effectually deſtroy all our credit there, and thereby put it out of our power to deſtroy ourſelves, but if this ſhould not be the caſe, I dont ſee but our independence with all the bleſſing reſulting from it, is in danger: For I really fear that ſome among us, would without concern mortgage the Thirteen States up to the value of every acre they contain, to any foreign power that will truſt us. 'Tis as neceſſary that we preſerve ourſelves independent of France, Spain and Holland as of England. 'Tis manifeſt beyond any kind of proof that the nation who is in debt to a ſuperior power, cannot be free and independent, but is ever liable to demands the moſt inſulting and inconſiſtent with freedom and ſafety, but if after all nothing can ſtop the career of this fatal meaſure of contracting a further foreign debt, I beg at leaſt that the monies neceſſary be borrowed at home on yearly intereſt payable in bills on Europe or in hard money at home and let the delinquent States be charged with this intereſt, for if there was no delinquency, there would be no need of a Loan: My reaſons are,

1. If intereſt of hard money, or bills muſt be paid, I think it better that our own people ſhould have it, than ſtrangers, that the early profits of the loan, ſhould lie among ourſelves, and not go out of the country, never to return.

2. 'Tis leſs dangerous, to contract a foreign debt, ſufficient for the yearly intereſt of this loan, than for the principal, and intereſt too.

3. This method will have one abſurdity leſs than the other, for if the Bills are to iſſue, they muſt be drawn on funds of mere imagination, for not one ſhilling of the fund on which the are to be drawn, is yet procured, nor do we know that the loan can be obtained at all, and therefore every bill is liable to come back proteſted, to the utter ruin, and moſt laughable contempt of the credit of the States. And,

4. The uncertainty of the payment of the bills, will certainly operate on the ſale of them. I believe no body expects they can be ſold at a loſs or diſcount, leſs than fifty per cent. The preſent exchange of the currency, is forty to one, but I have not heard any body propoſe ſelling the bills at more than thirty for one, and five. The very idea of drawing bill or loaning, at a loſs of thirty, forty or fifty per cent. appears to me ſo very ruinous and abſurd, and the fact ſtands in ſo glaring and ſtriking a light, that I don't know how to form one argument for the conviction of ſuch as are willing to adopt either. The great, ſure and only ſuppy of all our wants, and remedy of our diſtreſs, lies in taxes. Juſtice requires, that this remedy ſhould be effectually adopted, public burthens ought to reſt in due proportion on all, which can be effected in no other way. This alone will create a univerſal demand for our currency, and bring it into ſuch repute that every neceſſary article in the country, may be readily purchaſed with it; this ſettles and finiſhes the matter as we go, and relieves us at once, from the anxious terrors, of an unſupportable debt, and all future demands and intereſts from any power on earth.

Say, Americans, if this freedom and independence, for which you have bled, and nobly dared every danger, and for which you have ſet at defiance, and incurred the vengeance of the mightieſt power on earth, is not ſtill worth your moſt capital attention, it avails little to change our maſters, to have none is our object, which can never be our caſe, if we are in debt to foreign powers.

III. I beg leave here to propoſe one thing more, viz. to take off every reſtraint from our trade. Let every man be at liberty to get money as faſt as he can, and let the public call for it as faſt as the public exigence requires. Limitations of our trade have been ſo often tried, ſo ſtrongly enforced, and have ſo conſtantly failed of the intended effect, and have in every inſtance produced ſo much injuſtice and oppreſſion in our dealings, and excited ſo many quarrels, ſo much ill will and chagrin among our people, that they have in every inſtance after ſome time of moſt pernicious continuance been laid aſide by a kind of general conſent, and even moſt of their advocates have been convinced of their hurtful tendency, as well as utter impracticability, and as experiment is the ſureſt proof of the natural effects of all ſpeculations of this kind, and as this proof of fact has ever appeared in the ſtrongeſt manner, againſt the practicability and ſucceſs of every reſtraint of this ſort, and that every ſeeming temporary advantage that has reſulted from them, has long been followed by effects ſo very pernicious and alarming, that 'tis ſtrange, 'tis marvellous to me, that any perſon of common diſcernment, who has been acquainted with all the above mentioned trials and effects, ſhould entertain any idea of the expediency of trying any ſuch method again: not leſs abſurd ſhould I conceive a number of adepts in Barclay's ſyſtem of ideas, driving their heads ten times going againſt a wall, and ſtill preparing to try it again with greater force than before, becauſe they could not believe there was the ſubſtance of a wall, but an idea only there; equally in both caſes muſt the career of the zealots be ſtopped in hard fact, and their ſkulls, if not exceeding thick, muſt be greatly wounded. Liberty and property are the the moſt tender intereſts of mankind; any kind of abridgement

restraint or controul of these is ever sensibly felt and borne with impatience, and the natural course of things seems so adopted to those two great and favourite rights, that any violation of them will by their most natural operation produce effects very unsalutary if not fatal. Indeed this mischief may at any time be increased, till the effects are tragical. Trade, if let alone, will ever make its own way best, and like an irresistible river will ever run safest, do least mischief and most good, when suffered to run without obstruction in its own natural channel.

IV. I humbly propose further, That no private property may ever be taken for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the most manifest necessity, and in that case not without paying the full value. If the public wants any man's property, they are certainly better able to pay for it, than an individual is to lose it. Paying half or any thingless than the whole value, is a scurvy and evasive way of robbing the owner, and infinitely unworthy of the justice and dignity of a State. There has been so much of this iniquity committed either with or without pretext of law, that it has been really dangerous for a man to possess an article of capital demand, he has been in danger of having the article torn from him, not only without due payment, but with insult and abuse, and this wicked and shameful practice has really discouraged many persons of great ability and industry, from procuring articles of great demand, least they should be thereby subjected to the mortification of having them torn away with violence and disgrace. Many great necessaries have been rendered scarce by these means, and thereby the price become enormous, and the procurement difficult. Instances in flour, salt &c. are most notorious and obvious. This greatly destroys the confidence of the holders of the great necessaries in the officers of government, and lessens their assiduity and zeal in procuring or bringing their goods to the public stores. The consequence of this shameful iniquity almost fatal in their nature, and tho' slow and not immediately perceptible, yet most certain in their operation, and most sure of effects.

V. I propose further that there be the greatest care and attention in the appointment of the men who are to fill all places of public trust, and especially such as are employed in the revenue and expenditures of the public monies and supplies. I should conceive the following qualifications so necessary as to admit of no dispensation:

1. That the candidate for any place of public trust have sufficient knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of the office proposed for him. A public officer, like St. Paul's Bishop, ought to be a woman that needs not to be ashamed. But I am sure any person needs to be ashamed, who appears in a public office without understanding the duties of it, and therefore utterly incapable of discharging them properly, and the person who appointed him ought to be ashamed of him too, as he certainly will prove a shame to the public, for the public, i. e. a kingdom, a State, a country, or a town, always shine thro' the medium of their public men; if they mean to have their weight, dignity, character and interest well supported in a treaty, a Congress, a General Assembly, or a Court of Justice, they must appoint sufficient men to represent them and act for them; if they would have their most public and important Councils, their Laws, the administration of Public Justice and Civil Policy, or their Revenue well conducted, they must appoint men of knowledge and abilities sufficient for these great purposes, to conduct them; these are all objects of such magnitude, such general importance, and pervade with such subtilty every interest of the community, that they reach and deeply affect every individual, and prescribe the degree of security, honour and peace which he is to enjoy. How mad and execrable then must be that elector, or person concerned in the appointment of a public officer? Who from motives of party, personal friendship, or any worse inducement, will give his vote for a person who he knows is deficient in the knowledge and abilities requisite to the proper discharge of the office? Let a man's virtue and integrity be never so great, if he wants knowledge and ability he never can shine, he never can serve with honour or advantage in the office, but must be a shame to himself and his constituents, and most probably a damage, and may be a ruin into the bargain. But

2. Knowledge and abilities, tho' essential, are not the only requisites in a public man; integrity and prudence are also most necessary. The true character of the heart cannot be certainly known indeed, but is best judged of by his general deportment, therefore the character which a man obtains among his neighbours, and those who best know him, is the surest rule by which he can be estimated, and will be most likely to pre-engage the public confidence in his favour; and it is necessary, not only that a public man should be upright, but also that he should be generally esteemed so. The wife of Cesar ought not be suspected, therefore it must be the heighth of folly (to say no worse) to appoint a man to public station whose private character for integrity and prudence is not good.

3. Sound judgment and rational discretion, is a most essential part of necessary character in a public man, especially one who is concerned in the public councils, or important offices of any sort, nothing can scarcely be perceived more dangerous to the public, than to have its great arrangements subject to the influence of a man of wild projection, and extravagant conceits; such a person, especially if he has a good address, and copious invention, is enough to make errors faster than twenty men of the best wisdom can mend. 'Tis not strange, to find men, who have great talents at discovering valuable mines, who at the same time, have no knowledge in essaying the ore, or making the proper use of it. But to come more immediately to the point in view,

4. In the appointment of an officer of the revenue, or expenditures of the public monies, i. e. one through whose hands the public monies or supplies are to pass, it is necessary, most essentially necessary, that he should be a man of known industry, economy and thriftiness in his own private affairs. If a man's regard to his own character, fortune and family, is not a sufficient inducement to make him careful, industrious and thrifty in his own affairs, 'tis not to be presumed, that any regard he may have to the public can make him so; a man's own interest always lies nearest his heart, i. e. Self love is the strongest of all passions and motives. It was hardly ever known, that raising a man into public office, mended his private vices, but they most commonly like a pervading poison, get incorporated into the department, in which he officiates, and greatly corrupt and injure the administration of it, therefore to appoint a bankrupt, a man of dissipation, idleness and prodigality, to an office, through which the public monies and supplies are to pass, is a sure way to have them wasted, or purloined, in which the riches, strength and blood of the State are exhausted not to answer the great end of government, the safety, security and peace of the great whole, but to gratify the extravagance, dissipation and debauchery of an individual; it would be much better, if a man has such a friend, that must be served, to give him a few thousands, to spend in his own way, than to admit him into the important offices of revenue, and thereby corrupt its course and use. Perhaps some errors of this sort, may have occasioned a profusion of expence, a neglect and loss of public stores, and a failure of distribution, all which tend to increase our distress, and accelerate the decays of our finances, for as in private affairs, prudence in expence is as necessary to a fortune as the acquirement of money, so in our public administration, I conceive œconomy in expenditures, as necessary a part of financiering, as the acquirement of a revenue, and I conceive in this, as in all other parts of public administration, good government depends more on the men that administer, than in the system or form of the constitution, the wisdom of the laws, or prudence of the general orders, for let all these be ever so good, if the executive part is not committed to industrious, wise and faithful men, there will be a great failure of justice, security and peace.

VI. I propose a review of all our departments, and reducing all unnecessary expenditures in them as far as possible. 'Tis better to lessen the expences, where it can be done with safety, than to increase the revenue; the one lessens, the other increases the public burden. I am told there are 9000 rations issued daily in this city, where there is not the least appearance of any military movements, except a few invalids, and sick in the hospital, and the prisoners, all which don't amount to one third of the aforesaid number of rations. I am told there are posts of Commissioners, Quarter-masters, Purchasers, &c. fixed at about 10 or 15 miles distance of each other thro' this State, and some say thro' the whole Thirteen States; if they were all sent out of the way, all the supplies within reach of our market, would come of course to this city, and might be all purchased here by one man, much cheaper, and at less expence, than by all those posts; spreading them about thro' the country answers the same end, as if a private man should send a servant ten miles out of town to buy his marketing; he must solicit more, pay a higher price, and have a worse choice than if he stays at home, and bought in market: But I cannot pretend to go into the minutest of these matters, I can only observe, that people out of doors can't at all conceive the reason or use of these multiplied officers of so many different names, that one has need of a dictionary to understand them; I am apt to wish they were all struck off the list, by one dash of the pen, at least that their rations and cloathing might be stopped and sent to camp for the use of our soldiers in real service. I would add to my wish also, that their horses might be taken away from them, that they might not be able to parade it through the country on horseback, or in carriages, as they now do with a gaiety of dress, importance of air, and grandeur of equipage, very chagrining to the impoverished inhabitants who maintain them: I conceive this method would supply our camp very comfortably for several months, 'till our finances might be recruited by the numerous taxes which are coming in, and in this way the necessity of Loans might be prevented or at least lessened. If it should not be thought expedient to send their wines to camp, as I dont know that an abundance of liquors do soldiers or any body else any good, I propose to send them to vendue, as they have much engrossed that article of late, it is become very scarce and dear, and would probably bring a great price and the proceeds of them might be a seasonable supply to the Continental Treasury, and further lessen the necessity of Loaning.

In fine, my great object is to get our revenue fixed on a sure and sufficient foundation, and our expenditures reduced within the bounds of use, necessary to the safety and benefit of the community. In this case our people will all be willing to contribute the aids necessary, for the intentions of the people at large are ever upright, and it is rare that there is any difficulty with them in this respect, when they are convinced that the public monies are all prudently expended for necessary uses. I further conceive that taxes are absolutely necessary, not only to supply the public treasury, but to reduce our money to a fixed standard, and restore it to its natural and necessary use, which no other method of supplying the treasury can do, and which yet must be done, in order to deliver us from the most dreadful calamity of a fluctuating currency. This I consider as of the most weighty importance, and at the same time of so critical, difficult and intricate a nature, that it will require the utmost attention to the means of it, and the highest prudence and care to watch their operations, and add to or diminish their force as occasion may require, for if the money should appreciate, it will over and above all private wrong increase the national debt. An appreciation of only 10 per cent. which may be done almost imperceptibly, will add twenty millions to that debt, which must be paid not in shadows, but by the hard labour of our people. Such is the subtile nature and imperceptible operation of this mighty error, that no degree of attention to it can be deemed unnecessary. To mend this, I concide the great work before us, *hic labor, hoc opus est.* I am little concerned or alarmed at the present pinch of the treasury. Our resources are too great to permit such a temporary, such a momentary distress to be fatal: A proper reduction of our expenditures, or a small anticipation of our revenue in any way will remedy it. If the great springs of our revenue can be put in motion, we may be easily saved, otherwise we must perish. I beg leave here to add, that the attention of Congress, however sufficient, if it were not unavoidably drawn off by an infinity of other objects, that constantly croud over them, is not and cannot be practicable in a degree adequate to this great object. Nor indeed do I think that any Board of Members or aggregate Body would be likely to form a system so exact, and bestow an attention so accurate and uniform as would be necessary in this case. I conceive it must be the work of one mind which ever could investigate and superintend matters of an abstruse nature and critical movements better alone than with company; and therefore,

VII. I propose, that a financier or comptroller of finances be appointed, whose sole object and business should be to superintend the finances, i. e. the revenues and expenditures of the states, the state of the currency, and all the kinds in which we are concerned, and in short our whole resources and expenditures; and keep the one well in balance with the other, all under the authority of Congress, and in every thing subject to their controul. The Congress would then have the subject examined and form'd to their hand, and would have nothing more to do than correct and approve it. If a man adequate to this business could be found, I conceive his appointment would be of the highest utility to the States, as we may easily conceive only by imagining the benefits which might have resulted from such an appointment, had such an one been made five years ago; however, I do but propose this with the same simplicity of mind as I express my other thoughts, if it is not approved, it may be easily rejected with any other of my propositions, and I have only to desire this one favour of my indulgent reader, that if he does not like this, or any other part of my Essays, that he would lay them by and read them again a year or two hence, after which he has my leave to do what he pleases with them. Time is the surest expositor and best judge of all plans and speculations of this sort, the vain and vicious will either vanish or stand condemned before him; the useful and good only can be approved and preserved by him; and while I make this appeal every body will allow that I refer myself to the most equitable and reasonable arbiter, and I hope all my readers will candidly wait this decision with me, without censuring too bitterly sentiments on which time has not yet decided.

—Quod optanti Divum promittere nemo,
Auderet, Volvenda Dies en attulit ultro.

††† The first and second of these Essays may be had of Mr. Bradford.

LONDON, September 21.

EARLY on Wednesday morning expresses arrived to the Commander in Chief, the Custom house, and the Lord Provost, at Edinburgh, acquainting them that three ships had appeared off Eyemouth and Dunbar, which seemed to be enemies, and had taken two or three vessels in the mouth of the Frith. The largest was frigate built, and was supposed to carry 40 or 50 guns.

On Wednesday two gentlemen skilled in maritime affairs were sent to reconnoitre the above ships. They returned to Edinburgh on Thursday, and report, that they found the ships lying off Dunbar; they sailed within three miles of them, and saw them to be four French ships, one of fifty, two of twenty, and one of fourteen guns. They had two prizes with them.

An authentic account of the operations of the above squadron, on Thursday and Friday.

Thursday afternoon an express arrived from North-Berwick, at Edinburgh, with an account that the above squadron had passed that place, and at five o'clock they were seen from Edinburgh by the naked eye standing up the Frith. This morning early they were observed, nearly opposite to Leith, about the island of Inchkeith. A swift sailing cutter was sent on Friday morning to reconnoitre. The cutter fell in with them, and found herself within pistol shot of a French fifty gun ship. The cutter immediately tacked and fell in with a prize they had taken in the mouth of the Frith, which she retook, but was obliged to abandon her, by a French 24 gun frigate, which immediately made up to her. A boy, however, very spiritedly jumped from the prize on board the cutter, which immediately brought him to Leith. The boy was examined by the Lord Provost, Captain Napier, &c. He says, they put four soldiers, four men, and two officers aboard the prize, all of whom spoke English; that the squadron consists of a fifty gun ship, a 24 gun frigate, and a brig of 10 guns. The crew said they determined to come up to Leith road, but they sail ill, and on Friday morning the wind blew violently from the South West, which drove them down the Frith a good way below the island of Inchkeith. the Commander of the 50 gun ship is said to be a Scotsman and to know the coast. Seven sail originally left Dunkirk; these three parted lately from the rest in the North seas in a gale of wind.

It was reported that the above was Paul Jones's squadron, but letters received on Friday at Edinbugh from the West country say, that Paul Jones was on the West coast upon the 13th instant.

Another account says, that the French have taken ten prizes within these few days. Seven of the cutters hands were on board one of the prizes belonging to Wemyss, in Fife, for about ten minutes, till the French frigate bore down upon them, which obliged them to leave her.

Every possible means is taken to prevent any attempt to land or burn the shipping. Three batteries are erected towards the Citadel and New-Haven, which mount thirty guns, besides carronades, howitzers, &c. The four incorporations of Leith have petitioned the Commander in Chief for 100 stand of arms for each incorporation, which have been sent down from the Castle; and parties of military and seamen are stationed upon the coast at proper places; so that the French will meet with a spirited reception, if they attempt to land.

No insurance could be got done at Edinburgh these three days.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 20.

"On Saturday the Sandwich, of 90 guns, came out of dock. This is the first second rate ever sheathed with copper, which was begun and compleated in 15 hours.

September 23. What insufferable impudence it is in the Master of the Horse, to attempt to impose a person on the freeholders of Middlesex, to represent them in Parliament. But there is little doubt, but they will tell his Grace that they are able to chuse for themselves, and elect an honest man and true friend to the people, instead of a Commissioner of Excise, or a Middlesex Justice of his Grace's nomination.

What a spirit some men have! Would any one have believed, that a nobleman advanced in years, possessing an estate of fifty six thousand pounds a year, and having only two sons, and one of them provided for, could be so base and contemptible, as to give up his real opinion, desert his friends, be content to wear another man's liveries, ride in another man's carriage, be drawn by another man's horses, dangle to St. James's, levee after levee, and become the servant of one of the men in the kingdom, for the paltry wages of 2000l. pounds a year.

The Greyhound man of war is arrived at Portsmouth from Hallifax in 24 days, with the particular advice of the expedition that went from New-York on the 1st of July, under the command of Sir George Pallisser and Governor Tryon to Penobscott Bay, the extremity of New-England.

Best possible image.

An American fleet was at anchor in the Bay, and preparing an expedition againſt Halifax. It is ſaid they have deſtroyed 14 ſhips, from 32 to 14 guns; burnt 1, taken 4, and deſtroyed 24 tranſports, with ſome proviſion ſhips.

A few days ſince ſeveral Weſt-India merchants waited upon Lord George Germaine. They laid before his Lordſhip the precarious ſtate of the Weſt-India trade, and the inſecurity of the Jamaica fleet, which conſiſted of above 100 ſail, which had no other convoy than one ſhip of the line and two frigates. His Lordſhip heard them with great compoſure, and aſſured them he was extremely ſorry that he had no ſtronger power to aſſiſt them; that the ſuperiority of the flag being loſt in the Atlantick could not be eaſily regained; that the increaſing naval power of France and Spain, owing to the forſaking the blockade of D'Eſtaing in Martinico, was a very alarming circumſtance, but could not, in the preſent ſtate of things, be remedied.

It is no leſs extraordinary than true, that their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, have not been permitted to pay their compliments to their brother and Sovereign, in common with the reſt of their fellow ſubjects, for ſeveral years back.

The drawing room was yeſterday uncommonly crowded to congratulate his Majeſty on the anniverſary of his coronation. All the courtiers and their friends make a point of attending S. James's on public days of late, becauſe they would not be thought to deſert a great man in diſtreſs.

Amongſt the crond who attended the drawing room yeſterday, it was curious to obſerve the mock gentility of many of the American contractors. Theſe people made rich by the diſtreſſes of the public, ape the dreſs and character of gentlemen on theſe days--but their ſtiff wigs, awkward movements, and ſwords tied to their hips, ſoon diſcover the plodding mechanics.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

On the reported invaſion of the Britiſh Iſlands by the French and Spaniards.

LOUD rumour ſpeaks, "The French and Spaniards ſteer
Their veſſels to our coaſt Deſtruction's near."
Aghaſt the people ſtare; O what a dread!
What wild diſtraction thro' the realm is ſpread!
Why dare the French the Britiſh iſles invade?
O why is Britain of her foes afraid,
Intrepid once? alas! the reaſon's plain,
Senates and impious Miniſtry ſuſtain;
Senates and Miniſters the cauſe of all
The miſchiefs which on wretched Britain fall.
Senates for hire protect adminiſtration,
No more, corrupt, the guardians of the nation.
Dup'd and betray'd, Briton is taught to bend,
Unable with her tyrants to contend;
Like other graceleſs nations, Britain now
To foreign or domeſtic foes muſt bow;
Conſum'd by her own Parli'ments, muſt fall
A prey to Miniſtry, to Spain or Gaul.
What woes, alas! from brib'ry muſt enſue;
What blood and carnage muſt our fields bedew!
O may kind Providence defend the State,
And ſnatch repentant Britain from her fate;
May ruling Providence, implor'd, exert
His arm th' impending danger to avert!
Britons and Iriſhmen, ariſe, unite,
Champions alike of liberty and right.
Reſiſt to inſtant puniſhment conſign
The traitors who their country undermine.
Firm in one cauſe, let either realm ſuſtain
One int'reſt, and their common foes reſtrain.
Hell Jealouſy, Diſtruſt, and Diſcord ceaſe,
And Charity cement the mutual peace.
Let Britain to her ſiſter yield relief,
And Ireland ſympathize in Britain's grief.
And O that filial love could reconcile
Her injur'd children to the parent iſle;
Children and parent now no more combin'd
To guard the ſacred rights of human kind:
Severd, O fatal blow! O laſting ſtain!
Their conteſt ſwells the ſtrength of Gaul and Spain.
Taught by the paſt, may Britain never more
Th' effects of ſtrife and tyranny deplore;
By friendſhip, blood, and mutual int'reſt ty'd,
May Diſcord never the kindred realms divide!
By Virtue link'd, ſecure, each ſocial State
Will join the foes of freedom to defeat.
Then foul Corruption will no longer ſway,
Nor venal Courtiers on the public prey;
Senates, averſe from bribry and pollution,
In either realm will guard the conſtitution.
No foreign foes, by fierce Ambition ſway'd,
Will dare confederate nations to invade.
Free Commerce ſhall our ſwelling ſails expand,
And waft rich treaſures from each diſtant land.
Content and joy and happineſs abound,
And welcome Peace with flowing Plenty crown'd.
O when ſhall I ſurvey the glorious ſcene,
When Concord, Truth, and Purity ſhall reign,
Indulgent Heav'n on public Virtue ſmile,
And Liberty revifit Albion's iſle.

Springhill, Aug. 31, 1779. U.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE meaſures of the Miniſtry do certainly, as Mr. Townſhend ſaid in Parliament, afford ſtrong ſuſpicion of treachery in the C——: Nay indeed do they not actually prove there is? For what elſe could the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty Board mean by telling the Houſe of Lords, that he had a fleet ready ſuperior to the united fleets of France and Spain, but to deceive the King and Parliament? Are not the combined fleets of the Houſe of Bourbon greatly ſuperior to that under Sir Charles Hardy? Do they not make almoſt double the number of the line of battle to the fleet of Great Britain? Are not the fleets of France and Spain now riding maſters of the Britiſh Channel, inſulting our coaſts and threatening us with an invaſion? Where is the fleet, that Lord Sandwich boaſted of in the Houſe of Lords? Is it not too weak to encounter the enemy? Can there be a greater degree of treachery ſhewn, than to miſlead the King and kingdom in a matter of the higheſt moment to the honour and ſafety of the Crown and people? Mr. Townſhend might well tell the Parliament, he ſuſpected treachery; for is not ſuch an infamous impoſition upon the King and Parliament the higheſt degree of treanery?

JUSTICE.

P. S. If the people of England would exiſt any longer as a nation, they muſt take ſome proper meaſure to emancipate their Sovereign from the treacherous councils of ſuch evil men. It is neceſſary for his Majeſty to be informed, that thoſe who take bribes to betray the people, will take bribes to betray the Prince. The people have long ſhewn the utmoſt loyalty and obedience to their King, it is now high time for them to ſhew ſome concern for, and to take ſome care of themſelves.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert in your next paper the following HINTS

To the PUBLIC.

AS ſeveral Fires have lately happened in the city, it has naturally excited ſome attention and enquiry reſpecting the ſtate of the Fire Companies, and the engines and other apparatus under their care; from whence it appears, that the Companies as well as the apparatus at the preſent time require conſiderable regulation and amendment.

Our Fire Companies a few years paſt had arrived at great improvement, and their care and activity was ſuch as had procured to Philadelphia, in this reſpect, the encomiums of her neighbours, as well as of foreigners: But perfection, however neceſſary as an object to be kept in view, yet the abſolute attainment of it is an idea not ſafely indulged either in private or public bodies: May we, therefore, with our former alacrity, continue to preſs forward in the paths of ſcience and public œconomy. With regard to the inſtitutions here ſpoken of, many circumſtances have occurred to impede their progreſs, ſuch as the intervention of the enemy, and other temporary difficulties; but now that we are favoured with a good degree of tranquility and leiſure, let us heartily exert ourſelves for their re eſtabliſhment; the preſent ſtate of the city loudly calls upon us, and one would think that on the occaſion, that moſt powerful argument of ſelf-intereſt would be a ſufficient ſtimulus to rouſe us.

Fires moſt commonly happen in the winter ſeaſon; ſeveral have already happened, and as the winter has not far elapſed, it is by no means improbable that others may yet happen; it is therefore to be wiſhed, that the members of the different Fire Companies would be all punctual in the attendance of their next meetings, and reviſe and conſider their former plans and proceedings, and enter into ſuch new reſolutions as may appear neceſſary; and by no means ſuffer any one of their engines to remain imperfect and uſeleſs, as is unhappily the caſe with ſeveral at this preſent time, by which means the late Fire probably did much more damage than it otherwiſe would, and which had the houſe been connected with a row of buildings, might probably have deſtroyed many more, to the great danger of the city; that the engines ſhould lay thus neglected is much to be regretted, and if the members of the Companies to which they belong apprehend the repairs would be too expenſive, it would be well for them to promote a ſubſcription for the purpoſe, by which means they would no doubt ſpeedily and chearfully receive the aſſiſtance of their fellow citizens: As to ladders, there are perhaps enough of the largeſt kind already, but it may be well to conſider whether there might not be an advantage for each Company to have one of a ſhorter length (having the lower end ſhod with iron pikes) that might be eaſily handled, and ſet to the firſt or ſecond ſtory; and alſo to be provided with Saws, Axes and Ropes, which are generally wanted, and which, if put into the hands and care of ſuitable perſons, may be of ſingular ſervice. As there is a conſiderable complaint for want of fire buckets, and in caſe leather ones may not be readily obtained, perhaps wooden buckets well ſecured with iron hoops, and lined inſide with old linen faſtened on with pitch or ſome good cement, might anſwer for ſome time. Legal compulſion for theſe purpoſes, although it might perhaps be juſtified upon the principles of public utility, might not perhaps be adviſeable; yet was the Society for inſuring Houſes to enter into a reſolution, to inſure no houſe whatever unleſs the owner would previouſly engage to provide himſelf with a certain number of buckets, according to the houſe or houſes he might inſure, to be kept either in the houſes inſured, or under his own care, is a matter that may perhaps be both conſiſtent and neceſſary, and worthy of their attention: And whilſt we are on the ſubject, there is another hint which may become ſerviceable and general, if duly conſidered and properly tried, which is to dam or ſecure the water that may be thrown upon the upper floors, ſo as to prevent its deſcending down the ſtair-caſe, or by any other channel; for this purpoſe it will be neceſſary, in caſe of hurry, or where proper preparation has not been made, to lay down a folded rug, or any thing of the ſort that can be procured, or to nail a narrow board at the head of the ſtair caſe, of ſuch length as may be neceſſary, and ſtuff or caulk the cleviſſes with tow or rags, to prevent the eſcape of the water, and in caſe of holes or cracks in any part of the floor to have them ſtuff'd as tight as poſſible, by which means the water may be ſpeedily raiſed ſeveral inches upon the floor, the advantage of which muſt be obvious to every one; ſomething of this ſort it is ſaid was tried at the late fire by which means the floors of ſeveral rooms were probably ſaved: But it would be well worth while for every houſe-owner or houſe keeper to be provided with a kind of ſlider 10 or 12 inches broad properly fitted to ſlide in grooves or upright ſtrips of wood at the heads of the ſtair caſes and to ſuch doors as may need it; to the under edge of the ſlider might be faſtened a ſtrip of thick woolen liſt, that it may more effectually fit the inequalities of the floor, the expence would be very trifling and may probably be a means of ſaving the houſe, as well as the neighbourhood, for it is natural to ſuppoſe that if a floor is overflowed with water ſix or nine inches deep, the falling in even of a flaming roof, would be unable to do any damage; nor would this plan be only ſerviceable to prevent the lateral and deſcending progreſs of the fire, but the aſcent alſo, for in caſe a lower room be in flames, and the floor next above it be covered with a good depth of water, it is eaſy to perceive that in whatever part of the ceiling or floor above the fire may make a breach, through that breach the water will immediately pour, and as it were ſtrike the enemy at his firſt appearance: It is to be hoped this hint will be particularly attended to by individuals, as well as by the ſeveral Fire Companies, who if they ſhould think proper, may appoint ſuitable perſons of their company to attend to this particular matter. Another convenience, and which has been practiſed with ſucceſs abroad, is to have large ſtrong commodious baſkets having a rope faſtened to them, with one or two blocks or pullies accommodated to the end of a ſtrong pole, ſo as to ſet againſt the houſe, by which means men, women and children, eſpecially the ſick and infirm, as well as goods may be readily and ſafely got down, when there may not be a poſſibility of getting down within.

In caſes of fire much needleſs damage is often done by raſh unſkilful perſons, and probably much benefit prevented for want of a ſufficient number of ſuitable, active ſuperintendents, for which reaſon, it may be well for the different Companies to appoint particular men, for ſuch particular different purpoſes as may appear neceſſary, who might be diſtinguiſhed by a certain badge, ſuch as a cap or coat of a particular form or colour, which might produce that reſpect or deference, which at preſent is too much wanting, and were ſome of them furniſhed with a good ſpeaking trumpet, the advantage would be great, as it is almoſt impoſſible in the general noiſe and confuſion attendant on fires, to hear the voice of a comman man: It may not be amiſs to add, that if the ſeveral Fire Companies were patronized and encouraged by the Legiſlative authority, and a reward granted by them for the firſt engine ladder, &c. that ſhould be taken to a fire, it might be productive of good effect.

And as a free intercourſe and communication on ſuch occaſions would be beneficial in caſe of any propoſed regulations which may be neceſſary to become general, it might be well for all the different Companies in the city and ſuburbs, to have a periodical correſpondence with each other, by means of a Committee from each Company, to meet together at ſome ſtated period, to propoſe, underſtand or adopt ſuch plan as may be deemed neceſſary for the common good.

CIVIS.

P. S. The ſeveral Fire Companies in the city and ſuburbs are requeſted to give theſe obſervations a reading at their next reſpective meetings.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at Twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris Town and Fiſh Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

Philadelphia, January 7.

THE Inhabitants who have had Troops billeted on them, and have ſupplied them with any Fuel, are requeſted to obtain receipts or certificates from the Quarter-Maſter of the regiment or the Commanding officer of the company, ſpecifying the number of men, the time billeted, and the quantity of Wood delivered, in order that an equal quantity may be replaced, which will be done as ſoon as poſſible. Apply to the Barrack Maſter, at his office in the Barracks.

N. B. Application to be made before the Troops march, in order that the quantity delivered in this way be aſcertained and noted accordingly.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5 DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

Philadelphia, January 7.

A SMALL SWORD

WAS left at a Gentleman's houſe in this city, in October laſt. As the owner thereof cannot remember where it was left, he will be greatly obliged by its being ſent to the Printer hereof.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST by a Gentleman laſt May, ſuppoſed between Carliſle and Philadelphia, a PACKET of LETTERS, and other valuable papers, among which were the following, viz. one certificate for one thouſand dollars, No. 1907, dated April 29, 1779; one ditto for ſix hundred dollars, No. 28, dated April 30, 1779, taken up in the name of Jenny Butler. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who may have found the ſame and will return them to the Printer hereof. And as proper ſteps have been taken at the Loan-Office, it will be unſafe for any perſon to paſs them.

Philadelphia, January 7.

STRAYED,

About two weeks ago,

TWO MILCH COWS; one a light red, marked with a white ſtreak betwixt her horns, a white blaze on her flank, about five years old; the other a dark brown, about the ſame age, black face and under parts, big with calf: They generally keep together. Whoever has taken up one or both, and will return them to JOHN RAMSAY, in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall be rewarded to their ſatisfaction.

260041

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON Monday the 16th of January, 1780, an Academy will be opened for teaching the Art of Fortification, Painting, Likenesses, Landscapes, Flowers, &c. and to perfect the Academy, I hereby give notice, that every Gentleman known by the Public to be a friend to the Art of Painting, also Musicians, are very humbly desired to honor the Academy with their presence, where they shall be taught the Languages, or Painting, on condition they will be so kind as to give their advice on those arts which they are masters of. By the assistance of the Gentlemen Painters we shall teach that art to perfection, and by that of the Musicians we shall have the happiness to procure for the Academy a Concert of Music, as regular as possible. The Academy will be open to the American Officers at all times, except that fixed for the Ladies: The generosity with which those brave men offer their lives and fortunes for the liberty of their country, deserves every mark of respect, but the number cannot exceed thirteen, the room being so small.

Except Gentlemen of public character, no person will be admitted without being presented by some Academican, and voted by the third part.

Every poor young Gentleman sent to the Academy by his Excellency the President of this State, shall be taught every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Three o'clock in the afternoon till Five, not only for the honor of their recommendation, but also for making every one sensible that it is very honorable to be industrious and willing to receive education.

As the intention of the subscriber is to pay respect to all those persons of character who intend to honor his Academy, he thinks himself obliged to shew his intention of promoting good order and harmony, so that every one before he may be admitted, must agree to the following articles:

1. That not a single word shall be spoken against any religion.

2. That respect shall be paid to all Professors and Masters, as long as they shall be in the right, in the opinion of the Academy: And in case any person should be found guilty of any of those offences by a majority of votes of the Academy, the penalty shall be Thirteen Guineas delivered to the Overseers of the Poor. *So help us GOD.*

3. As all the Professors and Academicans will trust in the Academy all their models, books, paints, &c. great care shall be taken not to carry away from the Academy any thing of that kind.

QUESNAY DE GLOUVAY.

N. B. The Painting Academy for Gentlemen will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Eight o'clock till Ten. The Ladies from Eleven till One in the morning.

The Academy of Languages for Ladies shall be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Three o'clock till Five. That for Gentlemen from Six till Nine in the afternoon; in which time the Concert shall be every Three weeks. The Academy shall be in a genteel private house in Front and Spruce-streets.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can write a tolerable good hand, to tend Bar in a genteel house in this city. Enquire of the Printer.

January 3.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern-Liberties, between three and four miles from the city, on the Ridge road, on the 21st of December last, a brown BULL. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL SNIDER.

Philadelphia, January 1.

THE Subscriber's BREWERY, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, is carried on as usual, for the season, where his former customers and others may be supplied with BEER of the first quality, for exportation or home consumption.

FRANCIS WADE.

WANTED,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, and is otherwise qualified to examine accounts. Such a person may meet with employ, and a genteel salary, by leaving his name and place of abode with the Printer, so that the employer may have an opportunity to treat with him.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

A few days past, out of a Gentleman's house,

A LARGE SILVER TABLE-SPOON, made in England; it has the Tower stamp on it, and on the end of the handle is engraved a flaming castle, the coat of arms of the owner. All silver-smiths and others, to whom the same may be offered for sale, are requested to secure it. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a reward for the discovery of the thief, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the spoon.

December 27, 1779.

Just received, and to be sold at

BUDDEN, LAWRENCE AND Co's.

COMMISSION STORE in Front-street,

A LARGE assortment of blue and white China, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine by the quarter cask, Several boxes of the best clayed Sugars, and A quantity of choice Indigo.

They still have a great variety of Merchandize suitable to the season, among which are some fashionable superfine Cloths, with trimmings.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, *(qui tam, &c.)* against the snow or vessel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WANTED Immediately,

A FEW PERSONS who will undertake the care of Sweeping Chimneys. Any one who will undertake the same, may hear of encouragement by applying to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1779.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the City and County of Philadelphia, on the seventeenth inst. taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping of Chimneys being not sufficient to engage a sufficient number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney from this day to the first of February next.

JOHN ORD, President.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store, within the next gate-way above Church-Alley, in Third-street,

Has by wholesale and retail,

WEST-INDIA Rum,

A quantity of neat Brandy,

Geneva,

Aniseed Water,

Orange ditto, and

Spirits of Wine,

being proper for raising low proof Rum.

N. B He gives particular encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,

Fine Writing Paper,

Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books in large or small quantities,

New-England and Manson's Primers,

Seaman's Daily Assistant,

Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane, who buys

LINEN RAGS.

Philadelphia, December 7.

Just imported and to be sold by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his store the South side of Market street, four doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing office,

THE following Goods, (for ready money) viz. fine and coarse beaver and castor hats, shalloons and callimannces, kersey, womens silk and kid gloves and mitts, ribbed and plain mens silk and worsted stockings, thread and sewing silk; an assortment of striped, plain and flowered lutestrings and sattins of different colours; ducapes, skeleton wires, mens buckskin and lamb gloves of different colours, gilt coat and jacket buttons, horn moulds, ivory and horn combs, an assortment of hard ware, brass-knob door locks, brass nails and tacks, carpenters plains and saws, best fishing kirby hooks, needles; 4d, 6d, 8d and 12d nails; brads; Prussian blue and Spanish brown, ground in oil; 10 by 12 and 8 by 10 window glass, long tobacco pipes, muscovado and loaf sugars, bohea and congo tea, lemmons, brimstone, rhubarb, manna, and sundry other goods.

N. B. He takes in all kinds of Merchandize for sale on Commissions. Those who shall please to favor him with the sale of their Goods may depend on a speedy remittance.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST,

Early in the evening of Saturday the seventeenth instant, (December)

A STITCHED PAMPHLET, covered with marbled paper, entituled, "Thoughts on the Conduct of the war in the Middle Colonies, during the campaigns of 1776, 1777, and 1778, in several Letters addressed to a Nobleman;" printed in London this year, 1779. Whoever has found and will return it at my Book store in Third-street, near St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT BELL.

Just published and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

ALL THE

LAWS

Enacted in the First Sitting of the Fourth

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

Which met at Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

A DEED from John Malcolm, George Monro, Samuel Patterson, and John M'Callmont, of the county of Newcastle, Gentlemen, dated sometime about the year 1723, to William Shute, Robert Harris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Daniel Longstreet, Stacey Hepburn, Peter Sutter, Alexander Graham, John Fox, Alexander Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldall, James Berwick, James Loughead, John Clark, James Fulton, Zachariah Nieman, and Robert Graves, for one fourth part of Martic Forge and 1275 acres of Land in the county of Lancaster, having been mislaid or lost; application is now made by the said Grantees by their Representative to the said John Malcolm, George Monro, and Samuel Patterson, and the Representatives of the said John M'Callmont, deceased, for a new Deed to confirm the premises, of which all persons concerned are notified, in order that if they object to the same, they may apply to the said Grantors.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act "for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, "by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the thirty-first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordon: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of —— Eppart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of —— Hougobout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 63 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle-Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hackett's Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 67⅞ 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 57⅝ 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.

JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet.

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

From the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, For December, 1775.

Recommendation and Deſcription of a New Machine for enabling perſons to eſcape from the windows of houſes on fire.

Mr. AITKEN,

AMONGST all the diſaſters and calamaties to which mankind are expoſed, few are more alarming in their nature, or more terrible in their effects, than the mid-night fire. How often does it leave an unhappy family diveſted of the comforts of life by the irretrievable loſs of money, goods, books of accounts and papers on which their ſupport depended? But much more dreadful ſtill is the caſe when a diſconſolate ſurvivor is left to lament the untimely fate of an affectionate wife, a beloved child, or a tender parent; miſerably conſumed by the devouring flames.

Houſes frequently take fire in the lower apartments, and before the unfortunate inhabitants can be rouſed to a ſenſe of their danger, the ſtair-caſe is in flames or ſo filled with ſmoak as to cut off all poſſibility of eſcape, otherwiſe than by leaping from the windows of the upper ſtories, at the imminent riſk of life and limbs.

In the London Magazine for February laſt is an engraving and a deſcription of a very ſimple machine for the preſervation of perſons in theſe deplorable circumſtances.

Too much cannot be ſaid in commendation of the excellent regulations in this city for the better preventing the dreadful calamities of fire. The humane and public ſpirited manner in which gentlemen of all ranks have formed themſelves into companies for this purpoſe, regulated by ſuch prudent articles, that the moſt effectual order is maintained at a time when ſurpriſe, diſmay and unavailing confuſion would otherwiſe take place, well deſerves the admiration and imitation of the whole world.

The good effects of our fire companies are well known to experience. Covered as our whole city is with the moſt combuſtible wood, and ſubject as we are during the winter ſeaſon to dry and boiſterous North-Weſt winds, it is highly probable we ſhould long ago have ſuffered great deſtations by fire, were it not for the prudent proviſions, the ſkill and activity of our ſeveral Fire Companies. To the notice of theſe gentlemen in partieular this new invented machine is recommended. The ſimplicity of its conſtruction, the ſmallneſs of the expence and the conſideration of the important uſe for which it is deſigned will it is hoped, induce each of the companies to add one to their apparatus for fire.

We are too apt to neglect providing againſt accidents that ſeldom happen. A little trouble and a little expence are ſufficient to make us put off to a future day a precaution which may be of infinite importance in an hour of neceſſity. The great value of precaution ſtrongly affects the mind when danger and diſtreſs are nigh at hand, but diminiſhes in proportion as they recede. Immediately after a fire hath happened how careful is every family to prevent the like calamity, but the impreſſion ſoon wears off, and in a week or ten days they fall into their uſual indifference and inattention.

If every Fire Company in this city ſhould furniſh themſelves with a machine of this kind, and only one individual ſhould be thereby preſerved in a courſe of years, would not this to people of humanity be a ſufficient recompence for all the trouble and expence in procuring it. Or if an inſtance ſhould happen where a perſon hath miſerably periſhed in the flames who might probably have been ſaved by ſuch a proviſion, how ſhould we regret the want of it.

It is almoſt needleſs to obſerve that by the help of ſuch an Engine, valuable papers, goods, &c.—may be taken from the upper ſtories of a houſe on fire, with more ſafety and expedition than can be done by ladders or any other method yet thought on.

A. B. C.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1775.

DESCRIPTION of the MACHINE.

THIS Machine in its moſt ſimple ſtate conſiſts of a pole, a rope, and a baſket.

The pole is of fir, or a common ſcaffold pole, of any convenient length from thirty-ſix to forty-ſix feet, the diameter at bottom or greateſt end, about five inches, and at the top, or ſmalleſt end, about three inches. At three feet from the top is a mortice through the pole, and a pully fixed in it of nearly the ſame diameter, as the pole in that part.

The rope is about three quarters of an inch diameter, and twice the length of the pole, with a ſpring hook at one end to paſs through the ring in the handle of the baſket when uſed; it is put thro' the mortice over the pulley, and then drawn tight on each ſide to near the bottom of the pole, and made faſt there till wanted.

The baſket ſhould be of ſtrong wickerwork, three feet and a half long, two feet and a half wide, rounded off at the corners, and four feet deep, rounding every way at the bottom. To the top of the baſket is fixed a ſtrong iron curve or handle with an eye or ring in the middle; and to one ſide of the baſket near the top, is fixed a ſmall cord or guide rope, of about the length of the pole.

When the pole is raiſed, and ſet againſt a houſe over the window from which any perſons are to eſcape, the manner of uſing it is ſo plain and obvious, that it needs not to be deſcribed.

The moſt convenient diſtance from the houſe for the foot of the pole to ſtand, where practicable, is about twelve or fourteen feet.

If two ſtrong iron ſtraps about three feet long, rivetted to a bar croſs, and ſpreading about fourteen inches at the foot, were fixed at the bottom of the pole, this would prevent its turning round or ſlipping on the pavement.

And if a ſtrong iron hoop, or ferule, rivetted or welded, to a ſemi-circular piece of iron ſpreading about twelve inches, and pointed at the ends, were fixed on at the top of the pole, it would prevent its ſliding againſt the wall.

When theſe two laſt mentioned irons are fixed on, they give the pole all the ſteadineſs of a ladder.

And becauſe it is not eaſy, except to perſons who have been uſed to it, to raiſe and ſet upright a pole of forty feet or more in length, it will be convenient to have two ſmall poles, or ſpars of about two inches diameter, fixed to the ſides of the great pole, at about two or three feet above the middle of it, by iron eyes rivetted to two plates, ſo as to turn every way; the lower end of theſe ſpars to reach within a foot of the bottom of the great pole, and to have ferules and ſhort ſpikes to prevent ſliding on the pavement, when uſed occaſionally to ſupport the great pole, like a tripod.

There ſhould be two ſtrong aſh trundles let through the pole, one at four feet, and one at five feet from the bottom, to ſtand out about eight inches on each ſide, and to ſerve as handles, or to twiſt the rope round in lowering a very heavy weight.

If a block and a pulley were fixed at about the middle of the rope, above the other pulley, and the other part of the rope made to run double, it would diminiſh any weight in the baſket nearly one half, and be very uſeful in drawing any perſon up to the aſſiſtance of thoſe in the chamber, or for removing any effects out of a chamber, which it might be dangerous to attempt by the ſtairs.

It has been proved by repeated trials, that the pole compleat, lying on the ground in a poſition for immediate uſe, can be raiſed, and two or three perſons taken out of the upper windows of an houſe, and ſet down ſafely in the ſtreet, in the ſpace of 35 ſeconds, or little more than half a minute.

Sick and infirm perſons, women, children, and many others, who cannot make uſe of a ladder, may be ſafely and eaſily brought down from any of the windows of an houſe on fire by this machine, and by putting a ſhort pole through the handles of the baſket, may be removed to any diſtance, without being taken out of the baſket. The pole muſt always have the rope ready fixed to it, and may be conveniently laid up upon two or three iron hooks under any ſhade or gateway, and the baſket ſhould be kept at the watch-houſe. When the pole is laid up, the two ſpars ſhould always be turned towards the head of it.

The baſket ſhould be made of peeled rods, and the poles and ſpars painted of a light ſtone colour, to render it more viſible when uſed in the night.

The machine may alſo be uſeful to workmen in various branches, who have any thing to do aloft on the outſide of houſes, and will not be more expence than a common ſtandard ladder.

*** As all the Fire Companies have long and ſubſtantial ladders, would it not be more commodious to prepare the ladder to anſwer the deſign intended. For this purpoſe one of the uppermoſt wrungs may be made thicker than uſual, and a ſheeve being fixed in the wrung, nothing more is neceſſary than for the Fire Companies to have a rope and a baſket in readineſs. The ladder is always carried to a fire, and by it perſons may go up to aſſiſt and guide the baſket, &c.

Philadelphia, January 7.

THE Inhabitants who have had Troops billeted on them, and have ſupplied them with any Fuel, are requeſted to obtain receipts or certificates from the Quarter-Maſter of the regiment or the Commanding officer of the company, ſpecifying the number of men, the time billeted, and the quantity of Wood delivered, in order that an equal quantity may be replaced, which will be done as ſoon as poſſible. Apply to the Barrack-Maſter, at his office in the Barracks.

N. B. Application to be made before the Troops march, in order that the quantity delivered in this way be aſcertained and noted accordingly.

GENTEEL BOARD and LODGING, for Gentlemen only, in Third-ſtreet, next door to Doctor Hutchinſon's, near the corner of Spruce-ſtreet.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IS GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, BY JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY JOHN DUNLAP, (Bound or unbound) ANY QUANTITY OF DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK, Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in purſuance of the Reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the two emiſſions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and deſtroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Treaſurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at Twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh-Kill, or between Annapolis and Frederickſburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

Philadelphia, December 30.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday morning the 20th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant girl named JANE SMITH, about five feet ſix inches high, black hair, a down look, remarkably freckled in her face; had on and took with her, a ſtriped ſhort gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, a pair of new ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a new check handkerchief: She ſtole and took with her a dark grey cloak almoſt new, a green bonnet with a white ribbond round it, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a pair of white mitts, and about forty dollars in Continental money. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her in any gaol in this State, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB KEEHMLE.

N. B. The above JANE SMITH is a noted thief, and was concerned in a great robbery in July laſt.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST by a Gentleman laſt May, ſuppoſed between Carliſle and Philadelphia, a PACKET of LETTERS, and other valuable papers, among which were the following, viz. one certificate for one thouſand dollars, No. 1907, dated April 29, 1779; one ditto for ſix hundred dollars, No. 28, dated April 30, 1779, taken up in the name of Jenny Butler. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who may have found the ſame and will return them to the Printer hereof. And as proper ſteps have been taken at the Loan-Office, it will be unſafe for any perſon to paſs them.

TO BE SOLD BY FREDERICK PHILE, At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-horſe Alley,

A QUANTITY of Salt-Petre, a variety of freſh Medicines, a few kegs of Yellow Ochre ground in oil, ſome White Lead, &c. Alſo, a quantity of Ink Powder.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The Introduction of Negroes into America. Taken from the Hiſtory of America, by WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, by birth a Genoeſe, a great navigator for his times, having in attempting to find a paſſage weſtward to the Eaſt-Indies, diſcovered America, firſt landed on the iſland of Hiſpaniola, on the 6th of December, 1492. The inhabitants, a very gentle and timid people, fled into the woods at his approach; but were eaſily enticed to an intercourſe with the Spaniards, whom they conſidered from their guns, ſhips, and other contrivances, as ſuperior beings, and treated with great hoſpitality. At his departure, Columbus, with the conſent of one of the Caziques or Petty Princes, left 38 men in a fort, under pretence of defending the natives againſt the Charaibs, a fierce people, who ſometimes invaded the iſland. Next year the diſcoverer returned from Europe with ſettlers, but found the garriſon all killed. He underſtood from the Chief of the diſtrict, that the Spaniards, diſregarding all his inſtructions, had ranged the iſland in ſearch of gold, behaving with inſufferable inſolence and brutality; and that other Princes provoked by their exceſſes towards women, and their outrages on the men, had watched the opportunity of their ſtraggling, to cut them off. Columbus, ſuſpicious there was too much truth in the relation, without taking farther notice of the tragedy, proceeded to lay out a town, and form a ſettlement; but his people being all ſoldiers, ſeamen, or diſorderly adventurers, indiſpoſed to ſteady induſtry, and having no other object but gold, were utterly at a loſs for huſbandmen and labourers, to perform the moſt neceſſary ſervices. Finding no reward would induce the natives to go to work for them, they layed violent hands on theſe unhappy people, whoſe mode of life was inactive, and who, unuſed to laborious exertions, in a climate, the warmth of which was enervating, and under the practice of a very ſparing diet, were of a very delicate conſtitution, became greatly diſtreſſed by this drudgery. Provoked by this reduction to ſervitude, which Americans feel above all other people,* notwithſtanding the natural gentleneſs and paſſiveneſs of the inhabitants of Hiſpaniola, and the neighbouring iſlands, different from the fierce and warlike tribes of the Continent, theſe injured people flew to arms, and aimed at expelling the invaders. Baffled in this unequal conteſt, and generally brought under a grievous tax of gold-duſt, to be collected in the beds of rivers and torrents, they had recourſe to another expedient. They tried to ſtarve the Spaniards, who chiefly depended on them for food, by retiring to the mountains; but this plan, by reaſon of fortunate ſupplies from Europe, and the ſterility of the places to which the Indians retreated, fell heavy on themſelves. In ſhort, after loſing great numbers of their own people by famine, they ſubmitted to the yoke, and became the ſlaves of the Coloniſts, who diſtributed the unhappy wretches among them. Spaniſh Hiſtorians of credit agree, that this iſland abounded with inhabitants at the time it was diſcovered, and ſay, they exceeded a million in number; but the low ſtate of ſociety in which theſe people were found, renders this computation incredible. Working in the mines and other labours exacted of them, were, ſays this Hiſtorian, "ſervices ſo diſproportioned to their ſtrength and former habits of life, that they waſted that feeble race of men with ſuch a rapid conſumption, as muſt have ſoon terminated in the utter extinction of the ancient inhabitants of the iſland." Upon this ſome regulations were attempted for their relief, but avarice and cruelty rendered them abortive, and the natives melted away ſo rapidly, as to threaten the Colony with the loſs of all its labourers. "The Miſſionaries," we are told, "in conformity to the mild ſpirit of that religion, which they were employed to publiſh, early remonſtrated againſt the maxims of their countrymen, † with reſpect to the Americans, and condemned the repartimientos, or the diſtributions, by which they were given up as ſlaves to their conquerors, as no leſs contrary to natural juſtice, and the precepts of chriſtianity, than to ſound policy." It appears, that in the year 1508, on taking an exact account of the Indians on the iſland they amounted to 60,000 only; and in 1517, they were reduced to 14,000; which is the more lamentable, as we are told, the Spaniards, in the mean time had wheedled 40,000 of the people of neighbouring iſlands, to remove to Hiſpaniola, to keep up their ſtock of ſlaves. The Dominican fathers, whoſe buſineſs chiefly it was to convert the Indians, after remonſtrating in vain to the Court of Spain, proceeded to deny the ſacraments to their countrymen, and uſed every method to reſtrain and ſoften the horrid abuſe. And when at length they found their endeavours to inſtruct the poor wretches baffled by this courſe of barbarity and murder, ſeveral of them "requeſted permiſſion of their ſuperior to remove to the Continent, and to purſue the object of their miſſion among ſuch of the nations, as were not hitherto corrupted by the Spaniards, or alienated by their cruelty from the chriſtian faith. Such as remained in Hiſpaniola, continued to remonſtrate with decent firmneſs, againſt the ſervitude of the Indians." But one of theſe Eccleſiaſticks behaved with ſo much activity and perſeverance, as to render himſelf very conſpicuous, but at the ſame time very odious to the planters.

The violent operations of Albuquerque, the new diſtributor of Indians, revived the zeal of the Dominicans againſt the *repartimientos*, and called forth an advocate for that oppreſſed people, who poſſeſſed all the courage, the talents, and activity requiſite in ſupporting ſuch a deſperate cauſe. This was Bortholomew de las Caſas, a native of Seville, and one of the clergyman ſent out with Columbus in his ſecond voyage to Hiſpaniola, in order to ſettle in that iſland. He early adopted the opinion prevalent among eccleſiaſtics, with reſpect to the unlawfulneſs of reducing the natives to ſervitude; and that he might demonſtrate the ſincerity of his conviction, he relinquiſhed all the Indians who had fallen to his own ſhare in the diviſion of the inhabitants among their conquerors, declaring that he ſhould ever bewail his own misfortune and guilt, in having exerciſed for a moment this impious dominion over his fellow-creatures *. From that time, he was the avowed patron of the Indians; and by his bold interpoſitions in their behalf, as well as by the reſpect due to his abilities and character, he had often the merit of ſetting ſome bounds to the exceſſes of his countrymen. He did not fail to remonſtrate warmly againſt the proceedings of Albuquerque; and, though he ſoon found that attention to his own intereſt rendered him deaf to admonition, he did not abandon the wretched people whoſe cauſe he had eſpouſed. He inſtantly ſet out for Spain, with the moſt ſanguine hopes of opening the eyes and ſoftening the heart of Ferdinand, by that ſtriking picture of the oppreſſion of his new ſubjects, which he would exhibit to his view ‡.

It appears, that Las Caſas found Ferdinand, his Prince, in a very declining ſtate of health; that he boldly charged upon the King, the guilt of theſe impious meaſures, which had brought miſery and deſtruction on a numerous and innocent race of men; as being done by his authority; that the impreſſion made by this charge of impiety, was great; and redreſs promiſed; but Ferdinand ſoon after died, and was preceeded in his dominions by Charles the 5th, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, then in the low countries. Cardinal Ximenes, however, who was prime Miniſter in Spain, undertook to hear Las Caſas. This bold ſtateſman, now about fourſcore, conſidering the matter, as important, fell upon a plan to enquire into the caſe, the boldneſs of which aſtoniſhed the miniſters formed under the cautious adminiſtration of Ferdinand. He choſe three monks of the order of Saint Jerom, and ſent them to America with full powers. Theſe men we are told, diſcovered in their conduct ſuch knowledge and prudence, as juſtified the choice which the Cardinal had made of them. It appeared, that ſuch was the ſtate of the Colony, it muſt be abandoned, if the Indians were ſet at liberty. They therefore tolerated the diſtribution of the natives, and left them in ſubjection to their maſters; endeavouring at the ſame time, to ſecure to the ſufferers the beſt treatment, compatible with their ſervitude.

Las Caſas alone was diſſatisfied. The prudential conſiderations which influenced the ſuperintendents, made no impreſſion upon him. He regarded their idea of accommodating their conduct to the ſtate of the colony, as the maxim of an unhallowed timid policy, which tolerated what was unjuſt, becauſe it was beneficial. He contended, that the Indians were by nature free, and, as their protector, he required the ſuperintendents not to bereave them of the common privilege of humanity. They received his moſt virulent remonſtrances without emotion, but adhered firmly to their own ſyſtem. The Spaniſh planters did not bear with him ſo patiently, and were ready to tear him in pieces for inſiſting in a requiſition ſo odious to them. Las Caſas, in order to ſcreen himſelf from their rage, found it neceſſary to take ſhelter in a convent; and perceiving that all his efforts in America were fruitleſs, he ſoon ſet out for Europe, with a fixed reſolution not to abandon the protection of a people whom he deemed to be cruelly oppreſſed §.

Had Ximenes retained that vigor of mind with which he uſually applied to buſineſs, Las Caſas muſt have met with no very gracious reception upon his return to Spain. But he found the cardinal languiſhing under a mortal diſtemper, and preparing to reſign his authority to the young king, who was daily expected from the Low Countries. Charles arrived, took poſſeſſion of the Government, and, by the death of Ximenes, loſt a miniſter, whoſe abilities and integrity intitled him to direct his affairs. Many of the Flemiſh nobility had accompanied their Sovereign to Spain. From that warm predilection to his countymen, which was natural at his age, he conſulted them with reſpect to all the tranſactions in his new kingdom, and they, with an indiſcreet eagerneſs, intruded themſelves into every buſineſs, and ſeized almoſt every department of adminiſtration ¶. The direction of American affairs was an object too alluring to eſcape their attention. Las Caſas obſerved their growing influence, and though projectors are uſually too ſanguine, to conduct their ſchemes with much dexterity, he poſſeſſed a buſtling indefatigable activity, which ſometimes accompliſhes its purpoſes with greater ſucceſs, than the moſt exquiſite diſcernment and addreſs. He courted the Flemiſh miniſters with aſſiduity. He repreſented to them the abſurdity of all the maxims hitherto adopted with reſpect to the government of America; and particularly the defects of that arrangement which Ximenes had introduced. The memory of Ferdinand was odious to the Flemings. The ſuperior virtue and abilities of Ximenes had long been the object of their envy. They fondly wiſhed to have a plauſible pretext for condemning the meaſures, both of the monarch and of the miniſter, and of reflecting ſome diſcredit on their political wiſdom. The friends of Don Diego Columbus, as well as the Spaniſh courtiers, who had been diſſatisfied with the Cardinal's adminiſtration, joined Las Caſas in cenſuring the ſcheme of ſending ſuperintendants to America. This union of ſo many intereſts and paſſions was irreſiſtible; and, in conſequence of it, the fathers of St. Jerome, and their aſſociate Zuazo, were recalled. Roderigo de Figueroa, a lawyer of ſome eminence, was appointed Chief Judge of the iſland, and received inſtructions, in compliance with the requeſt of Las Caſas, to examine once more, with the utmoſt attention, the point in controverſy between him and the people of the colony, with reſpect to the treatment of the natives; and in the mean time to do every thing in his power to alleviate their ſufferings, and prevent the extinction of the race ‖.

This was all that the zeal of Las Caſas could procure, at that juncture, in favour of the Indians. The impoſſibility of carrying on any improvement in America, unleſs the Spaniſh planters could command the labour of the natives, was an inſuperable objection to his plan of treating them as free ſubjects. In order to provide ſome remedy for this, without which he found it was vain to mention his ſcheme, Las Caſas propoſed to purchaſe a ſufficient number of negroes from the Portugueſe ſettlements, on the coaſt of Africa, and to tranſport them to America, in order that they might be employed as ſlaves in working the mines and cultivating the ground. One of the firſt advantages which the Portugueſe had derived from their diſcoveries in Africa, aroſe from the trade in ſlaves. Various circumſtances concurred in reviving this odious commerce, which had been long aboliſhed in Europe, and which is no leſs repugnant to the feelings of humanity, than to the principles of religion. As early as the year one thouſand five hundred and three, a few negro ſlaves had been ſent into the New-World *. In the year one thouſand five hundred and eleven, Ferdinand permitted the importation of them in greater numbers §. They were found to be a more robuſt and hardy race than the natives of America. They were more capable of enduring fatigue, more patient under ſervitude, and the labour of one negro was computed to be equal to that of four Indians ‡. Cardinal Ximenes, however, when ſolicited to encourage this commerce, peremptorily rejected the propoſition, becauſe he perceived the iniquity of reducing one race of men to ſlavery, while he was conſulting about the means of reſtoring liberty to another †. But Las Caſas, from the inconſiſtency natural to men who hurry with headlong impetuoſity towards a favourite point, was incapable of making this diſtinction. While he contended earneſtly for the liberty of the people born in one quarter of the globe, he laboured to enſlave the inhabitants of another region; and in the warmth of his zeal to ſave the Americans from the yoke, pronounced it to be lawful and expedient to impoſe one ſtill heavier upon the Africans. Unfortunately for the latter, Las Caſas's plan was adopted. Charles granted a patent to one of his Flemiſh favourites, containing an excluſive right of importing four thouſand negroes into America. He ſold his patent to ſome Genoeſe merchants for twenty five thouſand ducats, and they were the firſt who brought into a regular form that commerce for ſlaves between Africa and America, which has ſince been carried on to ſuch an amazing extent. ‖

---

* The native Americans are all freemen; all feel themſelves to be ſuch, and aſſert with firmneſs the rights which belong to that condition. This ſentiment of independence is ſo imprinted in their nature, that no change of condition can eradicate it, or bend their minds to ſervitude. Accuſtomed to be abſolute maſters of their own conduct, they diſdain to execute the orders of another, and having never known control, will not ſubmit to correction. Many of them, when they found they were treated as ſlaves, by the Spaniards, died of grief; many deſtroyed themſelves in deſpair. Hiſtory of America, Vol. II, page 93.

† Some of the Spaniards would not allow the natives to be perfect men, but ſuppoſed them to be an inferior ſpecies.

* Fr. Aug. Davila Padilla Hiſt. de la Fundacion de la Provincia de St. Jago de Mexico, p. 303, 304, Herrera, dec. 1. lib. x. c. 12.

‡ Herrera, dec. 1. lib. x. c. 12. Dec. 2. lib. i. c. 11. Davila Padilla Hiſt. p. 304.

§ Herrera, dec. 2. lib. ii. c. 16.

¶ Hiſt. of Charles V. vol. ii. p. 43.

‖ Herrera, dec. 2. lib. ii. c. 16, 19, 21. lib. iii. c. 7, 8.

* Herrera, dec. 1. lib. v. c. 12.

§ Ibid. lib. viii. c. 9.

‡ Ibid. lib. ix, c. 5.

† Ibid. dec. 2. lib. ii. c. 8.

‖ Ibid. lib. ii. c. 20.

MADRID, Aug. 20.

THE Duke of Caſtro Senaro and Prince de Monteſuerto are arrived at Malaga from Naples on their way to the camp at St. Roch, where they will ſerve as volunteers. The three Spaniſh veſſels which ſailed from Cadiz in purſuit of two Engliſh privateers, are returned, not being of ſufficient force to attack them.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The corporation and gentlemen of the town of Limerick have erected a temporary battery on the river Shannon, to protect the eight Eaſt Indiamen which are in their river at preſent. Indeed the navigation of that river, which is about ſixty miles from the ſea, muſt be in itſelf dangerous to any enemy that may attempt capturing them, but the preſent battery, it is thought, will effectually ſecure them till a convoy from England arrives.

Advice is received from the Cove of Corke, that an engagement had happened in bad weather within a few leagues of the Old Head of Kinſale, between one of his Majeſty's frigates and an American privateer, which had taken a number of Iriſh veſſels, when the latter was ſunk, and her crew periſhed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St Chriſtopher's to his friend in London, dated July 17, brought by the Ariadne.

"The loſs of the Windward Iſlands will affect the proprietors, and their connections in Great-Britain, exceedingly; and it may cauſe great ſurprize and uneaſineſs in general; but it would have been well for all, if we had never meddled with them. They have coſt individuals an immenſe ſum, and in general have been ungrateful and unkind. The chain which they were a part of, was too long for our fleet to protect fully, and their vicinity rendered them an eaſy prey. Their loſs, I think, may add to our ſecurity; and although we have not a fleet and army ſufficient for conqueſts here, or even to recover what we have loſt, yet we have enough to protect and ſecure what is left, unleſs, while our fleet is fitting here, the French ſhould ſeize on Barbadoes: Then farewell to our May fleet! Its loſs will be ſeverely felt, indeed, and eſpecially by ſome on this iſland. The navy too in theſe ſeas would want much, for their proviſions are ſcanty; a few days probably will determine. In the mean time I ſhall as uſual hope for the beſt. The Auguſt ſhips will not be loaded; and many ſugars will be left behind; ſome of yours amongſt the number; the droghers being all preſſed to ſupply the men of war with wood and water."

Extract of a letter from Paris, by way of Holland, dated Sept. 3.

"The Engliſh are told here, that two of their countrymen were brought from Breſt to this city, on the 1ſt inſt. under confinement, and are lodged in priſon; their crime is ſaid to be holding a correſpondence with England, and giving an account of what was going forward at that port, with ſuch other intelligence as came to their knowledge."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Sept. 12.

"The ſubſcription for raiſing 24 companies of volunteers goes on with great ſucceſs, and the corporation continues to pay a bounty to ſeamen to enter into the navy. A ſloop of war is ordered to be ſtationed off our harbour to protect the trade; and to man her the more ſpeedily, we have offered ſeven guineas bounty to ſeamen who enter on board her."

Yeſterday Mr. Jenkinſon laid before his Majeſty ſeveral papers relative to the army; after which Lord Sandwich had a private audience with his Majeſty till after three o'clock, when his Majeſty returned to Kew.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

SPEECH of QUEEN ELIZABETH to her Army encamped at Tilbury, under the Command of the Earl of Leiceſter, in the Year 1588, when theſe Kingdoms were threatened with an Invaſion from Spain.

"My loving People,

WE have been perſuaded, by ſome that are careful of our ſafety, to take heed how we commit ourſelves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery: But I aſſure you I do not deſire to live to diſtruſt my faithful and loving people.

Let tyrants fear: I have always ſo behaved myſelf, that under God, I have placed my chiefeſt ſtrength and ſafeguard in the loyal hearts and good will of my ſubjects; and therefore I am come among you, as you ſee, at this time, not for recreation and diſport, but being reſolved, in the midſt and heat of the battle, to live or die amongſt you all,—to lay down for my God and for my kingdoms, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the duſt.

I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and ſtomach of a King, and of a King of England too, and think it foul ſcorn, that Parma or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, ſhould dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which rather than any diſhonour ſhall grow by me, I myſelf will take up arms; I myſelf will be your General, Judge and Rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

I know already, for your forwardneſs, you have deſerved rewards and crowns; and we do aſſure you, in the word of a Prince, they ſhall be duly paid you. In the mean time, my Lieutenant-General ſhall be in my ſtead, than whom never Prince commanded a more noble, a more worthy ſubject; not doubting but by your obedience to my General, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we ſhall ſhortly have a famous victory over thoſe enemies of my God, of my kingdoms, and of my people."

To the PRINTER of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

BE ſo kind to allow the ſpeech I herewith incloſe you, a place in your paper, as it is a very ſtrong proof of that noble ſpirit, by which, I hope, every Briton will be actuated in this time of public danger. Capt. Walker is an apothecary, 68 years of age, and brother in law to Sir Sam. Hood, Commiſſioner at Portſmouth Dock, and Capt. Alexander Hood, late of the Robuſt man of war. The Exonians, upon finding the French fleet were off Plymouth and 1200 priſoners were to be ſent from thence to this place, where there were no troops to guard them, voluntarily aſſembled upon Southern Hay, where they balloted firſt for the number of their company, and then each company choſe their officers, to guard the priſoners during their ſtay.

Mr. Walker was unanimouſly elected to the command of the company he was ballotted into. I aſſure you, Mr. Miller, the ardour ſhewn upon this occaſion was mighty pleaſing.

Men of all rank ſtood forward; even Dr. Parr, a phyſician of the firſt eminence, ſhouldered his brown muſket upon the occaſion. May the ſame ſpirit continue to exert itſelf whenever thoſe perfidious foes ſhall ſet foot in this country.

Exeter, 15th Sept. 1779.

Captain WALKER's SPEECH to his new raiſed company of volunteers on their firſt appearing under arms on Southern Hay-Green, Exeter.

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow Citizens,

I CALL upon you, by theſe endearing and animating expreſſions, to join with me againſt the common enemy, at a time when they not only hover about our coaſts, and, as it were, ſtick to our ſkirts; but twelve hundred of them have actually entered into our bowels, and taken up their reſidence among us. If I, gentlemen, who have had the honor of being your Mayor, and am now an Alderman and Juſtice of Peace, can quit the ſopha of indulgence, ſurely you, gentlemen, who have not yet arrived to thoſe dignities, may with leſs reluctance forego your enjoyments, and take up arms with me in defence of our lives and wives, our liberty and property.

My Father, gentlemen, publiſhed a book, intitled, The ſufferings of the Clergy, in times of Popery and perſecution: God forbid it ſhould fall to my lot to publiſh the ſufferings of the Laity! I would rather avert them. Gentlemen, I feel myſelf brave; may the like ſenſation ruſh from me to you, as an electrical ſtroke, and ſteel your hearts with Britiſh valour.

I could ſay many more things, gentlemen, of equal weight, if the time would permit; but I truſt what I have already ſaid, will ſuffice with men of your proweſs, headed by ſuch officers as have now the honor to ſtand before you.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

To the Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

SIR

BY advertiſing the public as follows, it is hoped you may ſerve the ſtate and oblige a faſt friend.

TRUTH.

LOST.

DURING the diminiſhing reign of George the Third, amidſt abounding wealth, or ſwept away by a torrent of diſſipation, the manly and free ſpirit of the Engliſh people, principally owing to their indolence, together with the villainy of their ſervants.

Whoever can recover it, will reap the vaſt ſatisfaction of ſaving a kingdom, and be had in everlaſting remembrance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.

We hear that on Thurſday afternoon laſt, as the ſhip Revolution, Capt. M'Norton, was lying at anchor in the Delaware, a large cake of ice came acroſs her cable, which cut the ſame; upon which ſhe was ran aſhore on Dun-cks's Bar, oppoſite Bombay Hook——The ſhip and cargo will be ſaved with the loſs of her foremaſt cut, and mainmaſt carried away.

We are informed by a gentleman, who arrived in this city, from Egg Harbour yeſterday afternoon, that the Britiſh ſhip of war the Roebuck of 44 guns, a frigate of 28 guns, a ſmall armed veſſel and a tranſport, have been drove aſhore near that place.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday the 7th inſtant, at the Univerſity in this city, the election for the choice of officers for this year, was held agreeable to their laws, when the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Preſident.

Doctor Thomas Bond, Sen.
David Rittenhouſe, and
James Wilſon, Eſquires, } Vice Preſidents.

Doctor William Smith,
The Rev. Dr. John Ewing,
Owen Biddle, Eſquire, and
The Rev. Mr. William White, } Secretaries.

Lewis Nicola, Eſquire,
Doctor Samuel Duffield, and
Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, } Curators.

John Lukens, Eſquire, Treaſurer.

Wilmington, in the Delaware State, Dec. 30, 1779.

The General Aſſembly of this State have appointed the Honorable John Dickinſon, Nicholas Vandyke and Thomas M'Kean, Eſquires, Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs for the enſuing year—And have alſo appointed the ſaid Delegates, and George Latimer, Eſquire, or any two of them, Commiſſioners on the part of this State, to meet Commiſſioners from the ſeveral States, from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive, in Convention at Philadelphia the firſt Wedneſday in January, for effecting a general limitation of prices.

And yeſterday they adjourned to the 22d of May next, having paſſed the following public laws:

1. An Act for raiſing One Million Three Hundred and Sixty Thouſand Dollars in the Delaware State between the firſt day of February and the firſt day of October in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

2. An Act to prevent Foreſtalling and Engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

3. An Act for the appointment of Truſtees of the General Loan Offices in the reſpective counties of this State.

4. A Supplement to an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall Debts."

5. An Act to prevent the exportation of Proviſions from this State beyond the ſeas for a limited time.

6. A Supplement to an Act, intituled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Militia within this State."

7. An Act for the Amendment of the Laws for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries and allowances to the Preſident, Juſtices of the Supreme Court, and Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Orphans Courts of this State, the fees of the other Civil Officers therein after mentioned, and the allowances to Jurors and Witneſſes.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, November 25, 1779.

WHEREAS Congreſs, by ſundry reſolutions, have provided that cloathing be furniſhed to officers of the line and others at prices proportioned to their pay; but no enumeration of the articles intended to be comprehended in a ſuit of cloaths having been made, or any rules explicitly laid down for the delivery of or payment for the ſame;

Reſolved, That the following articles be delivered as a ſuit of cloaths for the current and every ſucceeding year of their ſervice, to the officers of the line and ſtaff intitled by any reſolutions of Congreſs to receive the ſame, viz.

One hat,
One watch-coat,
One body coat,
Four veſts, one for winter and three for ſummer,
Four pair of breeches, two for winter and two for ſummer,
Four ſhirts,
Four ſtocks,
Six pair of ſtockings, three pair worſted and three thread,
Four pair of ſhoes.

For which articles of cloathing the officers ſhall pay, on receipt thereof, one half more than the prices at which the ſame were currently ſold before the commencement of hoſtilities in April, 1775: and for this end the purchaſing Agents employed on Continental account ſhall tranſmit to the Clothier General, with the cloathing they ſhall reſpectively purchaſe, the prices marked thereon at the rates aforeſaid, and alſo correct invoices of the ſame, and copies of ſuch rates and invoices, to the Board of War. And all cloathing purchaſed on Continental account by the reſpective States ſhall be valued, marked and invoiced in like manner, and copies of ſuch invoices and rates alſo tranſmitted to the Board of War and the Clothier General: the cloathing ſo purchaſed ſhall be diſtributed to and among the Sub or State Clothiers, to be iſſued by them to the Regimental Clothiers, and by the latter to the officers of the regimenta and corps; and the ſaid regimental clothiers ſhall receive from the officers, on delivery of the cloathing, the prices thereof ſo fixed; and they ſhall every three months ſettle their accounts of monies received for cloathing with the Auditors of the Army in which they ſhall ſerve, and pay the monies which in ſuch ſettlements ſhall be found chargeable to them or in their hands to the Paymaſter-General or Deputy Paymaſter-General of the army or detachment in which ſuch Regimental Clothier ſhall ſerve. And the ſaid Paymaſter-General or Deputy-Paymaſter-General ſhall make returns of the amount of all ſuch monies ſo received to the Board of Treaſury, that the ſaid Paymaſter General or Deputy-Paymaſter-General may be duly charged with the ſame. The Auditors making ſuch ſettlements with the Regimental Clothiers ſhall tranſmit to the Paymaſter or Deputy-Paymaſter-General abſtracts of ſuch ſettlements, ſpecifying the balances due from the Regimental Clothiers reſpectively, that in caſes of neglect they may be duly called on for payment of the ſame: Copies of ſuch abſtracts ſhall alſo be tranſmitted to the Board of Treaſury. Excepting from this rule of diſtribution all ſtaff-officers not taken from the line, who are to receive their cloathing immediately from the Clothier-General; or, if attached to the corps of or reſiding in any State at a diſtance from the Clothier-General's ſtore, from the Sub-Clothier of ſuch State; paying for the ſame at the rates aforeſaid. And all monies ſo received by the Clothier-General or ſuch Sub or State-Clothiers, ſhall be placed to the credit of the United States, and accounts thereof duly tranſmitted to the Board of Treaſury. The Clothier-General to be charged in the ſettlement of his contingent account with the monies ſo received, and the Sub or State-Clothiers to be accountable for and pay the monies received by them to the order of the Executive of the State, appointing them reſpectively; and the State to be charged in its cloathing account with the amount of ſuch monies. Excepting alſo all ſtaff officers who receive commiſſions on their expenditures of public monies, who are not to receive any cloathing provided at Continental expence.

That all cloathing iſſued to non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, inliſted artificers and waggoners, beyond that allowed to them as a bounty, ſhall alſo be valued and paid for at the rate before-mentioned; but no non-commiſſioned officer, ſoldier, waggoner or artificer, ſhall be intitled to purchaſe in any one year out of the public ſtore any other additional articles than thoſe of hats, hoſe, ſhirts and ſhoes, and not more of theſe than are abſolutely neceſſary, and not exceeding the number of the like articles allowed as their bounty cloathing.

That all the cloathing before-mentioned for officers in the line and ſoldiers, ſhall be iſſued on returns certified by the Commanding Officer of the corps to which they belong; all cloathing to ſtaff officers on the certificates of their Principal with the army or in the diſtrict within which they ſhall ſerve; to artificers on the certificate of the Commanding Officer of their corps; and to waggoners on the certificate of the Quartermaſter General, one of the Aſſiſtant Quartermaſters General, or of the Deputy Quartermaſter General employing them, or of the Waggonmaſter General or Deputy Waggonmaſter General under whom they ſerve.

That no ſtaff officer, artificer or waggoner, not being engaged for at leaſt one year, ſhall receive cloathing; and if any ſuch officer, artificer or waggoner, being engaged for one year or more, after receipt of ſuch cloathing, ſhall quit the ſervice before the expiration of the term for which he or they are or ſhall be engaged, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay the full value of ſuch cloathing, and be ſubject to all other penalties and inconveniences attending his or their breach of contract, or deſertion.

The FIRST VOLUME of the
UNITED STATES
MAGAZINE,
Is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market ſtreet, three doors weſt of the Poſt Office;
Who has for SALE,
A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper, Keyſer's Pills, &c.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

WHITE SWANSKINS;
Alſo an aſſortment of
Iriſh Linens, Chintzes, Blue Callicoes,
Oſnabrugs, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
COXE, FURMAN AND COXE,
In Water ſtreet, below Pine ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 10.

A ROBBERY.

ON Saturday evening the 8th inſt. between the hours of Seven and Ten o'clock, the ſubſcriber's ſtore, next door below Doctor Chovett's, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, was opened with a falſe key, and the following Goods ſtolen, viz. one ſugar loaf covered over with canvas, marked G S, weight about 41 lb. one bag of gooſe ſhot, No. 1, appears to have been mixed; one bag of pigeon ſhot, No. 3, each bag containing about 40 lb. fifteen and a half pounds of black pepper, and about four and a half pounds of tea. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and the Goods recovered, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

Philadelphia, January 8.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about two weeks ago, a dark brown COW, having her right horn broke off. Whoever has taken up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

HENRY KEPPELE, Jun.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the ſeventeenth of April, 1778, near the 7 mile ſtone on the Briſtol Road, a black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold according to law, by

NICHOLAS STAUTTS.

LETTERS remaining in the GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, January 5, 1780.

A. CAPT. Isaac All, 2. James Alcock. John Baptiste Allin. Henry Auguſtine. Robert Alliſon and Co. Jarvis Adams. Guilliam Autſin. John Armſtrong, jun. Benjamin Armitage. John Ackroyd, 4. Peter Allbright, Lancaſter. John Andrew, Cumberland County.

B. Andrew Black. Cornelius Brown, 17th Reg. Col. John Bayard. James Butland. Hubert Bory. William Bright, 2. Monſ. Blondel, 2. Mary Brown. Capt. Peter Bruſtar. Thomas Bell. Mr. Batiſte. Welſh and Bradford. Amy Budd. James Bringhurſt. H. J. Beaudhuy. Henry Beatty. Robert Brown. John Brown. Capt. —— Bentalou, 3. Robert Bealey. John Bleakeley. Monſ. Boullange. John Backer. Daniel Brown. William Brooks, 2. John Brooks. John Byrn. William Brown. John Howell Briggs. John Brown Northern Liberties. Samuel Bruſtar, Kenſington. John Bloom, Frankfort. John Bringhurſt, 2, Germantown. Col. Andrew Boyd, 2, Cheſter County. Lieut. Col. Thomas Bull, ditto. Richard Baker, ditto. Hugh Barclay, Lancaſter. Gunning Bedford, Dover.

C. William Chancellor, 3. Monſ. Chaurein. William Chambers. Lt. Patrick Carns, 2. William Capps. Samuel Clark. Garrett Cottringer. Thomas Canby. John Care. William Cooper. Mary Connor, 2. Mrs. Cotler. Mrs. Carſon. Samuel Chapman. Stephen Cronan. Philis le Comte. Jacob Cowns. Andrew Carſon. Dr. Thomas Cullen. John Cowperthwait. John Cummings. Capt. Samuel Covill. Peter Chaigneau. George Campbell. John Clark. Anthony Carothes. Joſeph Crukſhank. Benjamin Condy, 2. Nancy Curthbirth. Ariana Margareta Corbett, 3. Samuel Chapman. Col. Robert Curry, Norrington. Philip Corridon, Cheſter County. Rev. John Cuthbertſon, Octorara. Mr. Crafford, Lancaſter. Baron de Calbiac, Wright's Ferry. Lieut. Collier, Bethlehem.

D. Richard Dennis, 2. Monſ. Des 'Epiniers, 2. Monſ. Deſſans. Jane Davis. Samuel Downe. John Daviſon. Frederick Deitz. Capt. Durand, 2. Sarah Dawſon. Michael Denniſon. Monſ. Dejean. Samuel Davis. Walter Davids. Daniel Dupuy. John Donnal. Jonathan Dawes. Col. Sharp Delany. Jean Devereux. William Davis. Henry Diefendorff, 2. James Doughty. Mrs. Davley. George Douglaſs. Richard Dicks. Dr. George De Benneville, 2. Capt. Darby, Lancaſter. John Dickey, Salem.

E. Capt. James Elliot, 2. Dr. Enoch Edwards, 2. Kaſſiah Edwards. Alexander Elmlie. John Evans. Benjamin Evans. Major Evan Edwards. Peter Exler, Northampton.

F. Col. Benjamin Flower, 4. John Frazer. Mr. Fouquet. Rev. Ferdinand Farmer. Polly Flaherty. John Freis. Mary Flowers. Philip Francis, 4. Mrs. Farrel. John Field. Joſeph Ferribo. John Friend. William Freeman. Mark Freeman. Michael Fernor.

G. John Gill. Thomas Glover. Capt. William E. Godfrey. Jacob Graff, jun. Monſ. Gouvion. Capt. George Gregg. Raymond Gegu. William Green. Capt. Thomas Guion. Archibald Gamble. Jonathan Grice. Etty Gill. Capt. Moſes Griffing. Iſaac Gray. Thomas Goff. William Gibbs, 2. Lydia Gigrin. Monſ. Galvan. Ann Gibs. Captain William Gamble. Jane Greenwood. Elizabeth Geyer, John Gibbons, Darby.

H. Andrew and Hugh Hodge. William Hickman, 2. Captain Robert Hume. Charles Hurſt. William Hay. William Harper. James Haldane. Benjamin Helme. Joſeph Hart. Hambleton Hazelton. James Hood, 3. Arthur Higgins. Thomas Hughes. Benjamin Hichborn. John Hawtyn. Captain John Hall. Thomas Hopkins. Daniel Lawrence Hylton. William Harvey. Mrs. Haſſelbury, 2. Jane Harriſon. William Hodge, jun. Robert Hunter. Cornelius Hillmon. Elizabeth Howſman. James Hood, Cooper. John Hinde. Col. Daniel Heiſter, jun. Francis Hill. Charles Hurſt. Joſeph Henzey. Captain Abraham Hargis. Solomon Hobart. Captain Robert Harris. Abraham Hayward. Joſeph Hubley. Captain Henderſon. James Henderſon, Lancaſter. Polly Henderſon, ditto.

I. Monſ. Joly, 3. Abraham Jacobs. Elizabeth Jeff. John Jervis. Samuel Jackſon. Charles Irving. Jared Joulin. Benjamin Joy. Benjamin Judah. Simon Judah. Dominick Joyce, 3. Michael Jordan. Mrs. Jauncey.

K. James King. James Knight. Keating and Landers. John Kidd, Neſhaminy. Matthew Kennedy, New-Jerſey.

L. John Lyle. Polly Lecey. Ernſt Ludwig. William Lewis. Major Benjamin Loxley. George Lynham, 2. Lazarus Levie. Monſ. Laroque. John Leſter. Mr. Latil. Capt. John Lawſon. Charles Logan. William Leſher, 2, Germantown. Molly Lemon, Lancaſter.

M. Capt. John Muckelno. Monſ. Montflorence, 3. Polly Munk. John M'Calla, junior, 3. Lachlin M'Guair, 2. Jacob Morgan, jun. Thomas Magens. Mrs. M'Ghee. James M'Culloch. George Morton. William M'Culloch, 2. Capt. William Marony. Jacob Myers. James Maxwell. Hugh Moriarty. George Myer. Mathias Miller. Benjamin Morgan. Matthew M'Clintock. Margaret Miller. Capt. William Martin. Archibald M'Call. Peter Mercer. John Murgatroyd. John Marſhall. Deborah Morris. John Morris, Abraham Mitchell. Monſ. Mary, 5. James Montgomery. Capt. James M'Cay, 2. Elizabeth Miller. Margaret M'Cone. Thomas Murphey, Iſabella M'Cauley. Robert and John Morris. Benjamin Miffin, 2. Capt. Thomas Maſon. Capt. Mare. Monſ. Des Marais, 3. Rev. John Murray, Marſh-Creek. Jeremiah Moſher, 3, Lancaſter. Lydia M'Funn, Reading.

N. William Nixon. Le Chevalier de Neuville. Lewis Neath. Betſy Nicholſon. Doctor Noel. Joſhua Newman. William Nichols. Garret Noel. Michael Nicholas, Lebanon.

O. John Ord. John O'Donald, Cheſter county.

P. Edward Paterſon. James Preis, 2. Thomas Phillips. Peter Prew. James Pearſon. John Palmer, jun. Elizabeth Porter, 2. John Patterſon. Effee Phœnix. Bright and Pechin. Anthony Pearſon. Flavel Porter. Daniel Parker. Seth Pinkham. William Pinchon. Robert Patterſon, 2. Benjamin Pollard, 2. Jacob Peterſon. Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, Pequea.

R. Jackſon Reynolds, 2. Beckey Renſhaw. W. Richards and Co. Joſeph Ruſh. James Richards, 2. Monſ. Roche, 3. Rachel Ruſſel. Jonathan Ridge. Jonathan Robinſon. Baron de Riedſeſel, 2. John Redding. Captain John Richardſon, 2. Walter Roe. Dr. John Read, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers. Richard Rundle. Capt. John Robertſon, 3. Nathaniel Richmond. William Ruſh. David M'Randolph. Capt. Thomas Read, Whitehill. Charles Cornelius Raboteau.

S. Thomas Seymour, 2. Capt. Matthew Strong. John Spregell. Jonathan B. Smith. George Sikes. Col. William Semple, 2. Miſs Smith. John Swift, 2. William Shute. Theophilus Shannon. Joſeph Swift. Edward Stiles, 3. John Stroud. Jedediah Snowden. Margaret Stedman. J. Conrad Schweighauſer. Matthew Godfrey Stehl, Liditz. Robert Smith, Cheſter county. Elizabeth Stewart, Lancaſter. Capt. Schlagenleafel, Lancaſter.

T. Mrs. Thompſon, 2. William Thorpe. William Tricket. Thomas Thornely. Capt. Daniel Triplett, John Taylor. Willing and Taylor. Elizabeth Taggart. Capt. Benjamin Tatem, 2. Philip Thomas. Robert Thornborough, 2, Lancaſter. James Thomſon, Lancaſter.

V. Iſaac Vanbibber. Peter Veil. Rev. William Van Horn. Daniel Voohis. James Verree, Burlington.

W. Roſanna Wetherby. John Wells, 2. Daniel Wiat. Dr. James Wilſon. Mrs. Willet, 2. James Walker. Abram Wood. Amos Wheaton, 3. Lieut. Hezekiah Welſh. Robert Wilſon. Edward Williams. Capt. John Williams. Iſaac Greenwod White, 2. Joſeph Warner. Joſeph Waters. William Willox. Margaret Waſpe. Lambert Wilmer. John Wall. Mary White. William Welſh, Mount Holly.

Y. David Yeoman.

Z. Paul Zantzinger, Lancaſter. Anton Zambucht, Berks.

Philadelphia, January 5.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in Paſſyunk Townſhip, containing about ſeventy acres, four miles from this city. The ſoil of this place is exceeding rich, and a great part thereof excellent meadow; the buildings and fences in good repair; a very good apple orchard thereon, and fruit trees of various kinds. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of March next. For terms apply to WOODDROP SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge.

A ſmall invoice of Hard Ware, conſiſting of many ſcarce and uſeful articles, and a few barrels of Muſcovado Sugars, lately imported, to be ſold by ſaid SIMS.

FOR SALE,

A few BARRELS of

LIVER OIL.

Enquire at Mrs. FORD's in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

And entered upon immediately,

THE STOCK in TRADE at Andover Furnace, conſiſting of a number of teams, waggons and cows, upwards of three thouſand cords of wood, and every other utenſil neceſſary for putting the Furnace in blaſt, which may be effected early in the ſpring, there being a ſet of good hands on the premiſes. Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and every aſſiſtance will be given to promote the buſineſs, the ſubſcriber having private reaſons for declining it. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS MAYBURY, at Mount-Holly, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Jan. 6. JAMES MORGAN.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Tueſday night, the 4th inſtant, the ſubſcriber's coopers ſhop on the Briſtol road, near Pennypack Bridge, was broke open and robbed of a half-worn dark ſuperfine broadcloth COAT, lately altered in the waiſt, with large death-head buttons, and a new fall collar. Whoever apprehends the Thief and Coat ſo that the owner may have ſatisfaction, ſhall have FORTY DOLLARS reward for the Thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for the Coat without the Thief, paid by

Jan. 5. JONATHAN HEATON.

HENRY DEBERGER,

At the corner of Coats's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Col. Farmar's,

Has for SALE,

THE beſt London Fiddles in caſes, German Flutes in ditto, Engliſh regimental Fifes in ſets, of the beſt kind; alſo a freſh aſſortment of the beſt Fiddle-Strings of all kinds; green and white ivory and buck handled Knives and Forks, Carvers of ditto, mens gilt Watch Chains, ſteel ditto of the beſt ſort, ſteel and iron bladed Hand-Saws, an aſſortment of the beſt Whitechapel and other Needles, Pins, and many other articles of Hard Ware too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said DEBERGER has alſo for ſale, a ſet of China, conſiſting of a large tureen, diſhes and plates of various ſizes, butter boats, &c. &c. alſo a compleat ſet of Tea China.

Father Abraham's ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

CAME to Samuel Rhoads's place, near Gray's Ferry, two COWS; one brindled, with white ſpots; the other brown, with white ſpots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges by

ADAM HILL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Gray's Ferry, on the 21ſt of December laſt, a black HORSE, about ſeven years old, fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Nether Providence, Cheſter county, about the latter end of October laſt, a bright roan MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, about thirteen and a half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS VERNON.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Eſtates.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houſes, Plantations, Lots and Lands, viz.

A THREE-ſtory brick houſe and lot in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. A three-ſtory brick houſe and lot in Elm ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. A three-ſtory brick houſe and lot in Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets. A two-ſtory brick houſe and lot in Carter's Alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets. Three frame dwelling-houſes and lot of ground on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet, in Newtown, Bucks county. A lot of ground with two valuable buildings erected thereon, on Dock-ſtreet, between Walnut and Pear-ſtreets. A new three-ſtory brick houſe and lot in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Three three-ſtory brick houſes in Pewter-platter Alley, near Front-ſtreet. A blue frame houſe and lot in Third-ſtreet, above the Barracks. A two ſtory brick houſe in Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets. Two frame houſes and lot in Second-ſtreet, above the ſign of the Rainbow. A neat two-ſtory frame houſe and lot in High-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets from Schuylkill. A two-ſtory brick houſe in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Penn-ſtreets. A two ſtory brick houſe and lot in Third ſtreet, between South and Shippen ſtreets. A two-ſtory brick houſe with two lots in Front-ſtreet, between Chriſtian and Prime ſtreets. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot the ſouth-weſt corner of South and Front ſtreets.

A plantation containing 132 acres in Cheſter county, 27 miles from Philadelphia, buildings tolerable good. A plantation of 400 acres in Piles Grove, Salem county, 28 miles from Philadelphia, buildings exceeding good. A plantation of 130 acres in New London townſhip, Cheſter county, about 50 miles from Philadelphia. A tract of 150 acres of land on the banks of Suſquehanna river, 2 miles above Wright's Ferry. A plantation of near 200 hundred acres of land in Caernarvon townſhip, Berks county, 45 miles from Philadelphia, new buildings. 500 acres of land on Antuxet Creek, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey. 1220 acres on Buckſhutam Cedar Swamp, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey. A plantation of 120 acres in Cheſter county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, good buildings. A plantation of 53 acres in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, 21 miles from Philadelphia. Two plantations adjoining in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, one containing about 90 acres and the other 77 acres, buildings tolerable good. A plantation of 170 acres in Cheſter county, 40 miles from Philadelphia. A plantation of 100 acres in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county: And a number of plantations in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county. A large lot of ground on the main ſtreet in Germantown. A lot of ground on Schuylkill, Front and Second-ſtreets. A lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, adjoining Elijah Dow's ground. A large corner lot on the main ſtreet in the borough of Cheſter. Alſo a number of other houſes and lots in and near the city, plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in moſt of the different back counties: for a more particular deſcription of which and terms of ſale, apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. A good Plantation is wanted to purchaſe, within fifteen or twenty miles of this city, with good buildings, for which a good price will be given.

Juſt imported and to be ſold cheap, by

GERARD WILLIAM BEEKMAN,

In Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A GOOD aſſortment of Iriſh linens,
Cambricks ſorted,
Fine muſlin,
Striped Holland,
Great-Coats,
Good bohea and hyſon tea,
Souchong tea in canniſters,
Pepper,
A large iron cheſt,
Pound pins,
Ribbonds,
Cap Wire,
Sundry flutes and hautboys.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

ALL THE

LAWS

Enacted in the Firſt Sitting of the Fourth

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

Which met at Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet. THE ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

Copy of the Answer transmitted to the Marquis D'Almodovar by Lord Viscount Weymouth, dated the 13th of July, 1779.

THE Marquis D'Almodovar, late Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at this Court, on his sudden departure, left with Viscount Weymouth, Secretary to his Britannic Majesty, a declaration of war, founded on a detail of motives to justify so violent a step.—In this detail Spain effects to complain in general of the little desire the King shewed towards the preservation of peace, and, in particular, against the disrespectful treatment of the Spanish flag, and the violation of the territory belonging to his Catholic Majesty.

As nothing could be more distant from the King's intention than to break the friendship subsisting between Great Britain and Spain, it is by order of his Majesty, that the said Viscount Weymouth offers such a state of matters, contained in the aforesaid declaration, as he doubts not, must shew the sincerity with which his Majesty hath endeavoured to maintain the general tranquility.

The little desire for peace as supposed on the part of the King, is deducible from the conduct attributed to Great Britain during the last negociation; after the impartial professions of his Catholic Majesty; his offers of mediation between Great Britain and France, and after the acceptance of the same, the declaration affirms.—"That every step had been taken necessary to produce the best "effects, in order to prepare the two powers towards an "accommodation equally honorable to both parties; that "to this end wise expedients had been proposed; but "notwithstanding these terms were conformable to such as "the Court of London, at other times, judged proper "and conducive to an accommodation; they were, how-"ever, rejected in a manner that proves too well the re-"luctance on the part of the British Cabinet, to restore "peace to Europe, and to preserve the friendship of his "Catholic Majesty."—The conditions offered by France were, to the highest degree, injurious and inadmissable; the King expressly declared, that he considered them as such; nothing can be more evident, than that the expedients offered by Spain inevitably tended to enforce these very injurious conditions, but just before declared as inadmissable.

The pernicious consequences of the proposed expedients had been explained to the Court of Spain, and by order of the King rejected in the most amicable manner; had it been otherwise, there could be no reason for an ultimatum: Yet it is not without astonishment, that after the first answer, the King receives an ultimatum from the Court of Spain, not only containing the very same offers thus rejected, but announced with scarce any difference in point of form.

The declaration further says, "That on the 28th of "September, the Court of Spain had notified to the belli-"gerant powers, that in case the negociation did not suc-"ceed, she would then determine how to act."—If the open part the Court of Spain now takes, be that she secretly intended at that time, it would have been more consistent with her dignity then to avow it and declare herself fairly under the banners of France.

Instead of such a conduct, the Court of Madrid affecting impartiality, hath offered to mediate, but not to dictate the terms of peace, promising to communicate to each Court the conditions claimed by either, that so they might be modified, explained, or rejected. When the proposals made by France were rejected, and the declaration made to Spain to cease her mediation, since her endeavours did not succeed, it was accompanied with assurances, that the friendship subsisting between the two nations should not be interrupted.

How far this be true, appears from the actual declaration, announcing hostilities on the part of Spain, without venturing to make the non-acceptance of the terms as any of the causes of the war: But should it be otherwise insinuated it will furnish his Majesty with an additional reason to complain of the injustice and arrogance of such a pretension.

The previous causes which the Court of Spain hath thought proper to urge, are, the insults against her flag, and the violation on her territory,—as to the first, these are terms of her memorial: "Prizes have been made; "vessels have been searched and plundered; many have "been fired upon who were forced to defend themselves; "the registers and packets belonging to the Court, and "found on board his Catholic Majesty's packet boats, "have been *opened and torn to pieces.*"—All sorts of American vessels have been furnished with false documents, and suffered to carry Spanish colours; their privateers have plundered all nations without distinction, and such has been the industry of the Spanish Ministry in order to enhance the number of grievances, that these depredations were by them represented as injuries committed by Great-Britain. These complaints, which do not exceed the number of twenty four, seldom specify the author of the supposed insult, and those which did were frequently ill-founded, and in general frivolous; however, if is granted, that the answers were amicable. The King thought it worthy of himself not only to use every precaution necessary to prevent disorders which might offend neutral powers, but also to exert every effort to punish the authors, and repair the loss of the sufferers. Such hath been his conduct at all times when possible to discover and convict the guilty. Among the vast operations, such as in the present war, it is not surprising that some irregularities have happened, but when such cases were proved, restitution was made with ample damages, and all charges paid.

It has been advanced, "That his Catholic Majesty "formerly declared to the Court of London, ever since "France commenced hostilities, that the Court of Madrid "would regulate her conduct by that of Great Britain." Nevertheless thirteen English vessels have been seized, on what pretence, or by whose order, we are still to learn, although his Majesty has ordered such representations to be made, as usual on the like occasions, between nations in a state of amity, which his Majesty did, not attributing these seizures to a perfidious and inimical design, until the conduct of the Court of Spain has been better explained by the present declaration.

The pretended violation of the Spanish territory may be reduced to four heads.

In the first place it is said, "That the dominions in A-"merica, belonging to the Court of Spain, have been "threatened," without specifying time, place or circumstance.

Secondly, the memorial mentions, "That the Indians "have been set against the innocent inhabitants of *Loui-"siana*, who must have fallen victims to their fury, had "not even the *Chactaws* repented, and revealed the con-"spiracy."—It is well known, that the Governor of New-Orleans tried to seduce the Chactaws, and that he received with open arms those tribes which committed devastations in the English Western settlements. These tribes returned, but were not set against the Spanish territory; it was never attempted, nor was such an idea ever entertained.

The declaration asserts, "That a formal representation "was made to the Court of London, concerning these "different grievances, and seeing the equivocal expres-"sions on the two proceeding points, such remonstrances "were particularly necessary towards the strict observance "of the good faith between two nations at peace."—*It is not true* that the least representation was ever made on either of the two preceding articles, to which the most ample and satisfactory answers might have been given.

Thirdly, they pretend, "That the sovereignty of his "Catholic Majesty in the Province of Darien, and on "the coast of St. Blas has been usurped, the Govern-"ment of Jamaica having appointed an Indian to the "rank of General over these Provinces."—On this subject, instructions were dispatched bearing date the 28th of April last, as is usual between nations in friendship; no advices being received from Jamaica on this matter, fresh orders were sent for a full explanation, but in point of time no answer could yet be expected.

Fourthly, "That the territory in the Bay of Hondu-"ras has been usurped, acts of hostilities committed, the "Spaniards imprisoned, and their houses plundered, as "also that England had neglected to fulfil the stipulated "article relative to this coast, agreeable to the 17th ar-"ticle of the treaty of Paris."—With regard to the English subjects frequenting the Bay of Honduras, that matter had been regulated according to the aforesaid article, and finally adjusted with the Court of Spain in the year 1754. Since which period no complaint having been made on either side, this Court is still ignorant whether the least cause ever existed. Surely this cannot be included among the pretended grievances which the declaration supposes, as having been duly represented either to the English Court or to her Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.—

Such are the motives alledged by the Court of Spain in the name of his Catholic Majesty, as a justification *before God and the world*, for commencing hostilities against Great-Britain; the King appeals to the actual state of affairs, being the same as that which subsisted since the conclusion of the last treaty, as a full proof that no attempt was ever made on his part to infringe this treaty. He appeals to his uniform conduct ever since this epoch, to furnish still stronger proofs whether he did not endeavour to preserve the same with assiduity and care, as far as the interests of humanity, and the happiness of his subjects required. Ultimately, he appeals to the conduct of his enemies, and in particular to the aforesaid declaration from the Court of Spain, as the last proof of the necessity he is under to defend the rights of his Crown and people, against a determined project to invade the same; a project wherein the Court of Spain openly joins without the least reason to colour such proceeding.

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP,
GERMAN ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.
N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named ROBERT NINAN, a clumsy ill-made scoundrel, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, and short dark brown hair; he took with him a mixed cloth short coat with a cape, a homespun linen coat, and a pair of new brown plush breeches; his other cloaths not remembered. It is supposed he will endeavour to go to sea, as he has been heard to express such a wish: His master flatters himself that should he offer himself to any commander out of this port, he will have him secured. Whoever gives information of the above fellow, or secures him in any gaol in this State, shall receive the above reward.

D. LENOX.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met pursuant to advertisement on the 6th instant, not being competent to the passing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors present, adjourned the business of the meeting to Tuesday the first day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member desirous of keeping the Library open will attend in person or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the said advertisement. Unless immediate steps be taken, this public and beneficial Institution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and supporters, will become totally useless.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

WHITE SWANSKINS;
Also an assortment of
Irish Linens, Chintzes, Blue Callicoes,
Osnabrugs, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
COXE, FURMAN AND COXE,
In Water street, below Pine street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 10.

A ROBBERY.

ON Saturday evening the 8th inst. between the hours of Seven and Ten o'clock, the subscriber's store, next door below Doctor Chovett's, in Water-street, between Market and Arch streets, was opened with a false key, and the following Goods stolen, viz. one sugar loaf covered over with canvas, marked G S, weight about 41 lb. one bag of goose shot, No. 1, appears to have been mixed; one bag of pigeon shot, No. 3, each bag containing about 40 lb. fifteen and a half pounds of black pepper, and about four and a half pounds of tea. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves so that they may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or in proportion for any part of them.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, President.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To the KING.

SIR

IT is an adage as juſt as it is trite, that a man may be known by his friends. Your royal Grandfather of illuſtrious, becauſe of honeſt memory, ſcorned to be the friend and companion of villians and tories, whoſe principles were a libel upon his government, and incompatible with his crown and dignity; as their poverty rather qualified them for the inſtruments of a plot, than the rulers of a State. Your Majeſty muſt be ſenſible, whatever your other unhappy prepoſſeſſions and deluſions may be, that you owe the crown of theſe realms to the ſpirit of the Whigs; who not only ſeated your family upon the throne, but defended them from the treachery and diſloyalty of rebellious ſubjects, who more than once attempted to cut off your inheritance. They nobly ſcorned to hold their lives, liberties, or property at the diſpoſal of an abitrary tyrant On this baſis, and this alone, ſtands the revolution, and the title of the Brunſwick line. It ſuppoſes government on the face of it, to be a delegated authority; and the object of it, the protection, and the proſperity of the principals of all legal government, the people. Yet the tories, whoſe opinions are eternally repugnant to the revolution, and conſequently to your right of ſucceſſion, are your chief friends and favourites, and the government has been prepoſterouſly conducted upon principles ſimilar to thoſe, which deprived another family of the crown, with infinite cruelty and injuſtice, if the tory doctrine be true, as it is now laid down by the penſioned writers of the crown. It is therefore incumbent upon you, as a profeſſedly pious Prince, to be juſt to one ſide or other, of the great queſtion, which involves kingdoms in its deciſion. If you hold the crown from the inherent rights, and free choice of the people, govern, Sir, upon thoſe principles which alone could entitle you to wear it; upon popular principles, and to popular ends. For, as your family are Kings from the people, they can only be ſuch legally, while they are Kings for the people, not in contempt of, or defiance to them. If you have adopted from a Stuart, the old doctrine of a prerogative, paramount to all the rights of the people, by what right is the prior claim and title of another family ſet aſide, who, on that principle, could legally do no wrong, and conſequently, could not legally ſuffer. Truth and juſtice are more ſacred than Kings. There is no divine right in Kingly government, but when Kings govern by the laws of God, and the law of their office, the conſtitution of the State; not from childiſh caprice, luſt of dominion, or the impulſe of brutal violence. There is indeed nothing ſacred in the character, but as it is derived from, and repreſents the power and dignity of a great community, or Commonwealth. Its honours and importance are all reflected from, not communicated to the people, as tory writers affirm. There is ſo much folly and preſumption in the contrary opinion, that the wretch who can brook to live under it, is unworthy the reaſon, or the ſhape of a man. It is true, Sir, you are the firſt man in the State; but you are ſo far from being the maſter of the State or nation, that you are not your own maſter, but under the controul of the ſame laws that bind the people. In that reſpect you are a fellow ſubject. The crown and kingdom are called yours, by courteſy of ſpeech; but ſtrictly and truly ſpeaking, both your crown, your prerogative, and your perſon, belong to the nation. You can neither uſe the one, nor diſpoſe of the other at your own pleaſure. You are as much bound by ſacred oaths and obligations as the people; and the faithful diſcharge of your duty, is the only legal obligation to theirs. The welfare of the nation is the only true dignity of the crown. They can never be ſeparated but by ſycophants and ſlaves, while the crown is held in truſt, and upon conditions from the people, whoſe proſperity and happineſs are not to be riſked, much leſs deliberately ſacrificed to the pride and preſumption of limited royalty.

You are acting, Sir, in an office, for others, by the authority, and the means of others, to which you have no claim but their own voluntary conſent. If therefore your Miniſters (be whom they may) take foul means to come at this conſent, if they ſquander the people's property, and exhauſt their ſtrength, in ruinous attempts to place the honor of the crown above the welfare of the nation, they are not only traitors to their country, but they make an accomplice of the Crown itſelf to their nefarious treaſon. The luſtre of the royal diadem is from that moment ſullied, and becomes the diſgrace inſtead of the honor of the realm. It is a baleful meteor in the clouded horizon of tyranny, that alarms and threatens, inſtead of enlightening and protecting. It no longer ſheds benign influence on the regions of peace, liberty, and plenty; it glares the raging dog ſtar of wild ambition, and from malign aſpect, ſcatters diſcord, and civil war, with all their fatal train of calamities. Inſtead of protection, becoming the fierce miniſter of oppreſſion; the jealous rival, inſtead of the foſtering parent; trampling willing obedience into unconditional ſubjugation, and turning the very guardians of freedom into inſtruments of deſpotiſm. When ſuch are the ſhameleſs perverſions of law and government, imputations of a tremendous nature will reſt ſomewhere, either of incapacity or treachery; an incapacity which in private life would legally diſqualify for ſelf government, how much more, in public characters, for the government of others! Nor can ſtate idiotiſm, or ſtate treachery be leſs obnoxious to law, or more at liberty to betray nations, or fool away kingdoms, than individuals to ſquander eſtates, and beggar families. The man who ſhould expect "grapes from thorns, or figs from thiſtles" would in private life, be deſtined to the ſlobbering bib. If the demon of miſchief ſhould predominate over that of folly, and he ſhould attempt to deſtroy his inheritance, and cut the throats of his children, a ſtrait waiſtcoat and a dark room, would be his infallible portion. The application is obvious, to the man, who puts the inveterate enemies of his family in his boſom, and ſhuts his doors againſt his beſt friends. Who in the leading ſtrings of flattery and fraud, fancies himſelf free, and being the puppet of a villainous conſpiracy, ſtruts the hero of a mighty ſtage! "Who throws about firebrands, arrows, and deaths, and ſays, like the fool of Solomon, am I not in ſport?" Who, to know his reſources, becomes a ſpendthrift and beggar; and in ſupport of his honor, is reduced to bankruptcy of character and credit.

A PLAIN DEALER.

LONDON, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Kitt's to his friend in Stirling, dated the 14th of June.

"Since my laſt to you of the 11th of January, we have had ſevere military duty. There is a ſuperior force of the Britiſh navy here to the French, by ſix or eight ſhips of the line. However, there has been nothing done.

"In the months of February, March, April, and May, every other week there were fleet of 40 and 50 ſail of Frenchmen coming down from Guadaloupe and Martinico, eſcorted by eight or ten of their war ſhips and frigates bound to St. Euſtatia, for proviſions; and, ſo ſoon as the merchantmen came to anchor, the ſhips of war went about cruizing, and took ſeveral of our veſſels. They were ſo bold as to come cloſe into our harbours; and might have done us very great damage. It was generally believed they intended to attack this Iſland. Statia was the place they appointed for their rendezvous, which is only two hours ſail diſtant from us.

"Our General had ſecret intelligence, that the attack was reſolved upon: In conſequence of which, we got a reinforcement of ſhips from Admiral Byron, which certainly ſaved us at that time. However, in the interim, the French fleet, loaded with proviſions from Statia, arrived ſafe at Guadaloupe. In the middle of April laſt, ſix French ſhips, three ſchooners, and two ſloops all armed, came down, and ſtood off and on this Iſland for ſeveral days. We were then under arms, expecting their immediate landing; but ſix of our frigates of a very inferior force, got notice, and ſtood directly for them. The French were lying to, within cannon ſhot of my houſe, waiting the arrival of our ſhips, who were come within ſight, about four o'clock in the afternoon. We were all happy, expecting to ſee the engagement, but were greatly diſappointed; for, as ſoon as both fleets were drawn up in the line of battle, night came on, and the French fleet retired to Guadaloupe.

"Their force conſiſted of two 40, two 36, and two 32 gun ſhips. Ours only one of 32, one of 28, and one of 24, two of 20, and one of 16 guns, commanded by moſt of our countrymen: The Aurora, Capt. Cummings; Perſeus, Elphinſton of Cumbernauld; Deal Caſtle, Parker; Maidſtone, Dacres; Ariel, Mackenzie; Favorite, Folks: The day after their arrival at Guadaloupe, being reinforced with two line of battle ſhips, and another frigate, they immediately ſailed after our ſix ſhips, which came down to protect the ſhipping here. We being now no match for ſuch combined force, came to anchor under our forts for protection, and drew up in line of battle, with ſome other armed ſhips that were lying here; and it was reſolved to defend the town and ſhipping to the laſt ſhould they be attacked; but, after cruizing round the iſland for ſome days, the enemy at laſt went to Statia, and carried up with them 40 ſail of victuallers to Guadaloupe.

"On the 28th of April, early in the morning, appeared five large ſhips and a frigate ſtanding into our harbour. They proved to be French, on which an alarm was fired. After coming within gun ſhot of the town of Baſſeterre, they put about, and went down to Sandy Point town, where our ſtrongeſt fort is; then they handed all their ſail, hoiſted out their boats, and came cloſe on ſhore, upon which account we expected an attack to begin immediately. There was then a double alarm fired, and expreſſes ſent to all the militia to repair inſtantly to Sandy Point, where we expected action to begin: And I am proud to inform you, that I never ſaw a ſet of braver fellows in my life. We went to meet the Monſieurs with that ſpirit which is the characteriſtick of Engliſhmen; and ſure I am they had got a ſevere drubbing had they attempted to land. They occupied that ſtation five days, and in that time we received information from Statia, that they only waited the arrival of ſome troops from Martinico to attack. However, as fortune favours the brave, the troops did not come; and the ſhips, after laying ſix days, returned to Martinico, cruizing and capturing through all the windward iſlands"

"At this dangerous moment, the Corke outward-bound fleet, conſiſting of above 80 ſail, under convoy of only one 50 gun ſhip and a frigate, made a fortunate eſcape. When the French were turning up by Antigua, on the one ſide, the Corke fleet were ſtanding in for that iſland on the other; and had they been two hours ſooner or later, muſt infallibly have been all captured. The force of the French was two 84, two 64, a 44, and a 32, beſides frigates. Since the 6th ult. we have had ſome reſt. There has been no alarms ſince the affair of Sandy Point,"

Sept. 17. We hear from Sligo, that a duel was lately fought between J. C. and C. O. H. Eſqrs. when, after diſcharging a caſe of piſtols each, they were prevented from proceeding further by the interpoſition of the ſeconds.

From the ſame place we alſo hear of another duel being fought between ——— P. Eſq; and H. O. R. Eſq; in which the latter was ſhot dead on the ſpot.

Advice is received from Gibraltar, that an engagement had happened in the Mediterranean between a Spaniſh ſquadron of light cruizers and a ſquadron of Algerine rovers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and their crews periſhed. The remainder were carried into Cadiz.

Newcaſtle, Sept 11. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morpeth has received a letter from his friend in Scotland, which contains the following particulars, viz. A farmer at Cruſſerphen having made ſome cakes for poiſoning of rats, by accident one of them fell out of the window and was taken up by a poor woman, who carried it home, and gave part of it to her huſband, and 5 children, who eat it, and the reſt ſhe eat herſelf. Three of the children are ſince dead, and the huſband and wife are in a dangerous way.

Sept. 18. The favourite Court doctrine in the reign of James the Firſt, and all the ſucceeding Stuarts was, that all the liberties, franchiſes, and privileges which the people enjoyed, proceeded from original grants of the Crown.

This abſurd doctrine rendered James the Firſt odious and contemptible, occaſioned the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Firſt, brought that Monarch to the block, and baniſhed James the Second and his poſterity.

At the Revolution, the boundaries between the King and the people were ſettled. During the laſt four years of Queen Anne the ridiculous doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance were revived; and to the eternal diſgrace of our country gentlemen, they did all that lay in their power to ſtrengthen the arbitrary meaſures of the Court, by giving countenance to ſuch ridiculous tenets.

In the beginning of the preſent reign, the favourite plan of Government was to extend prerogative, and to depreſs privilege. The enormous and abſurd propoſition that the people were made for the King, and not the King for the people, was revived under the influence of a baleful Stuart, aſſiſted by all the ſkill and encouragement of a Mansfield: But the great engine to bring this bleſſed ſcheme of abſolute dominion to perfection has hither to failed.

The behaviour of the gallant Admiral Barrington, and the ſhips of his diviſion in the action off Grenada, on the 6th of July, ſufficiently aſſures us of the courage and fortitude of our Britiſh ſailors, who dare ſtare death in the face, without diſmay, when the honour and glory of their country calls for their exertion. The courage and intrepidity of Capt. Fanſhaw, of the Monmouth, during the action, does him immortal honour, and brings to our mind the never to be forgotten names of Ruſſel, Blake, Bembo, &c. names celebrated in hiſtory as worthies of this country, and amongſt whom Capt. Fanſhaw is truly worthy to be ranked.

Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, in a letter to the Lady of Admiral Byron now at Bath, dated Sept. 9, ſays, he has the pleaſure to acquaint her, that the reports ſhe may have heard to the prejudice of Admiral Byron are malicious, ſcandalous, and void of all foundation; that he has the ſatisfaction to learn from Mr. Byron's diſpatches, that he did every thing that could be done to bring the whole ſquadron into action, but that the French as induſtriouſly avoided it, and conſequently the brunt of battle fell upon the van, which was Admiral Barrington's diviſion.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to his father in Edinburgh, dated Bombay, March 14, 1779.

"I wrote you the firſt of this month, and ſhall now give you a ſhort account of our campaign

"On the 22d Nov. 1778, a detachment conſiſting of 600 ſeapoy grenadiers, and four ſmall field pieces, embarked to take poſſeſſion of a paſs over the Gots, (the Gots is a ridge of mountains that extends from Cape Comorin to the high lands of St. John's). On the 23d, the whole army embarked, and landed next day on the continent oppoſite to Bombay, which is about twelve leagues over. We took a ſmall fort, embarked, and went nine miles up a river, when we had accounts of the detachment taking poſſeſſion of the paſs without being oppoſed. We were now thirty miles from the foot of the paſs, and from the foot to the top was ſix more, up hill all the way. We were obliged to ſtay below to collect proviſions and bullocks for the uſe of the army.

"On the 22d of December, we began to get our guns, ammunition, ſtores, &c. up the paſs, and got that buſineſs accompliſhed by next day, when the enemy began to cannonade our camp.

"On the 25th, we advanced a few miles, where the country was ſo narrow that our army reached from hill to hill. We now waited for the Commiſſary with his proviſions, and on the twenty ninth Lieut. Col. Cay received a mortal wound with a rocket, when he was ſent to Bombay, we having a free communication with that place.

"By the 2d January 1779, the Commiſſary had joined us with the proviſions. On the 4th we advanced about ſix miles, and when we came to our ground, we loſt Captain Stewart by a nine pound ſhot.

"We had now loſt the two beſt officers in our army. The one was ſecond in command, and commanded the firſt diviſion of the army; and the other commanded the third diviſion.

"On the 26th, we marched at three in the morning. At ſun-riſe, the enemy began to diſpute every inch of the road we went, but we forced them to retire to the other ſide of a ſmall river, killed a number of their men, and almoſt took five of their guns. The enemy deſtroyed all the country before us, and what they could not carry away they burnt. We made three more marches, and came to a village called Tuttargaring; it had been a very fine village, but the moſt of it had been laid in aſhes the night before.

"We were now within fifteen miles of Punah, and had accounts of their putting hay in the houſes to deſtroy it alſo, ſo that we could get no proviſions but what we had with us. We were in this camp three days, and, on the 11th of January, orders were given to march at 11 o'clock at night. We were all in high ſpirits, thinking it was to rout up the enemy's quarters, as their camp was only three miles from us. In the room of going to their camp, it was to retreat. In our way back during the night, we loſt the road. Carts broke down, and the enemy plundered all our baggage and camp equipage.

"At day light, we were only two miles from the villages, when the enemy brought three guns to flank our line, with three or four in front, with a number of markſmen, picking off both officers and men, and they kept a continual fire on our line until three in the afternoon. They forced us to retire into a ſmall village, and to leave one eight-inch howitzer and the killed on the field; for we loſt a number of officers and men.

"The enemy cannonaded our camp from the 23d of December until the 14th of January. Our army was only 3000 fighting men, and the enemy upwards of 60,000 fighting men; including the market, they had about 120,000 men, women, and children.

"There is an army of 7000 men marched from Bengal, and is arrived at Surat. They were three months in marching round; they had ſeveral engagements, but were ſucceſsful. Captain Scott is well, ſo are Dr. Carmichael and Captain Nicholſon."

On Wedneſday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, the neighbourhood of Catherine-ſtreet, Covent-garden, was alarmed by the moſt piercing ſhrieks and cries of murder, which iſſued from the firſt floor window of the houſe of Mr. N. an attorney. The neighbourhood and paſſengers being alarmed and entrance obtained, Mrs. N. was diſcovered in a moſt bloody condition, with a long wound cut by a pen-knife, which reached from the right ear almoſt to the corner of the mouth, and of a very dangerous nature, with ſeveral other cuts and ſtabs on her arms. The wound on her cheek, Mrs. N. declared, was given her by her huſband who was then preſent, and that he attempted to cut her throat, which ſhe prevented, and

thereby received the other cuts on her arms. When she called out murder from the window, she was nearly upon the point of throwing herself out for safety. Mr. Mahon, surgeon, of Ruffel-ſtreet, was ſent for, who expoſtulated with N. on his cruelty and daſtardly attack on a woman; and as frequently N. uttered his regret, that he had not killed her, and declared he ſhould go to the gallows with pleaſure if he had, at the ſame time repeating ſome lines from the Beggars Opera. Mr Mahon humanely had Mrs. N. conducted to his own houſe for ſafety, where ſhe was dreſſed, and lay all night. The dining-room was one continued ſcene of blood, and the ſtone below the dining-room window all of a gore. In ſhort mere accident ſaved Mrs. N.'s life, for the pen-knife with which the ſavage ſtabbed her, ſtruck on the jaw-bone juſt above the neck ſo forcibly, that it bent by the blow. He was taken out of the houſe by a conſtable, and ſecured for the night at a neighbouring tavern. The reaſon of this cruelty we hear, was on account of Mrs. N.'s having received ſome money out of the country, for which ſhe had not accounted to her huſband, and alſo for going to Colman's theatre the ſame evening.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

A NEW SONG.

To an old tune (the VICAR of BRAY) occaſioned by the following illiberal, and unwarrantable aſperſion thrown out by Dr. TUCKER, DEAN of GLOUCESTER, "The Members of the Oppoſition are all republicans, and if they do not join the French in overturning the Conſtitution of this country, it will be more owing to their cowardice than their principles."

IN good King George's *golden days*,
When true loyalty had harm in't,
A Tory Prieſt for courtly praiſe,
And eke for high preferment;
In public papers ſtrove to ſhow,
(A vile inſinuation)
That all the outs would join the foe
To overturn the nation;

That this is true I will maintain
Until my dying day, Sir,
The nation's foes in favour reign
And ſteal its wealth away, Sir.

When George the Second fill'd the throne,
And Whigs were moſt in faſhion;
Our learned Prieſt (his friends all own)
On Tory's back laid laſh on;
Declaring that ſuch vermin vile,
To herd with was pollution,
They wanted Charles to rule the iſle,
And change the Conſtitution—

That this is truth ſhould he deny,
Without a ſingle bluſh, Sir;
His heart will give his tongue the lye,
For conſcience will not huſh, Sir.

So ſoon as glorious George was hers'd,
(Alas how weak our nature)
His principles were quite revers'd,
And he another creature;
With Scottiſh knaves he fought the Court,
And every day was ſeen, Sir,
To turn the ways of Whigs to ſport,
And ſo became a Dean, Sir.

That this is truth I will maintain
Until my dying day, Sir;
I wiſh the Whigs were in again,
To drive ſuch knaves away, Sir.

Now may our Hardy gain his ends,
Should Bourbon dare to face him;
And may his maſter know his friends,
From thoſe who moſt diſgrace him.
And may no one this truth conceal,
Who hopes for England's glory,—
No foe have we to Britain's weal
Like that we call a Tory.

And this is truth I will maintain
Until my dying day, Sir,
Things never can be right again
While Tories bear the ſway, Sir.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.

The General Aſſembly of this State, have choſen the following gentlemen Delegates to Congreſs for the year enſuing, viz. the Hon. George Plater, James Forbes, Thomas Johnſon, John Hall, Edward Lloyd and John Hanſon, jun. Eſquires.

MARYLAND.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Dec. 29, 1779.

Reſolved, That William Paca, John Henry and Joſeph Gilpin, Eſquires, or any two of them be, and they are hereby appointed Commiſſioners, to meet Commiſſioners appointed by the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Virginia, at the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency and practicability of limiting the prices of merchandize, produce and labour, and of agreeing to the ſame, ſhould they judge it neceſſary, in ſuch manner as may be beſt adapted to the ſituation and circumſtances of this State: And that the Commiſſioners appointed by this State, make a return of their proceedings to the next General Aſſembly for confirmation, if deemed proper.

By Order, J. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

By the Senate, December 30, 1779.

Read and aſſented to.

By Order, H. REDGELY, C. S.

True Extract from the Minutes,
J. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to his Excellency General Waſhington, for directing, and to Colonel Brodhead and the brave officers and ſoldiers under his command, for executing, the important expedition againſt the Mingo and Munſy Indians, and that part of the Senecas on the Alleghany river, by which the depredations of thoſe ſavages, aſſiſted by their mercileſs inſtigators, ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of the weſtern frontiers, have been reſtrained and prevented.

Reſolved, That the Director General, each of the Deputy Directors General, each Phyſician and Surgeon General, each ſenior Phyſician and Surgeon, each junior Surgeon, each Apothecary General, each Chaplain, and each Apothecary's Aſſiſtant, in the Hoſpital of the United States, ſhall be entitled to draw cloathing annually from the ſtores of the Clothier General, in the ſame manner and under the ſame regulations as are eſtabliſhed for officers of the line by a reſolution of the 26th day of November 1777.

Reſolved, That until the farther order of Congreſs the ſaid officers of the Military Hoſpital ſhall alſo be intitled to ſubſiſtance, in like manner as is granted to officers of the line, to be eſtimated in the following rates:

1ſt. The Director General to receive the ſame ſubſiſtence as a Colonel in the line.

2d. The Deputy Directors General, the Phyſicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries General, the ſame as Lieutenant Colonels.

3d. The ſenior Phyſicians and Surgeons the ſame as Majors:

The junior Surgeons and Apothecaries Aſſiſtants the ſame as Captains: and the Chaplains the ſame as Chaplains of brigades are intitled to by a reſolution of the 18th day of Auguſt laſt, and to commence from the ſaid 18th day of Auguſt.

Reſolved, That the Mates of the Military Hoſpital ſhall, during ſervice, be intitled to the ſame ſubſiſtence as is given to Regimental Surgeon's Mates by the reſolution of the 18th day of Auguſt laſt.

October 28.

Reſolved, That a Board of Admiralty be eſtabliſhed, to ſuperintend the naval and marine affairs of theſe United States, to conſiſt of three Commiſſioners not Members of Congreſs, and two Members of Congreſs, any three of whom to form a Board for the diſpatch of buſineſs; to be ſubject in all caſes to the controul of Congreſs:

That there ſhall not be more than one Member of the ſaid Board at any time belonging to the ſame State:

That there ſhall be a Secretary to the ſaid Board, to be appointed by Congreſs:

That the Board have power to appoint a Clerk to aſſiſt them in the execution of the buſineſs of the department:

That the ſaid Board of Admiralty be, and they are hereby authoriſed, impowered and directed, to form proper plans for increaſing the naval force of the United States, and for the better regulating the ſame, and lay them before Congreſs:

That they have the ordering and directing the deſtination of all ſhips and veſſels of war; that they ſuperintend and direct ſuch Navy-Boards as are now eſtabliſhed or may at any time hereafter be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs: Cauſe fair entries to be made and proper accounts kept of all buſineſs tranſacted by them; examine the accounts of the ſeveral Navy-Boards and all Agents and other perſons who have tranſacted or may tranſact any buſineſs relative to the Marine Department where ſuch accounts have not been finally ſettled; report the ſame to Congreſs, and make proper entries in their books, ſo that the whole matters may be comprehended in one view; keep an alphabetical and accurate regiſter of the names of all officers of the navy in the ſervice of the United States, with their rank and the date of their commiſſions, which commiſſions ſhall be ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, and counter-ſigned by the Secretary to the ſaid Board of Admiralty; publiſh annually a regiſter of all appointments; obtain regular and exact returns of all warlike ſtores, cloathing, proviſions, and all other neceſſary articles belonging to the Marine Department; take the care and direction of all marine priſoners; execute all ſuch matters as ſhall be directed, and give their opinion on all ſuch ſubjects as ſhall be referred to them by Congreſs, or as they may think neceſſary for the better regulation and improvement of the navy of the United States; and in general to ſuperintend and direct all the branches of the Marine Department:

That the ſaid Board ſhall ſit in the place where Congreſs ſhall be held, and no Member of the Board ſhall abſent himſelf without leave of Congreſs, or the Committee of the States in the receſs of Congreſs:

That all the proceedings of the ſaid Board ſhall be inſpected by Congreſs, or a Committee by them appointed for that purpoſe, as often as may be thought proper and convenient; and every Member of Congreſs may have free acceſs to the records and papers of the ſaid Board, excepting ſuch as are in their nature ſecret:

That all navy and marine officers and others attending upon or connected with the Admiralty Department, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to obſerve the directions of the ſaid Board in all ſuch other matters as they may be directed, or may tend to facilitate the buſineſs of the Department.

Reſolved, That the ſalary of each of the three Commiſſioners who ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the Board of Admiralty, be fourteen thouſand dollars per annum, and the ſalary of the Secretary of the ſaid Board be ten thouſand dollars per annum, the ſaid ſalaries to be annually, or oftener if Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient, reviſed and altered agreeably to the appreciation of the Continental currency.

Reſolved, That Monday the 15th day of November be aſſigned for nominating the officers aforeſaid.

October 29.

According to order Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee on the memorial of George Morgan, and petition of William Trent; after debate

A motion was made by Mr. Mercer, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, that the report be re-committed: on which the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Griffin.

The report being as follows:

"The Committee to whom were referred the memorial of G. Morgan, and the petition of William Trent, beg leave to report, that they have read over and conſidered the ſtate of facts given in by the Delegates of Virginia, and cannot find any ſuch diſtinction between the queſtion of the juriſdiction of Congreſs and the merits of the cauſe, as to recommend any deciſion upon the firſt ſeparately from the laſt: That they recommend to Congreſs the following reſolution---That, conſidering the preſent incompleat ſtate of the Confederation, it be recommended to the State of Virginia, and every other State in ſimilar circumſtances, to ſuſpend the ſale, grant or ſettlement of any land unappropriated at the time of the declaration of independence, until the concluſion of the war."

It paſſed in the negative.

October 30.

Reſolved, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay, that the drawing thereof commence the firſt of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be, and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That Loan-Office Certificates of the following denominations, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, be ſtruck under the direction of the Board of Treaſury, to be iſſued to ſuch fortunate adventurers in the Second Claſs as may be entitled to and apply for the ſame; and that the ſaid certificates be dated at the time of finiſhing the drawing of the ſaid Claſs, and made payable at the end of five years from their date, viz.

18 Certificates of	5000 dollars each,	-	90,000
100 do. -	1000 do.	- -	100,000
820 do. -	500 do.	- -	410,000
	Dollars		600,000

A motion was made by Mr. Paca ſeconded by Mr. Plater, in the following words:

"Whereas it appears to Congreſs that the opening the Land-Office in the State of Virginia, for the purpoſe of locating lands unappropriated at the time independence was declared, has produced much uneaſineſs, diſpute and controverſy, and greatly weakened theſe United States by the emigrations of their inhabitants to parts remote from defence againſt the common enemy. Reſolved therefore, That it be earneſtly recommended to the State of Virginia, to re-conſider their late Act of Aſſembly for opening their Land-Office; and that it be recommended to the ſaid State, and all other States ſimilarly circumſtanced, to forbear ſettling or iſſuing warrants for ſuch unappropriated lands, or granting the ſame during the continuance of the preſent war."

To this an objection was made, as being out of order; and on the queſtion, "Is the motion in order?"

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

The reſolution was then taken into conſideration, and a diviſion being called for, and on the queſtion to agree to the firſt clauſe as far as "Land-Office," inclusive,

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe, to ſtrike out the words "and all other States ſimilarly circumſtanced;" and on the queſtion, Shall theſe words ſtand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the latter clauſe as it ſtands,

Reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

Reſolved, That the conſideration of the preamble be poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Sherman,

Reſolved, That the following preamble be adopted:

"Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the ſeveral States, during the continuance of the war, will in the opinion of Congreſs be attended with great miſchiefs; therefore,"

On the queſtion to agree to the preamble,

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

It was reſolved as follows:

Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the ſeveral States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congreſs, be attended with great miſchiefs: Therefore

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the State of Virginia to re-conſider their late Act of Aſſembly for opening their Land-Office; and that it be recommended to the ſaid State, and all other States ſimilarly circumſtanced, to forbear ſettling or iſſuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the ſame during the continuance of the preſent war.

Philadelphia, January 12.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at Six o'clock in the evening,

A THREE-ſtory brick HOUSE, with a Kitchen two ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, now in the poſſeſſion of Frederick Fogel: The houſe is twelve feet front and ſixteen feet deep, excluſive of the kitchen, with the privilege of an alley: The lot is forty feet deep, and clear of any ground-rent. WILLIAM BROWN,
Auctioneer Gen.

Coarſe blue BROADCLOTHS;
ALSO,
MADEIRA WINE,
By the pipe or quarter-caſk; and a ſmall quantity of
PEPPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
PETER KUHN,
In Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

LEFT with a friend, the KEY of an IRON CHEST, by Mr. NATHAN RUMSEY, deceaſed; the Cheſt ſuppoſed to be lodged in the hands of ſome other friend. Intelligence thereof is deſired to be given to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, in Philadelphia, Mr. AUGUSTINE BOYER, in Cæſil County, Maryland, or the ſubſcriber, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid NATHAN RUMSEY, at Joppa, Harford county, in ſaid ſtate.

Jan. 12. BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

Philadelphia, January 7.

STRAYED,

About two weeks ago,

TWO MILCH COWS; one a light red, marked with a white streak betwixt her horns, a white blaze on her flank, about five years old; the other a dark brown, about the same age, black face and under parts, big with calf: They generally keep together. Whoever has taken up one or both, and will return them to JOHN RAMSAY, in Front-street, near Walnut-street, shall be rewarded to their satisfaction.

Philadelphia, January 7.

A SMALL SWORD

WAS left at a Gentleman's house in this city, in October last. As the owner thereof cannot remember where it was left, he will be greatly obliged by its being sent to the Printer hereof.

LEWIS WEISS,

Of PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages. 6.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 8th of December, a POCKET BOOK, containing a note with 300 Dollars, and 120 Dollars cash. Whoever finds said Pocket Book and brings it to the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county, shall receive the above reward. NATHAN BEANS.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS, with their worms, &c. compleat; the large still contains five hundred gallons, the small still, or refiner, two hundred gallons: They have been but little used, and will suit for either a molasses or a grain distillery. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, December 31.

TO BE HIRED,

AN elegant and easy light WAGGON, with a good pair of HORSES and careful DRIVER. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stables back of the City Tavern; who breaks Horses to the carriage, saddle, &c. and nicks them in a safe and easy manner.

TO BE SOLD,

At the sign of the George, the corner of Arch and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

A BRIGHT BAY GELDING, fifteen hands high rising six years old, perfectly sound, and agreeable in all his paces, and suitable for the carriage or saddle.

TO BE SOLD,

Or EXCHANGED for a Negro Wench,

A NEGRO BOY about twelve years of age, very likely and active, and will make an excellent servant. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

A few days past, out of a Gentleman's house,

A LARGE SILVER TABLE-SPOON, made in England; it has the Tower stamp on it, and on the end of the handle is engraved a flaming castle, the coat of arms of the owner. All silver-smiths and others, to whom the same may be offered for sale, are requested to secure it. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a reward for the discovery of the thief, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the spoon.

December 27, 1779.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act, "for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, "by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the thirty-first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everets: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Litte-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achrman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jorden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of ——— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of ——— Hougehout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north-east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle-Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hackett's Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.

JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

Teneriffe WINE and CLARET,

TO BE SOLD BY

MEREDITHS AND CLYMER.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, (*qui tam*, &c.) against the snow or vessel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON Monday the 16th of January, 1780, an Academy will be opened for teaching the Art of Fortification, Painting likenesses, landscapes, flowers, &c. and to perfect the Academy, I hereby give notice, that every Gentleman known by the Public to be a friend to the Art of Painting, also Musicians, are very humbly desired to honor the Academy with their presence, where they shall be taught the Languages, or Painting, on condition they will be so kind as to give their advice on those arts which they are masters of. By the assistance of the Gentlemen Painters we shall teach that art to perfection, and by that of the Musicians we shall have the happiness to procure for the Academy a Concert of Music, as regular as possible. The Academy will be open to the American Officers at all times, except that fixed for the Ladies: The generosity with which those brave men offer their lives and fortunes for the liberty of their country, deserves every mark of respect, but the number cannot exceed thirteen, the room being so small.

Except Gentlemen of public character, no person will be admitted without being presented by some Academican, and voted by the third part.

Every poor young Gentleman sent to the Academy by his Excellency the President of this State, shall be taught every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Three o'clock in the afternoon till Five, not only for the honor of their recommendation, but also for making every one sensible that it is very honorable to be industrious and willing to receive education.

As the intention of the subscriber is to pay respect to all those persons of character who intend to honor his Academy, he thinks himself obliged to shew his intention of promoting good order and harmony, so that every one before he may be admitted, must agree to the following articles:

1. That not a single word shall be spoken against any religion.

2. That respect shall be paid to all Professors and Masters, as long as they shall be in the right, in the opinion of the Academy: And in case any person should be found guilty of any of those offences by a majority of votes of the Academy, the penalty shall be Thirteen Guineas delivered to the Overseers of the Poor. *So help us GOD.*

3. As all the Professors and Academicans will trust in the Academy all their models, books, paints, &c. great care shall be taken not to carry away from the Academy any thing of that kind.

QUESNAY DE GLOUVAY.

N. B. The Painting Academy for Gentlemen will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Eight o'clock till Ten. The Ladies from Eleven till One in the morning.

The Academy of Languages for Ladies shall be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Three o'clock till Five. That for Gentlemen from Six till Nine in the afternoon; in which time the Concert shall be every Three weeks. The Academy shall be in a genteel private house in Front and Spruce-streets.

Philadelphia, January 1.

THE Subscriber's BREWERY, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, is carried on as usual, for the season, where his former customers and others may be supplied with BEER of the first quality, for exportation or home consumption.

FRANCIS WADE.

WANTED,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, and is otherwise qualified to examine accounts. Such a person may meet with employ, and a genteel salary, by leaving his name and place of abode with the Printer, so that the employer may have an opportunity to treat with him.

WANTED Immediately,

A FEW PERSONS who will undertake the care of Sweeping Chimneys. Any one who will undertake the same, may hear of encouragement by applying to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can write a tolerable good hand, to tend Bar in a genteel house in this city. Enquire of the Printer.

January 3.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern-Liberties, between three and four miles from the city, on the Ridge road, on the 21st of December last, a brown BULL. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL SNIDER.

Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about a month ago, from the pasture of the subscriber living in the district of Southwark, a very fine Sorrel HORSE, between five and six years old, about fourteen and a half hands and one inch high, without shoes, a few white hairs on his forehead, with a long dock and switch tail. Also a small Black HORSE, very old, with two white feet and a scar, and full of nits. Whoever takes up the same, and will bring them to Mrs. FERGUSON, in Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, or to JOHN JONES in the district of Southwark, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Sorrel, and Twenty Dollars for the Black Horse, and all reasonble charges.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

Packet

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

A BILL to incorporate the German Society, contributing for the Relief of distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania.

Printed for consideration against the next meeting of the General Assembly. January 19, 1780.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

WHEREAS the arrival of Germans from Europe, and the numerous settlements made by them in Pennsylvania, have greatly contributed to the present wealth and strength of this State, and the means of encouraging these foreigners to come and settle amongst urs, by removing or lessening their distresses in a new county, have on sundry occasions deservedly engaged the attention of the former government of this country.

AND WHEREAS a number of German inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, on behalf of themselves and others herein after mentioned, have represented and shewn, that some time in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, moved by the sufferings of their countrymen then newly arrived, they formed themselves into a charitable Society, under the name of "The German Society at Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania," and by voluntary subscriptions, and stated contributions from time to time, supplied the poor, the sick and otherwise distressed Germans brought to the city of Philadelphia, and have aided and assisted such passengers as, for want of acquaintance with the language and laws of the country, were in danger of being oppressed; that for this purpose they have appointed four general meetings in the year of the members of the Society, and as many meetings of their officers and committees as from time to time may be found necessary; that they have purchased two contiguous lots in the city of Philadelphia, in order to build thereon, and have it in view to purchase more ground for the reception and accommodation of their countrymen when need shall be, and to found schools and seminaries of learning, and a library: Wherefore they have humbly prayed that they may be incorporated by a Law for this purpose.

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Lewis Weiss, Henry Keppele, Christian Snyder, David Shaffer, George C. Reinhold, Casper Geyer, Christian Dirick, Christopher Ludwick, Philip Ulrick, Elias L. Twitchel, Frederic Hagner, George Walker, George Knor, Frederic Phile, Peter Paris, Jacob Graff, Christopher Kucher, Henry W. Stiegel, Martin Noll, John Philip De Haas, Emanuel Frederic Weckerly, Frederic Snyder, Henry Keppele, jun. Henry Mulenberg, Matthias Landenberger, Frederic Hailer, John Fritz, William Young, jun. Philip Mertz, Samuel Reicher, Daniel Wistar, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Stoy, Peter Dick, Michael Shubart, Martin Rols, Frederic Antis, John Steinmetz, Sebastian Muffler, Reinhart Kahmer, Philip Yost, Jacob Bentz, Jacob Working, Philip Hall, George D. Seickel, Conrad Lambarter, Philip Hoyl, Jacob Shallus, Isaac Melchior, George Kuffer, Adam Zantzinger, Jacob Frank, John C. Kunze, Andrew Burkhard, Adam Foulk, Henry Kammerer, George G. Woelpper, Henry Leuthauser, Zacharias Endre, Francis C. Hassenclever, Charles W. Nunhag, George Stounselt, Christlieb Barthing, Christopher Lochner, Henry Muhlenberg, jun. Peter Kress, George Forebach, Peter Ozeas, Jacob Kehmle, Adam Hubley, jun. Daniel Draw, Peter Dietrick, H. Weinkauff, Jacob Geiger, George Heidel, Charles Stoltz, Andrew Geyer, Peter Kraft, John Geier, George Seitz, John Cauffman, Charles Cist, Melchior Steiner, Jacob Wagner, Daniel Schmeier, John Egner, Henry Egner, John Martin, Matthias Gaumer, Henry Gaumer, Peter Kaiser, John Klein, Adam Desch, Conrad Meitzler, Henry Meitzler, Henry Knabenberger, Henry Geiger, William Rodiger, Casper Singer, Frederic Seiger, Jacob Rebsam, Frederic August Muhlenberg, Godfrey Buckens, George Sneider, George Dowig, Jacob Eckfelt, Henry Handshuts, Godfrey Schwing, John Conrad Zollikoffer, and George Knabenberger, and their successors, duly chosen and appointed in such manner and form as herein after is mentioned and directed, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a Corporation, and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, stile and title of "The German Society, contributing for the relief of distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania"

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation and their successors, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, shall forever hereafter be persons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed, to the same German Society, or to any person or persons for their use, or in trust for them; and the same lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments, are hereby vested and established in the said Corporation and their successors for ever; and the said Corporation and their successors are herby declared to be seized and possessed of such estate or estates therein, as in and by the respective grants, bargains, sales, enfeoffments, releases, devises, or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited and expressed; as also that the said Corporation and their successors, at all times hereafter, shall be capable and able to purchase, have, receiver, take, hold and enjoy in fee simple, or of any other lesser estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, enfeoffment, release, confirmation or devise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable and able to make the same: And further, That the said Corporation and their successors may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any manner and portion of goods and chattels, that shall be given or bequeathed to them by any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable to make a gift or bequest thereof, such money, good and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchase or purchases of lands, tenements, messuages, houses, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, to them and their successors forever; or the monies lent on interest, or otherwise disposed of, according to the articles and bye-laws of the said society, and the intention of the donors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at every of the four quarterly meetings of the said society, that is to say, on the day next after Christmas day, the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the day of St. John the Baptist, and the day of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, or when either of those days shall happen to be on a Sunday, then on the day following, each and every of the members of the said society may propose any person or persons to be ballotted for as a member of the said society or corporation, and such person or persons so proposed and ballotted for, upon being elected by two-thirds in number of the members present, by ballot as aforesaid, and signing the subscription and articles of the said society, shall, from thenceforth, become a member of the said corporation, and not otherwise.

Provided always, And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the members of the said Corporation shall not at any time hereafter be less than seventy five in number; but that the same Corporation may at any time consist of any larger or greater number of members whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the rents, profits and interest, arising from the said real and personal estate of the said Corporation, shall, by the officers of the said Corporation and their successors, be by them chosen and appointed in such manner and form as herein after is directed and required, from time to time, be applied for the relief and support of poor and distressed Germans arriving in this State from parts beyond the sea, for the erecting and supporting schools and seminaries of learning and a library, within this State, for the better educating and instructing the children and youth of the Germans and descendants of Germans, and in building, repairing and maintaining schoolhouses, and other houses necessary for the purposes aforesaid, for salaries to schoolmasters and teachers, and for such other charitable uses as are conformable to the true design and intent of the same society.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the disposal and aplication of the public monies of the said Corporation, or in the making sale or disposition of any part or parcel of the real or personal estate of the said Corporation, for any of the purposes aforesaid, the consent and concurrence of the major part of the members of the said society or corporation met at some one of their quarterly meetings, shall be had and obtained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation and their successors, or the majority of such as shall be convened at the four quarterly meetings of the said society, shall be authorised and impowered, and they are hereby authorised and impowered to make rules, bye-laws and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and support of the affairs of the said Corporation. Provided always, That the said bye-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth; and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose; and that on the general meeting of the members of the said society or Corporation, on the day following Christmas-day as aforesaid, they be authorised and impowered to elect and choose by ballot one President, one Vice-President, six Overseers, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, one Sollicitor and one Deacon; the said officers to be inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and to remain in office, without being re-elected, until the next meeting of the said Corporation on the day following Christmas-day in the next year; and in case of the death, or refusal to serve, of any one or more of the officers so chosen, his or their place so dying or refusing shall be supplied by an election in like manner at the next quarterly meeting, and the person or persons so chosen shall remain in his said office, by virtue of the said election, until the next Christmas meeting aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation and their successors shall have full power and authority to make, have and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said corporation and their successors, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, in all and all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they may be; and all and every matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth may or can do.

Provided always, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clear yearly value or income of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real or personal estate of the said Corporation, shall not exceed the sum of lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be taken and esteemed, exclusive of the monies arising from annual or other stated subscriptions and payments; which said monies shall be received by the Treasurer of the said corporation, and disposed of by him upon the order of the other officers, or the majority of them, in the manner herein before described, pursuant to a vote or votes of the members of the said society appropriating the same, at one of their quarterly meetings.

January 12, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last evening, from the sign of the Ship, on the Lancaster Road, a sorrel GELDING, seven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, a feather on both sides of his head, long sided, switch tail, some saddle marks, and shod all round; also a good saddle with jointed stirrups, a leather surcingle, and a snaffle bridle; supposed to be taken by a certain JAMES WARRAN, who says he has been privateering; he is a young man, about five feet eight inches high; had on a round hat with an ostrich feather in it, a light coloured great-coat with a small red cape and buttons to the sleeves, his other cloaths not particularly known. Whoever takes up and secures said gelding, with the saddle, bridle and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice and the owner get his horse, saddle and bridle again, shall receive the above reward, or without the thief ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES REED,
Near the above place.

Philadelphia, January 12.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at Six o'clock in the evening,

A THREE-story brick HOUSE, with a Kitchen two stories high, situate on the east side of Third-street, near Race-street, now in the possession of Frederick Fogel: The house is twelve feet front and sixteen feet deep, exclusive of the kitchen, with the privilege of an alley: The lot is forty feet deep, and clear of any ground-rent. WILLIAM BROWN,
Auctioneer Gen.

Coarse blue BROADCLOTHS;
ALSO,
MADEIRA WINE,
By the pipe or quarter-cask; and a small quantity of
PEPPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
PETER KUHN,
In Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

WHITE SWANSKINS;
Also an assortment of
Irish Linens, Chintzes, Blue Callicoes, Osnabrugs, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
COXE, FURMAN AND COXE,
In Water street, below Pine street, Philadelphia.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.

WHEREAS the United States, in Congress assembled, did, by their act of the nineteenth of November last, earnestly recommended to the several States, forthwith to enact laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices, throughout their respective jurisdictions, to commence, in their operations, from the first day of February next, on the following principles; articles of domestic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanics, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the prices current through the various seasons of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy four; articles imported from foreign parts, to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making a proper allowance for freight, insurance and other charges; salt and military stores, whether of home manufacture or imported from abroad, to be exempted from limitation of prices; also recommending to the several States, to enact laws against withholding, and to take the necessary measures for having the same carried into full execution:—And the Legislature of this State being desirous, in the most equitable and effectual menner, to carry into effect the good intentions of Congress;—therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the said first day of February next, the rates and prices of labour, and of the following articles of produce, manufacture and trade, shall not exceed the sums to them severally annexed: That is to say, the rates and prices of farming, and other common labour, carting, and all kinds of land and water carriage, and the wages of mechanics, tradesmen and handicraftsmen, shall not exceed twenty fold the prices they were at in the same places, through the various seasons of the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

The prices of hemp, flax, sheeps wool, and all sorts of woolen and linen cloths, hosiery of all sorts, and hats manufactured in America, bricks, lime, shingles, boards, scantling, and all other kinds of lumber, smiths coal, firewood, tanners bark, cyder, beer, apples, deerskins, venison, poultry of all kinds, fish of all kinds, roots, vegetables, eggs, milk, and all other kinds of American produce and manufacture, and every article of the like kind not particularly mentioned and regulated by this Act, shall not exceed twenty fold of the prices such articles of the like quality were usually sold at, in the several parts of this State, through the different seasons of the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four: That the prices of all sorts of goods, wares and merchandize, imported from foreign parts, or brought into this State by capture or otherwise, shall not exceed the rate of thirty five fold the prices at which such articles were usually sold for, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, including freight, insurance, and all other charges; and that the prices of the following articles, at the first port of delivery, or place of manufactory within this State, from and after the aforesaid first day of February, shall not exceed the rates affixed to them respectively, videlicet:

Good West-India rum by the hogshead, six pounds per gallon.

Good merchantable country-made rum by the hogshead, four pounds per gallon.

The best Muscovado sugar, one hunded pounds per hundred weight.

All other sugars in proportion, according to quality.

Merchantable molasses by the hogshead, four pounds per gallon.

Good coffee by the hundred weight or greater quantity, one pound fifteen shillings per pound.

The best imported Geneva, six pounds ten shilings per gallon.

The best imported brandy, six pounds ten shillings per gallon.

That all other distilled spirits, not herein mentioned, shall be twenty fold the prices they were sold at in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

That from and after the said first day of February next, no trader, retailer, or vender of goods, wares or merchandize, shall be allowed to ask, demand or receive, any higher or greater price than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. advance on the price or prices such goods, wares or merchandize, shall and lawfully may be sold at by the importer, captor or manufacturer agreeably to the regulations in this act mentioned, with the addition only of the charges of land and water carriage, at the rate herein limited from the first port or place of delivery, to the place of sale.

That from and after the said first day of February next, no inholder or tavern keeper be allowed more than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. advance on the wholesale price of any liquors, allowing as aforesaid for transportation; and for all other articles of entertainment and refreshment, and for forage or horse provender, the price shall not exceed the rate of seventy-five per cent. more than at the rate such articles are herein limited; which rates and prices for inholders shall be ascertained and determined by the respective courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, at their next sitting, after the publication of this act: And in such counties, where no such court shall be held, before the said first day of February, any three or more of the Justices of said county shall meet together on the twenty fifth day of January next, at the usual place of holding such court, and affix the said rates in the manner above directed, and a copy or list thereof delivered to every innholder or tavern keeper, and so from time to time thereafter, whenever such court shall think proper to make any alteration in the same, or as occasion shall require; and the list of rates, so settled and delivered, shall be received and treated by such innholder and tavern keeper in the same manner, and subject them to twenty fold of the penalties for neglecting or refusing to comply therewith, as are mentioned and set forth in an act, intitled, "An Act for the better regulating constables, vendues and taverns," passed in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight:—And that from and after the said first day of February next, the prices of the following articles shall not exceed the sums to them severally affixed, videlicet:

Good clean wheat by the bushel, weighing sixty pounds, seven pounds ten shillings.

Peas and White beans, seven pounds ten shillings per bushel.

Good clean buckwheat, three pounds per bushel.

Good clean oats, two pounds ten shillings per bushel.

Good merchantable rye or rye meal, four pounds ten shillings per bushel.

Good merchantable Indian corn or meal, four pounds per bushel.

Merchantable wheat flour, twenty one pounds per hundred weight.

Superfine flour, middlings and cornel, in the usual proportion, according to quality.

Shorts, strict measure, two pounds five shillings per bushel.

Bran, strict measure, fifteen shillings per bushel.

Rye flour, thirteen pounds per hundred weight.

Merchantable pork by the carcase, six shillings and eightpence per pound.

Well cured pickel pork, thirteen shillings and six pence per pound.

The best grass-fed beef, five shillings and six pence per pound.

The best stall-fed beef, during the month of January, six shillings and six pence per pound; during the month of February, seven shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of March, eight shillings and six pence per pound; during the month of April, nine shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of May, ten shillings and six pence per ponud; during the month of June, eleven shillings per pound.

The best mutton or lamb, five shillings and six-pence per pound.

Winter-fed mutton to be the same price as stall-fed beef, from the first of January to the first of April.

The best veal, five shillings per pound.

Rendered tallow, fifteen shillings per pound.

Rendered hogs lard, eleven shillings and six-pence per pound.

Raw hides green, six shillings and eight pence per pound, and in the usual proportion, when dried.

Calf skins green, ten shillings per pound.

Good well-tanned soal leather, one pound ten shillings per pound.

Good well-dressed upper leather, two pounds ten shillings per pound, and well-dressed calf-skins in the usual proportion.

The various kinds of saddlers and harness leather not to exceed twenty fold of the usual price of such leather in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Mens best neats leather shoes, nine pounds ten shillings per pair.

Mens best calf-skin shoes, ten pounds ten shillings per pair.

Boots not to exceed twenty fold of the usual price of such boots in the same place, in the said year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Womens neat leather shoes of the best quality, seven pounds per pair.

Womens calf skin shoes of the best quality, eight pounds ten shillings per pair.

Childrens shoes in due proportion, according to size and quality.

Home-made cheese of the best quality, eleven shillings per pound.

Good fresh butter, twenty shillings per pound.

Good firkin or potted butter sixteen shillings and eightpence per pound.

Bloomary bar-iron, at the place of manufacture, thirty pounds per hundred weight.

Refined bar-iron, at the place of manufacture, thirty-seven pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.

Pig iron, at the place of manufacture, two hundred pounds per ton.

The best American-made steel for edge tools, thirty shillings per pound.

Common American-made steel, twenty shillings per pound.

Iron pots, kettles, and other light castings, seven shillings per pound.

Large cast iron kettles and pans for boiling salt, twenty-two pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.

Nail rods of slit iron, fifty pounds per hundred weight.

Nails of American manufacture, per pound, as follows:

Twenty penny, twenty-two shillings and six-pence.

Twelve penny, twenty five shillings.

Ten penny, twenty-seven shillings and six-pence.

Eight penny, thirty shillings.

Other nails in the usual proportion.

Good new scythes, eight pounds each.

Sickles, and all kinds of cutlery, of American manufacture, shall not exceed the rate of twenty fold of the price such articles respectively were usually sold at in the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four

Good merchantable pork by the barrel, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Good merchantable beef by the barrel, ninety-five pounds.

Gammons and other bacon well cured, fifteen shillings per pound.

Hay of the first crop and best quality, seventy-five pounds per ton.

Hay of the second crop and best quality, fifty-five pounds per ton, and other hay in proportion to its quality.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall ask, require, demand, or receive, a higher or greater price for any of the articles herein before enumerated or limited, than what is thereto affixed or limited, he or she so offending shall, for each offence, forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds, and moreover shall forfeit the goods for which such higher price shall have been asked, required, demanded or received, such goods being not sold, or the sum received or agreed on for the price thereof, in case they are sold, to be recovered and applied in manner herein after directed.

3. And whereas many persons, inhabitants of this State, have, from time to time, been guilty of the shameful practice of withholding from those, who are in want of sundry necessaries of life, and refusing to sell the same, though possessed of more than their own consumption requires:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, having more of any article or articles herein before enumerated or limited, than may be necessary for his or her family's use, or for carrying on his or her trade or business, shall refuse to sell the overplus, or a reasonable part thereof, to any person or persons who is in want of the same, for his or her family's use or subsistence, or for carrying on his or her trade or business, or shall refuse to sell the said overplus or requisite part thereof, to any person properly authorised to purchase for the use of the army of the United States, or any detachment thereof, the person desirous to purchase shall apply to any Justice of the Peace of the county where the person having such overplus resides; which Justice being fully informed and convinced of the necessity and want, under which the said applicant labours, he shall summon the person so refusing, to appear before him at such time and place as he shall think proper to direct, to be mentioned in the summons; and if on lawful service of the said summons, he or she, so refusing as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear as therein required, or if on his or her appearance and examination, it shall, in either case, be evident to the said Justice, that he or she is possessed of a greater quantity of any of the said articles than is necessary as aforesaid, the said Justice is hereby required to issue his warrant to any Constable of the county, commanding him to call to his assistance such and so many persons as may be necessary, and take such proportion of the overplus aforesaid, as may be necessary for the supply of the person so complaining; which goods shall be sold to the complainant, and the money, after deducting Ten Shillings for the warrant, and Fifty Shillings for the Constable, with other necessary and reasonable expences, shall be lodged in the hands of the Justice, to be by him delivered to the owner, when he shall apply for the same; and if the owner of the said goods shall neglect to apply for the said money, within the space of three months after the same is paid into the hands of the said Justice, it shall be forfeited to the use of the county, and paid by the said Justice to the County-Collector, to be applied to the use of the county; and the receipt of the said Collector shall discharge the said Justice from the money so paid, and for ever bar the owner so neglecting from any suit, action or claim, for the recovery thereof. Provided always, That if any Justice shall issue a warrant for seizing any such articles on the application of any Commissary, Quartermaster, or other person properly authorised to purchase for the army, or any detachment thereof, he shall, in granting the same, have respect to the circumstances and wants of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which the person resides, from whom such articles are impressed, and shall determine the quantity proper to be taken on such application accordingly.

4. And whereas no particular mode is prescribed for the recovery of the fines and forfeitures before mentioned in this Act: Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several offences for which the said fines and forfeitures herein before mentioned are regulated and declared are and shall be cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence shall be committed. Provided always, That the party defendant in all cases where the fine or forfeiture shall exceed the sum of six pounds, shall be intitled to have a trial by a Jury, as in other cases made cognizable before a Justice of the Peace, and where judgment shall be given for the recovery of any such fine or forfeiture, the same when recovered shall be paid to the Collector of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, deducting reasonable costs, to be applied to the use of such county.

5. And whereas doubts may arise, respecting the sale of the articles herein limited, by way of public vendue, made by the Marshal, Sheriff, or other executive officer, guardians, Executors or Administrators; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Marshal, Sheriff, or other executive officer, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or any other person, shall, after the said first day of February, sell at vendue, or otherwise, any of the articles herein mentioned or included, at a greater or higher price than is herein limited, such person so offending shall be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures as if the same had been sold at private sale, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

6. And it is hereby further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to limit the price of salt or military stores.

7. And be it further enacted, That the Act, intitled, "An Act for the regulating and limiting the price of labour, and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing," passed the thirty-first day of March, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and every article and clause therein contained, shall be, and hereby is repealed.

Passed at Mountholly, December 21, 1779.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-house, about 12 acres of land in Oxford township, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, consisting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Busby, William Busby, and the mill land: Also about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Isaac Busby, William Busby, and Abraham Busby, in said township: Also one half of an orchard near Abraham Busby's house, containing about three or four acres; of the two last of which estates the defendant, Mary Busby, has only the use during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the estates of Mary Busby, at the suit of Hannah Busby and Sarah Dilworth, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 14.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Doctor FRANCIS ALISON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to have them settled and paid.

HANNAH ALISON, }
MARY ALISON, } Executrixes.
ROBERT SMITH, }
WILLIAM RUSH } Executors.

The Widow of Doctor Alison would be obliged to the Gentlemen that borrowed books, to return them.

A valuable Plantation, well improved, on the west branch of Susquehanna, a few miles from Sunbury, to be sold.

Best possible image.

LONDON.

SKETCH of the CHARACTER of Earl TEMPLE.

TO say that he was an honeſt man, and a worthy man, are terms aſcribed to many. He was more. He was a great man, a ſound politician, and perhaps the ableſt financier in Europe; a trait of his character not generally known; but Lord Chatham was ſo fully ſenſible of it, that in every negociation which the Court had with him, he conſtantly propoſed Lord Temple for the Treaſury. Yet Lord Temple's independent ſpirit, would never ſuffer him to take a place, while an inviſible agency poſſeſſed the efficient powers of the State. In the late glorious war, Lord Chatham placed in him the moſt unlimited confidence; he had experienced his judgment, his friendſhip, and his virtue. The late Lord Hardwicke uſed to call them, the Caſtor and Pollux of the Council. Lord Temple was the laſt member of that cabinet, which conducted with ſuch a brilliancy of ſucceſs the late war, and the affairs of this country, to the death of George the Second. The other members of the cabinet were, his ever honoured, and ever to be lamented brother, Lord Chatham, the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Holderneſſe, Lord Anſon, and Mr. Legge He was the laſt alſo of that group of eminent young men, who were bred up under the famous Lord Cobham. The others were, the late Lord Chatham, Lord Lyttleton, and Mr. George Grenville. He was hoſtile to the preſent Miniſters. In the year 1776, he ſtrongly deſcribed the conſequences of the preſent meaſures. "From theſe cauſes, together "with the imbecility of adminiſtration (ſays his Lordſhip) "this country is reduced to a ſituation ſo deplorable, that "the wiſeſt and honeſteſt man in the kingdom, can "propoſe nothing that promiſes an happy and honorable "iſſue ..... I muſt be allowed freely to confeſs, that I "have not a good opinion of the King's ſervants. Paſt "experience will not juſtify confidence; I cannot, there-"fore anſwer to myſelf, or to my country, the truſting "ſuch men with the expenditure of millions; and laying "the foundation of laviſhing many more, our laſt ſtake, "thereby accelerating that bankruptcy, which I fear is "become inevitable." See Lords Debates, in Parliamentary Regiſter, for 1776, page 196, where his Lordſhip's ſpeech is exactly printed. And, ſpeaking of the preſent ſituation of this country, but a few weeks before his death he ſaid, "Accuſtomed, as I have been, to view "my country at the zenith of power, I can ill brook her "preſent abject and humiliated ſtate." He was a Patriot, in the trueſt and pureſt ſenſe of the word. He was a zealous and ſteady friend to Liberty. The great conteſt concerning General Warrants, in the caſe of Mr Wilkes, which he carried on at his own expence, brought upon him the moſt indecent reſentment of the Court. He perſevered and triumphed. And every Engliſhman's houſe hath, ſince that time, been his caſtle. In his manners, he was amiable, polite and gracious. In his temper, warm and open. He felt ſtrongly, and ſpoke freely. In principles, he was one of the moſt independent Peers of the age. His pride was a laudable pride. He would be no man's tool. The meeting at Lord Eglintoun's, which he refuſed to attend, and many other inſtances, might be given, in proof, that his ſoul was as much above meanneſs, as his heart was incapable of baſeneſs. The laſt time he attended the Houſe of Lords, was on that memorable day, when Lord Chatham made his laſt ſpeech. He was at Lord Chatham's ſide, when his Lordſhip fell, and caught him in his arms. Such men are not born in every age, nor in every country; and when they die, the event is diſtinguiſhed as a public loſs. It may be added, ſuch men live not for themſelves; they are the property of the public. Eminent talents were given for eminent uſes. To deprive the kingdom of the benefits of their counſels, was a robbery, the more unpardonable, as it formed part of that malignant, ſyſtematic plan, which has driven every honeſt man from the ſervice of the State; and, as a conſequence, hath deſtroyed all public confidence, public ſpirit, and national grandeur.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of September 14.

Whitehall, September 21, 1779.

Copy of a letter from Lord Macartney to Lord George Germain, dated near La Rochelle, September 4, 1779; received the 19th inſtant by the Packet from Oſtend.

Near La Rochelle, France,
September 4, 1779.

My Lord,

I FLATTER myſelf that long before this letter reaches your Lordſhip, you will have received my diſpatch of the 5th of July (A) from Grenada, giving you an account of that iſland's being in poſſeſſion of the French. I ſent ſeveral copies of it by different channels; but leſt none of them ſhould have come to hand, I ſhall now in a few words acquaint your Lordſhip, That on the 2d of July the Count d'Eſtaing arrived at Grenada, with 25 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, having 6,500 land troops on board. We made the beſt defence we could with the handful of people we had, which conſiſted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, 24 artillery recruits, and between 3 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulſe the enemy in their firſt attack, but in the ſecond they carried our lines by dint of ſuperior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppoſe to their attack; for in the preceding night we were deſerted by almoſt all the coloured people, and the greateſt part of the new ſubjects. Being at the diſcretion of the enemy, without means of reſiſtance or proſpect of relief, we were obliged to propoſe a capitulation, which was inſtantly and peremptorily refuſed by the Count d'Eſtaing in toto; and in lieu of it he ſent to me the moſt extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a General or Politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no poſſibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants to whom I communicated it were unanimouſly in preferring a ſurrender without any conditions at all to the one that was offered; and upon that footing the enemy are now poſſeſſed of the iſland.

My letter of the 5th of July is ſo full and circumſtantial, that I muſt refer your Lordſhip to it, and to the papers incloſed in it, for the particulars. I flatter myſelf that your Lordſhip will believe, that nothing was omitted that could poſſibly have been done for the preſervation of Grenada: This reflection is the only conſolation I have under the misfortune of its loſs.

In my former letter I mentioned, that it was intended that my fellow priſoners, of the remains of the five companies of the 48th regiment, &c. ſhould embark with me for Europe in a ſhip ſet apart for that purpoſe; but I know not why its deſtination was altered; the troops were ſent, as I am informed, to Guadaloupe, and I was put on board a French frigate bound for this place, where we arrived laſt night. I have written to M. de Sartine, through whoſe hands this letter paſſes, to know the intentions of his Court with regard to my enlargement, and expect his anſwer in a few days.

M. d'Eſtaing would not conſent to any exchange of priſoners in the Weſt Indies on this occaſion.

An aſſurance was given to the inhabitants of Grenada, that they ſhould retain quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates, and that, during the war, they ſhould not be obliged to carry arms againſt his Majeſty. The other arrangements, I preſume, will depend on the Court of Verſailles.

I am, &c.
MACARTNEY.

(A) The letter referred to above has not been received.

TRENTON, January 12.

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit Continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of Major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whoſe hands it was found. There was alſo a conſiderable quantity of goods, which had been ſent out of New-York at the ſame time, for ſale. Several perſons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's ſon.

On Tueſday night the 28th ultimo, the late dwelling-houſe of William Pidgeon, Eſq; in the townſhip of Stafford, and county of Monmouth, took fire, and was unfortunately burnt down; although the fire was pretty ſoon diſcovered by Capt. Iſaac Andrews, who lived in the houſe, yet the wind being very high, the flames ſpread with ſuch amazing rapidity, that five perſons loſt their lives, viz. Capt. Andrew's two daughters, one about eight and the other ſix years of age, two ſervant men, and one hired man. Every thing in the houſe was burned, except two beds; thoſe who eſcaped, ſix in number, not being able to ſave their common apparel. Mr. Pidgeon, who had been in a low ſtate of health ſome time before this melancholy accident happened, very narrowly eſcaped by leaping out at a window in the upper ſtory, though not without being conſiderably burned by firſt attempting to come down the ſtair-way, and receiving cold, while removing to a neighbouring houſe, in his ſhirt, he was taken ill of the pleuriſy, and died on the morning of the 5th inſt. His remains were interred on Saturday laſt, in St. Michael's church-yard at this place.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

MONDAY, November 1, 1779.

LIEUTENANT Colonel J. Connolly having made frequent applications to be liberated and exchanged; therefore, in conſideration of his long captivity and confinement,

Reſolved, That the Commiſſary General of priſoners be authorized to exchange Lieutenant Colonel J. Connolly for any Lieutenant Colonel of the army of the United States who is now priſoner to the enemy.

November 5.

Reſolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report a plan for an executive board to ſuperintend officers of theſe United States; to enquire into their conduct reſpectively; to order trial, when neceſſary, of ſuch as may be delinquent, or try them when not amenable to other authority under Congreſs, and to execute ſuch other matter as they may direct;

The members choſen Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Matthews.

November 8.

A letter of the 26th from Colonel Broadhead, at Pittſburgh, was read, informing that ſome of the inhabitants from Yoghiagania and Ohio counties had croſſed the Ohio and made ſmall improvements on the Indians land from the river Muſkingum to Fort M'Intoſh, and thirty miles up the branches of the Ohio river; and that he had ordered the treſpaſſers to be apprehended and the huts to be deſtroyed:

Ordered, That a letter be written to the Governor of Virginia, incloſing a copy of Colonel Broahead's letter, and requeſting his Excellency to endeavour to prevent a repetition of the treſpaſſes mentioned in it.

November 9.

According to order Congreſs proceeded to the election of officers for the Board of Treaſury, agreeable to the ordinance for eſtabliſhing that Board, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were choſen:

Mr. Ezekiel Foreman,	Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury.
Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, jun.	
Mr. Michael Hillegas, Treaſurer.	
Mr. James Milligan, Auditor-General.	
Mr. Joſeph Nourſe, Aſſiſtant Auditor-General.	
Mr. Robert Troup, Secretary of the Board of Treaſury.	
Mr. William Govett,	Commiſſioners of the Chambers of Accounts.
Mr. Reſolve Smith,	
Mr. William Geddes,	
Mr. John D. Mercier,	
Mr. Eleazer M'Comb,	
Mr. Nathaniel Mumford,	
Mr. John Nicholſon,	Clerks of the Chambers of Accounts.
Mr. William Ramſey,	
Mr. James Johnſon,	Auditors of the Army.
Mr. Joſeph Howell,	
Mr. Bedlow,	
Mr. Felix Varley,	
Mr. Alexander Fowler,	

Congreſs proceeded to the election of two Members for the Board of Treaſury, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Houſton and Mr. Sharpe were choſen.

November 10.

A copy of the proceedings of a Convention of Committees from the Five Eaſtern States, met at Hartford for the regulation of prices, and

A letter of the 15th of October from the General Aſſembly of New-York, were read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the Committee on the repreſentation from the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey.

November 12.

Reſolved, That each of the Commiſſioners of the Board of War, not Members of Congreſs, be allowed fourteen thouſand dollars per annum, and each of the Commiſſioners of the Navy-Board, twelve thouſand dollars per annum; the Secretary to the Board of War ten thouſand dollars; and each of the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of Congreſs and of the Board of War ſeven thouſand dollars per annum.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries aforeſaid be annually or oftener, as Congreſs ſhall judge it expedient, reviſed and altered according to the appreciation of the Continental currency.

Reſolved, That regimental Paymaſters, not being of the rank of Captains, Quartermaſters and Adjutants, be entitled to receive the ſame ſubſiſtance money as is allowed to Captains by the act of Congreſs of the eighteenth of Auguſt laſt; this ſubſiſtance to commence on that day.

Reſolved, That the eleven companies of artificers, raiſed by the Quartermaſter General, be reformed, and incorporated and arranged in ſuch manner as the Commander in Chief ſhall deem proper:

That when ſuch arrangement ſhall have been made, the ſame be tranſmitted to the board of war, to the intent the officers may receive their commiſſions, which ſhall entitle them to rank only in their own corps, and enable them to hold regimental courts-martial in caſes that concern their own corps only, and are uſually cognizable by regimental courts-martial of the line.

That the officers and men of the ſaid corps be conſidered as part of the quotas of the eight battalions as apportioned on the ſeveral States to which they reſpectively belong.

Reſolved, That the remainder be re-committed.

Reſolved, That the Marine Committee be impowered, if they judge it proper, to diſcharge the veſſel which they were directed to take up and employ as a priſonſhip.

WHEREAS the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures, hath been ſome time diſſolved, and a final dividend ſettled, of which public notice was then given, and the Treaſurer directed to pay the ſame: And Whereas many of the Proprietors have probably forgotten that they were ſubſcribers to the ſaid Inſtitution, a liſt is now publiſhed of the names of thoſe to whom dividends are ſtill due. Such as have a ſtar affixed to the name have ſhares of goods to receive in addition to the final dividend. The ſubſcriber would be much obliged to the Proprietors, or their repreſentatives in town, if they would call or ſend for their reſpective ſhares, that the books may be cloſed. RICHARD WELLS,
Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

William Allen,	Michael Hillegas,
John Appowen, *	Joſeph Hillborn,
William Adcock,	William Jackſon,
Andrew Allen,	Daniel Joy,
Elias Boys,	Reynold Keen,
Robert Bridges,	Peter Z. Lloyd,
Joſeph Budd,	John Lownes,
William Bradford,	William Martin, *
Owen Biddle,	Joſeph Moulder,
John Bayard,	Jacob Morgan,
John Benezet,	Samuel Miles,
Alexander Bartram,	Jonathan Mifflin, jun.
William Ball,	John Morton,
John Bull,	Joſeph Mifflin,
Abraham Bickley,	Samuel Mifflin,
William Brown,	Thomas Malon,
James Biddle, *	John M. Neſbitt,
George Bartram,	John Purviance,
James Cannon,	Stephen Paſchall,
John Chaloner,	Edward Pole,
Joſeph Cauffman,	Peter Paris,
John Cadwalader,	John Pringle,
Nathan Cooke,	John Pinkerton,
William Craig,	William Roſs,
John Cox,	John Roberts,
Andrew Caldwell,	Maurice Rodgers,
Iſaac Coates, *	Samuel Simpſon,
Lambert Cadwalader,	John Scotton,
Joſeph Dean, *	William Shute,
Sharp Delany,	Robert Smith,
John Dickinſon,	William Sellers,
John Evans,	Thomas Shoemaker,
David Franks,	James Sterling,
Iſaac Gray,	Robert Stevenſon,
Caſper Geyer,	Thomas Smith,
John Galloway,	Jacob Winey,
Nicholas Garriſon,	John Wood,
Benjamin Harbeſon,	Samuel Wetherill, jun.
Richard Humphreys,	Joſeph Wallace,
Levi Hollingſworth,	Thomas Wharton, *
Robert Hardie,	John Warder,
Samuel Howell,	Richard Willing.
James Hunter,	

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM,
WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa,
Beſt Alum Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail Cloth, Oſnaburgs, Ticklenburgs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat aſſortment of patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, deſk and ſpike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great variety of Queen's Ware of the neweſt faſhion,
And a general aſſortment of Ship Chandlery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON Monday the 17th of January, 1780, an Academy will be opened for teaching the Art of Fortification, Painting likeneſſes, landſcapes, flowers, &c. and to perfect the Academy, I hereby give notice, that every Gentleman known by the Public to be a friend to the Art of Painting, alſo Muſicians, are very humbly deſired to honor the Academy with their preſence, where they ſhall be taught the Languages, or Painting, on condition they will be ſo kind as to give their advice on thoſe arts which they are maſters of. By the aſſiſtance of the Gentlemen Painters we ſhall teach that art to perfection, and by that of the Muſicians we ſhall have the happineſs to procure for the Academy a Concert of Muſic, as regular as poſſible. The Academy will be open to the American Officers at all times, except that fixed for the Ladies: The generoſity with which thoſe brave men offer their lives and fortunes for the liberty of their country, deſerves every mark of reſpect, but the number cannot exceed thirteen, the room being ſo ſmall.

Except Gentlemen of public character, no perſon will be admitted without being preſented by ſome Academican, and voted by the third part.

Every poor young Gentleman ſent to the Academy by his Excellency the Preſident of this State, ſhall be taught every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from Three o'clock in the afternoon till Five, not only for the honor of their recommendation, but alſo for making every one ſenſible that it is very honorable to be induſtrious and willing to receive education.

As the intention of the ſubſcriber is to pay reſpect to all thoſe perſons of character who intend to honor his Academy, he thinks himſelf obliged to ſhew his intention of promoting good order and harmony, ſo that every one before he may be admitted, muſt agree to the following articles:

1. That not a ſingle word ſhall be ſpoken againſt any religion.

2. That reſpect ſhall be paid to all Profeſſors and Maſters, as long as they ſhall be in the right, in the opinion of the Academy: And in caſe any perſon ſhould be found guilty of any of thoſe offences by a majority of votes of the Academy, the penalty ſhall be Thirteen Guineas delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor. *So help us GOD.*

3. As all the Profeſſors and Academicans will truſt in the Academy all their models, books, paints, &c. great care ſhall be taken not to carry away from the Academy any thing of that kind.

QUESNAY DE GLOUVAY.

N. B. The Painting Academy for Gentlemen will be open every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, from Eight o'clock till Ten. The Ladies from Eleven till One in the morning.

The Academy of Languages for Ladies ſhall be open every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from Three o'clock till Five. That for Gentlemen from Six till Nine in the afternoon; in which time the Concert ſhall be every Three weeks. The Academy ſhall be in a genteel private houſe in Front and Spruce-ſtreets.

The FIRST VOLUME of the
UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
Is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market ſtreet, three doors weſt of the Poſt-Office;
Who has for SALE,
A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper, Keyſer's Pills, &c.

Philadelphia, January 8.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about two weeks ago, a dark brown COW, having her right horn broke off. Whoever has taken up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

HENRY KEPPELE, Jun.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the ſeventeenth of April, 1778, near the 7 mile ſtone on the Briſtol Road, a black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold according to law, by

NICHOLAS STAUTTS.

TO BE SOLD BY
FREDERICK PHILE,
At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-horſe Alley,
A QUANTITY of Salt-Petre, a variety of freſh Medicines, a few kegs of Yellow Ochre ground in oil, ſome White Lead, &c. Alſo, a quantity of Ink Powder.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST by a Gentleman laſt May, ſuppoſed between Carliſle and Philadelphia, a PACKET of LETTERS, and other valuable papers, among which were the following, viz. one certificate for one thouſand dollars, No. 1907, dated April 29, 1779; one ditto for ſix hundred dollars, No. 28, dated April 30, 1779, taken up in the name of Jenny Butler. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who may have found the ſame and will return them to the Printer hereof. And as proper ſteps have been taken at the Loan-Office, it will be unſafe for any perſon to paſs them.

Teneriffe WINE and CLARET,
TO BE SOLD BY
MEREDITHS AND CLYMER.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in purſuance of the Reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the two emiſſions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and deſtroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at Twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh Kill, or between Annapolis and Frederickſburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

Philadelphia, January 7.

THE Inhabitants who have had Troops billeted on them, and have ſupplied them with any Fuel, are requeſted to obtain receipts or certificates from the Quarter-Maſter of the regiment or the Commanding officer of the company, ſpecifying the number of men, the time billeted, and the quantity of Wood delivered, in order that an equal quantity may be replaced, which will be done as ſoon as poſſible. Apply to the Barrack-Maſter, at his office in the Barracks.

N. B. Application to be made before the Troops march, in order that the quantity delivered in this way be aſcertained and noted accordingly.

Philadelphia, December 30.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday morning the 20th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant girl named JANE SMITH, about five feet ſix inches high, black hair, a down look, remarkably freckled in her face; had on and took with her, a ſtriped ſhort gown, ſtriped lincey petticoat, a pair of new ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a new check handkerchief: She ſtole and took with her a dark grey cloak almoſt new, a green bonnet with a white ribbond round it, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a pair of white mitts, and about forty dollars in Continental money. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her in any gaol in this State, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB KEEHMLE.

N. B. The above JANE SMITH is a noted thief, and was concerned in a great robbery in July laſt.

Philadelphia, January 5.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in Paſſyunk Townſhip, containing about ſeventy acres, four miles from this city. The ſoil of this place is exceeding rich, and a great part thereof excellent meadow; the buildings and fences in good repair; a very good apple orchard thereon, and fruit trees of various kinds. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of March next. For terms apply to WOODDROP SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge.

A ſmall invoice of Hard Ware, conſiſting of many ſcarce and uſeful articles, and a few barrels of Muſcovado Sugars, lately imported, to be ſold by ſaid SIMS.

FOR SALE,
A few BARRELS of
LIVER OIL.
Enquire at Mrs. FORD's in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,
And entered upon immediately,

THE STOCK in TRADE at Andover Furnace, conſiſting of a number of teams, waggons and cows, upwards of three thouſand cords of wood, and every other utenſil neceſſary for putting the Furnace in blaſt, which may be effected early in the ſpring, there being a ſet of good hands on the premiſes. Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and every aſſiſtance will be given to promote the buſineſs, the ſubſcriber having private reaſons for declining it. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS MAYBURY, at Mount-Holly, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Jan. 6. JAMES MORGAN.

CAME to Samuel Rhoads's place, near Gray's Ferry, two COWS; one brindled, with white ſpots; the other brown, with white ſpots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges by

ADAM HILL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Gray's Ferry, on the 21ſt of December laſt, a black HORSE, about ſeven years old, fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD.

New-Caſtle County, ſs.

WHEREAS the meſſuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Derrickſon, Joſhua North, John Allman, Chriſtopher Willſon, John Gregory and Iſaac Attwood, all late of the county aforeſaid, forfeited to the Delaware State, by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly thereof; have been ſold by the Commiſſioner appointed for that purpoſe: This is therefore to notify all perſons claiming any right or title to, intereſt in, or profits ariſing out of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, ſold as the property of any of the perſons aforenamed, or having any accounts, debts or demands againſt any of the ſaid perſons, that the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of New Caſtle, will ſit at the Court-Houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday the 19th day of January next; as well to receive the claims of any perſon or perſons reſpecting the title of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, as to adjuſt and ſettle any accounts, debts, dues or demands, againſt all or any of the perſons aforenamed, whoſe eſtates have become forfeited as aforeſaid, according to the directions of an Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid State.

By order of the Court aforeſaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.
New-Caſtle, Nov. 22, 1779.

HENRY DEBERGER,
At the corner of Coats's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Col. Farmar's,
Has for SALE,

THE beſt London Fiddles in caſes, German Flutes in ditto, Engliſh regimental Fifes in ſets, of the beſt kind; alſo a freſh aſſortment of the beſt Fiddle-Strings of all kinds; green and white ivory and buck handled Knives and Forks, Carvers of ditto, mens gilt Watch Chains, ſteel ditto of the beſt ſort, ſteel and iron bladed Hand-Saws, an aſſortment of the beſt White-chapel and other Needles, Pins, and many other articles of Hard Ware too tadious to enumerate.

N. B. Said DEBERGER has alſo for ſale, a ſet of China, conſiſting of a large tureen, diſhes and plates of various ſizes, butter boats, &c. &c. alſo a compleat ſet of Tea China.

A DEED from John Malcolm, George Monro, Samuel Patterſon, and John M'Callmont, of the county of Newcaſtle, Gentlemen, dated ſometime about the year 1773, to William Shute, Robert Hardie, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Daniel Longſtreet, Stacey Hepburn, Peter Sutter, Alexander Graham, John Fox, Alexander Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldall, James Berwick, James Loughead, John Clark, James Fulton, Zachariah Nieman, and Robert Graves, for one fourth part of Martic Forge and 1275 acres of Land in the county of Lancaſter, having been miſlaid or loſt; application is now made by the ſaid Grantees by their Repreſentative to the ſaid John Malcolm, George Monro, and Samuel Patterſon, and the Repreſentatives of the ſaid John M'Callmont, deceaſed, for a new Deed to confirm the premiſes, of which all perſons concerned are notified, in order that if they object to the ſame, they may apply to the ſaid Grantors.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books in large or ſmall quantities,
New-England and Manſon's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane, who buys
LINEN RAGS

A QUANTITY of excellent Liverpool BASKET SALT, alſo LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, and CANDLES by the box,
TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES HAYES,
Next door to the Poſt-Office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Indigo in tierces, and a quantity of Turnips by the buſhel, to be SOLD by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

WANTS A PLACE,
A MAN that can be well recommended, to take care of horſes or to drive a carriage. Enquire of the Printer.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Clerk to the ſubſcriber, ran away on the fifteenth inſt. with a certain ſum of Continental money, not leſs than Eleven Thouſand Pounds, belonging to the Continent. Said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed and wry noſe, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The ſaid Callaghan had on and took with him, a caſtor hat, two fine ſhirts, one white ſtock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribbed ſtockings, one ſnuff coloured coat, one ribbed jacket and breeches of the ſame ſtuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Callaghan in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

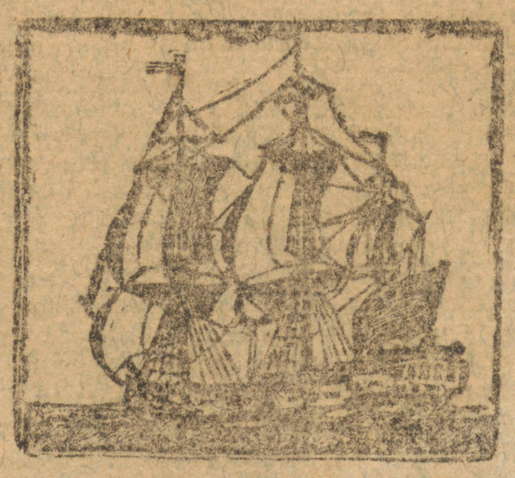
Macungy, Northampton County, State of Pennſylvania, July 16, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet;

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OR GENERAL ADVERTISER



THE Scots Chief OR THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

L O N D O N.

From the Gazette of France, Sept. 10.

THE ſecond of July, the French ſquadron appeared in the morning in ſight of Grenada, and in the evening anchored before the creek Molenier, and immediately landed 1300 men, who occupied adjacent heights; Count Dillon, the ſenior Colonel, commanded them. In the night a party of the troops, headed by the Count D'Eſtaing, made a very long march to turn the hill of the Hoſpital, where, we were informed, the Engliſh had put their chief force, and all their hopes.

The 3d, at break of day, we diſcovered the poſition of the enemy on that hill, whoſe declivity was extremely ſteep, and incumbered with heaps of large ſtones, and was fortified at bottom with a palliſado, and three entrenchments, one above another. It was known, that the enemy had there 140 ſoldiers of the 48th regt. 40 of the royal artillery, 200 volunteers, and 400 men of their beſt militia. We had no cannon; there was no time to bring up any; Byron's ſquadron might have come up the while; the General reſolved to avail himſelf of the enſuing night to carry that poſt by aſſault. He made his diſpoſitions that day to attack in three columns the eaſt of the hill; he ordered, at the ſame time, a falſe attack under the hoſpital, on the ſide of the river St. John. In conſequence, the diviſion of the Viſcount de Noailles, who had marched to the ſide hill St. Eloi, had orders to join the Count D'Eſtaing at Pradines: They made a long march in the heat of the day; but the example of their Chief, whom the love of glory cauſes to fly wherever any is to be acquired, made them bear the fatigue with alacrity. In the afternoon, the General ſummoned Lord Macartney, Governor of Grenada, to ſurrender: He anſwered, that he did not know in what conſiſted the Count D'Eſtaing's forces; that he knew of his own, and would do all in his power to defend his iſland.

Before night, Count Dillon, and the other commanders went as near as poſſible to examine the entrenchments they were to attack, in order to reconnoitre the road their columns were to follow. The detachment of artillery having no cannon to ſerve, demanded to march at the head of the columns: Towards midnight, the troops put themſelves in motion: Before two o'clock they arrived at Lucas, about a quarter of a league from the hill they were to attack: There the three columns were formed.

The right column, commanded by the Viſcount de Noailles, who had under him the Sieurs Odunc, Lieutenant Colonel; de Mondion, and Macdonald, Majors; and the Chevalier Deputy, Captain in the royal corps of artillery, was compoſed of 100 chaſſeurs of Champagne, 60 grenadiers d'Auxerrois and Martinico, and ten ſoldiers of the artillery.

The centre column, commanded by the Count Edward Dillon, who had under him the Baron de Steding, Colonel, and the Sieur Omoran, Major, was formed of three hundred men of the regiment of Dillon, and ten ſoldiers of artillery.

The left column commanded by the Count Arthur Dillion, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of his name, having under him the Sieur Brown, Colonel, was compoſed of the granadiers of Dillon, the remainder of the regiment, and ten ſoldiers of the artillery. It was to follow a road that would bring it nearer the careening place, and thence aſcend to the entrenchments. The Count D'Eſtaing marched at the head of the grenadiers of that column, which was immediately preceded by the van guard, commanded by the Count de Durat, ſecond Colonel of the regiment of Cambreſis; and compoſed of 50 volunteers, commaded by the Sieur Vence; of 50 grenadiers of the regiment of Haynault, of 50 of the regiment Foix, and of 30 of the regiment of Martinique; in the whole 180 men. The Sieur de St. Ciran, Captain in the royal corps of engineers, was in the van and entered the entrenchments with it.

The diviſion that was to make the falſe attack, was commanded by the Count de Pondevaux, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment d'Auxerrois, having under him the Sieurs Huſſenot, Lieutenant Colonel in the Legion of Lauzun, de la Bretoniere, Major of the regiment of Martinico, and de Kerangues, ancient Major of the Provincial regiment de Vannes, and compoſed of about 200 men of the regiments of Champagne, Viennois, la Martinique, and of the legion of Lauzun.

At two o'clock in the morning the falſe attack being begun, as it had been ordered, the three columns marched to the hill of the hoſpital, following the roads that had been indicated to them. The Marquis de Vaudreuil's veſſel happening to be under the battery during the attack, ſeized that moment to cannonade it, which made a very uſeful diverſion. When we were near the entrenchments, we received a very briſk fire from them. The King of England's ſhip the York, at anchor in the careening place, fired with catridges which greatly annoyed the Count de Dillonl's column, which marched within cannon ſhot of it. The vanguard of the Sieur de Durat having got over the palliſades, were climbing up the hill. The left column, and that of the center, joined the van. Neither the fire from the entrenchment, nor that from the York, which took our troops in flank, nor the extreme difficulty of the ſpot, nothing could abate the ardour of the troops, excited by the preſence of their General, who leaped into the entrenchments with the firſt grenadiers. They clambered up in preſſed columns, the men carrying one another, and ſhoving forward, the enemy was ſucceſſively drove out every where. The diviſion of the Viſcount de Noailles had a larger circuit to go; it made amends for that by the rapidity of its march, and having overcome all obſtacles, arrived at the ſame time at the top of the hill, which we were maſters of in leſs than an hour. We found there four pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, two eight pounders, four ſix pounders, and one four, and ſix mortars of different bores, Lord Macartney, thinking himſelf impregnable in that poſt, had cauſed his plate, jewels, and effects to be carried there, and his principal officers had followed his example

As ſoon as it was day, we turned a 24 pounder on the fort, which the hill commands. On firing the firſt ſhot, an officer appeared with a white flag, whom the Governor ſent to capitulate; he found the General in the battery, who, pulling out his watch, gave an hour and a half to the Governor to make his terms; they were brought within the time preſcribed; but the General having rejected them, the Engliſh Governor determined to ſurrender at diſcretion.

The next day our troops took poſſeſſion of the fort. We made 700 priſoners, regulars, volunteers, and ſailors, among whom are one Lieutenat Colonel, two Majors, three Captains, four Lieutenants, one Enſign, 157 ſubalterns or ſoldiers of the 48th regiment; two Lieutenants, 25 ſoldiers of the Royal artillery; five Colonels of Militia, ſix Majors, thirty one Captains, thirty one Lieutenants, and thirty three Enſigns. We took three ſtandards, 102 pieces of cannon of different bores, and 16 mortars.

Our loſs amounts to thirty five men killed, and ſeventy-one wounded. Officers killed, the Sieurs de la Bretonniere, Major; and Dubourg, Captain of Grenadiers, Martinico; Schechy, Lieutenant of Dillon; the Sieurs de Lapelin, Captain of Grenadiers of Haynault, and Gautier, Aid Quarter Maſter General, wounded: The Sieurs Duggan, de Morgan, Lieutenants of Dillon, and Quergus, Lieutenant of Martinique, dangerouſly wounded.

We ſhould be obliged to mention all the officers, if we would point out all thoſe who ſignalized themſelves. The troops diſplayed that good will and brilliant courage that characterizes the nation. Eulogiums are particlarly due to the commandants of the diviſions; to the officers who ſerved under them; to the ſtaff, which was compoſed of the Count de Durat, Major General; de Manoel, Major of the battalion of Haynault; the Sieur Gautier, Aid Quarter Maſter General, who mounted the entrenchments with the General; and of the Sieur Paſſerat de la Chapelle, Major of the Martinico militia, Aid Quarter Maſter General.

Some of the marine officers had leave to be preſent at the attack; the Sieur du Rumain, Lieutenant of the navy, and the Sieur de Barras, Enſign, marched with the Viſcount de Noailles; the Sieur de Broves, Lieutenant of the navy, and the Sieur de Combaud, Enſign, mounted the entrenchments with the Count D'Eſtaing.

We muſt not forget a trait equally honourable for the General, who knows how to reward bravery, as for the brave man who is the object of it. The Sieur Horadou, alias Languedoc, Serjeant of Grenadiers in the regiment of Haynault, was in the van. After having behaved, during the action, with the greateſt intrepidity, he leaped into the laſt battery of the hill, flung himſelf amidſt the enemy, and ſaved the life of the Sieur Vence, who was gone before him. The Count D'Eſtaing, under whoſe eye the Serjeant had fought, coming that inſtant into the battery, embraced him, declaring at the ſame time, that he promoted him to the rank of an officer.

To the Printer of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE great noiſe the affairs of Ireland has of late made in Europe, induced me to viſit that kingdom. I am now juſt returned from a tour over nearly the whole of it. Never did I ſee a people ſo badly uſed, as they have been by our country. There is nothing, in my opinion, but they are deſerving of; if honeſty, open heartedneſs, hoſpitality and loyalty, can deſerve it. But the ſubject of this letter I mean to confine to that ſpirit, which has animated this nation for defence. In my tour, I had an opportunity of obſerving the various independent corps that are now in this kingdom; and give me leave to ſay, although I have viſited the continent, and ſeen both France, Italy, Germany, &c. yet never did I ſee better diſciplined troops. I have been very curious to find out their exact number. On caſting them up, find them to be nearly as follows:

ULSTER.		MUNSTER.	
Antrim	3600	Clare	600
Armagh	900	Cork	7700
Cavan	1010	Kerry	1000
Down	2650	Limerick	2100
Donegal	800	Tipperary	3000
Fermanah	200	Waterford	700
Londonderry	3500		15,100
Monaghan	1500		
Tyrone	1800		
	17,760		
LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
Carlow	400	Galway	1300
Dublin	1000	Leitrim	400
Kildare	None	Mayo	1000
Kilkenny	500	Roſcommon	800
King's county	2700	Sligo	700
Longford	600		4200
Louth	200		
Meath	1000		
Weſt Meath	2000		
Queen's county	1000		
Wexford	2100		
Wicklow	900		
	12,400		

TOTAL.	
Ulſter	17,760
Leinſter	12,400
Munſter	15,100
Connaught	4200
	49,460 fighting men in ſhoes,

Beſides 13,000 regulars in camp; the whole military force of this kingdom being 62,460 men of the beſt troops in Europe. They ſeem but little to fear an invaſion, as they ſay. Indeed, too much cannot be ſaid of the very laudable marks of loyalty they are ready and willing to ſhew; and I am convinced, did we but grant them the privilege they are ſeeking, and the privilege they muſt have before they give up their arms, it would be for the advantage, ſafety and proſperity of every true

Dublin, Sept. 8. ENGLISHMAN.

Philadelphia, January 12.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at Six o'clock in the evening,

A THREE-ſtory brick HOUSE, with a Kitchen two ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, now in the poſſeſſion of Frederick Fogel: The houſe is twelve feet front and ſixteen feet deep, excluſive of the kitchen, with the privilege of an alley: The lot is forty feet deep, and clear of any ground-rent. WILLIAM BROWN,

Auctioneer Gen.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

Teneriffe WINE and CLARET,
TO BE SOLD BY
MEREDITHS AND CLYMER.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

The following is an accurate deſcription of the iſland of Grenada, now taken by the French.

GRENADA, and the cluſter of ſmall iſlands near it, called the Grenadines, is now, excepting Jamaica by far the moſt valuable colony which Great Britain poſſeſſes. It exports no leſs than twenty thouſand hogſheads of ſugar, and a proportionable quantity of rum, eſteemed to be next in goodneſs to that made in Jamaica, and by many thought equal to it. Beſides, it produces coffee and cotton in greater abundance than all the reſt of our iſlands taken together; its produce in theſe two latter articles being eſteemed equal in value to one half of its ſugars.

Grenada lies in 11 degrees 13 minutes north latitude, being the ſouthernmoſt of all the Antilles, and diſtant only thirty leagues from the Spaniſh main. It is about thirty Engliſh miles in length, and where broadeſt about ſixteen: But its breadth is unequal. It is computed to be twice as large as Barbadoes, and to contain in ſugar land, more than one third of what is in Martinico. Its climate has ſome advantages peculiar to itſelf. The dry and rainy ſeaſons are remarkably regular in their periods: The blaſt has not been hitherto known in the iſland, and, what is the happieſt circumſtance of all, it lies out of the tract of hurricanes.

There are very high mountains in Grenada; but they are few in number. The reſt of the country is divided into plains and gentle eminences, which are capable of cultivation to the very top. This iſland is extremely well watered, and which is remarkable, its principle ſtreams proceed from a large lake at the top of an high mountain, ſituated in the center of the iſland, and flows down the ſides of the mountains in different directions to the ſea. Moſt of the hills furniſh ſmaller brooks, and there are almoſt every where very fine ſprings near the ſea: And here are ſea-fiſh, turtle, and wild fowl in abundance.

There is good anchoring ground all along the coaſt, and on the eaſt and weſt ſeveral ſmall bays and creeks, commodious for veſſels, and for landing and ſhipping goods; but there are two of the fineſt harbours in the world in Grenada; the firſt of theſe, called Lewis, lies at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland, and is divided into the outward and the inner port; it is for the moſt part about ſeven fathom deep, and a ſoft ozy bottom. Ships can ſail either in or out with the common trade-wind.

The other harbour, called St. George, is ſituated at the north-weſt of the iſland, ſo capacious, that it is capable of holding a large fleet of line of battle ſhips.

The Grenadines are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands which lie between Grenada and St. Vincent, in a north by eaſt direction. Their number is not well known, as many of them are little better than rocks: However, there are ſaid to be twenty three, which are capable of cultivation, and of producing cotton, coffee, and indigo, ſome ſay ſugar. The chief of them ſtill retains the Indian name of Couriacou. It is of a circular form, and is about ſeven miles in length and breadth. Here is an excellent harbour. It is now tolerably well ſettled; its produce is coffee and cotton, and it ſends three members to the aſſembly of Grenada.

The iſland of Bequia is likewiſe reckoned among the Grenadilloes. It is the longeſt of them all, being about twelve leagues in circumference; it is likewiſe ſaid to be the moſt fruitful, and to have a good port.

Grenada, excepting Jamaica, is the only Weſt India colony which the Engliſh poſſeſs by the right of conqueſt. By the treaty of peace, the French ſettlers were allowed a certain time to conſider whether they would retain their eſtates, and become Britiſh ſubjects, or depart the iſland, and ſell their eſtates, provided it was to Britiſh ſubjects. Some have choſen the former; others the latter.

To the Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

SIR,

ENGLISHMEN muſt now feel the unhappy ſtate to which their country is reduced, and I hope they will at length conſider the cauſes of our ruin, and the means of reſtoring the kingdom to its former happineſs, and in time perhaps to its former greatneſs. The extreme change in the ſituation of this country, ſince the year 63, enables us to aſcertain the meaſures that have occaſioned it. In our happy conſtitution, more evidently than in any other, the intereſts of the King and the people are the ſame; every attempt to ſeparate theſe intereſts proves detrimental to both. The Tory ſyſtem which took place under Lord B—'s adminiſtration, was an attempt to augment the power of the Crown. Every man who did not then heartily concur in promoting this favourite plan, was turned out of office: And though the violence of this proceeding was checked for a time, yet it is as evident, from the principles of thoſe who have been advanced, as from the meaſures purſued, that the ſyſtem has been uniformly followed. From the characters of men in high office, the nation is given to underſtand that virtue is no longer the road to honours and preferment, and the Royal bounty is extended to no other merit than that of ſubmitting to, and aſſiſting the meaſures of Government, however unjuſt. The increaſed influence of the Crown has ſupported the abettors of this plan, has enabled them to perſevere till we are threatened with bankruptcy and anarchy. Is this too a part of their plan? They who have openly avowed their intention of bringing our countrymen in America to unlimited ſubjection, may, and ought to be ſuppoſed to have the ſame deſign upon us. When money, by the failure of public credit, becomes ſo ſcarce, and when trade is ſo entirely loſt, that we have neither a call for our manufactures, nor the means of employing the manufacturers, they will not ſit ſtill and ſtarve, when their induſtry can no longer procure them ſubſiſtence, they will take it by force. At that criſis, I apprehend, the final blow will be given to the Liberty of this country. Then will the Crown, armed as it now unfairly is, hold forth protection and ſecurtity to thoſe who will unwarily truſt its promiſes, and thoſe only will be protected. Are we totally blind? The enemy threatens our coaſt, and we have the two ableſt ſea officers in the world unemployed, becauſe they are friends to Liberty; all is to be riſked rather than any obſtacle put in the way of arbitrary power. A North and a Sandwich are in this view preferable to a Keppel and a Howe. Let us not loſe ſight of the bleſſings that have been enjoyed by our anceſtors, and may be again enjoyed by our poſterity under a free conſtitution, pure and uncorrupted. The only rational idea of government is, that it is eſtabliſhed for the good of the governed. Whatever its form may be, its object is, the greateſt happineſs of the whole community; and we may lay it down as a general and invariable rule, that there is an imperfection in its form, or that it is ill adminiſtered, when the intereſt of any ſet of men in power does not unite with and tend to the advantage of the ſociety at large. The great influence of the Crown then creates an intereſt diſtinct from, and in the preſent ſyſtem quite oppoſite to that of the people. That influence extends ſo wide, ſo high, ſo low, that it overwhelms all conſideration of the public good; and without looking farther than the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, we may be convinced that a majority of placemen, penſioners, and contractors, have an intereſt prejudicial to that of the community. Let us therefore, whilſt it is yet time, ſeek the cure for this ſore; and let us remember that as the life of the patient is at ſtake, it is neceſſary to probe to the bottom. Let us firmly endure the agony we may undergo, convinced that there is no other method to reſtore the conſtitution to health and vigor. Let us not ſpare either knife or cauſtic, and let us apply the balm immediately to the root of the cancer. The operation is, in plain words, to lop the influence of the Crown. The balm is, a free and uncorrupt, and incorruptable Parliament. The cautious prudence that has ſubmitted to encroachments, from an apprehenſion of occaſioning civil tumults, is no longer in ſeaſon. The ſecurity, the exiſtence of the ſociety is in the utmoſt danger. Let the wiſeſt heads, and the moſt honeſt hearts, now unite in endeavouring to re eſtabliſh the conſtitution. We ſhall at all events loſe our wealth, but we may, if we will, preſerve our Liberty.

TENAX.

GRATITUDE incompatible with LOVE; An ESSAY.

A PROPER application of benefits will ſupply every other external advantage in life, but the love of thoſe we converſe with. Love is the ſpontaneous production of the mind; no generoſity can purchaſe, nor rewards increaſe, and no liberality can continue it. The very perſon who is obliged, has it not in his power to force his lingering affections, and voluntarily mix gratitude with paſſion.

Imparted fortune, and well placed liberality, may procure the benefactor eſteem; may load the perſon obliged, with the ſenſe of the duty he lies under to retaliate: This is gratitude; and gratitude for benefits received is all the return an ingenuous mind can beſtow.

But love and gratitude are almoſt oppoſite affections. Love is often an involuntary paſſion, placed upon our companions without our conſent, and frequently conferred without our eſteem. We love ſome men, we know not why; our tenderneſs is naturally excited in all their concerns; we excuſe their faults with the ſame indulgence, and approve their virtues with the ſame applauſe, with which we conſider our own. While we entertain the paſſion, it pleaſes us; we cheriſh it with delight, and part from it with reluctance; love for love being all the reward we expect or deſire. Gratitude, on the contrary, is never conferred, but where there have been previous endeavours to excite it; we conſider it as a debt, and our ſpirits are a load till we have diſcharged the obligation; every acknowledgement of gratitude is a circumſtance of humiliation; and ſome are found to ſubmit to frequent mortifications of this kind, proclaiming what they owe, as thinking it in ſome meaſure cancels the obligation.

Thus one is the moſt eaſy and agreeable; the other, the moſt humiliating affection of the mind; we never reflect on the man we love without exulting in our choice; while he who has bound us to him by benefits, alone riſes to our idea as a perſon to whom we have, in ſome meaſure, forfeited our freedom. They are ſeldom therefore found in the ſame breaſt without impairing each other; we muſt be contented either with giving love or gratitude to thoſe we converſe with, for they cannot have both together. Men may be too much obliged, the mind becomes bankrupt under too large an arrear, and all additional benefits only diminiſh every hope of future return.

In all our connections with ſociety, therefore, it is not only generous but prudent to appear inſenſible of the value of thoſe favours we beſtow, love and friendſhip muſt be taken by ſtratagem, and not by open force; in conferring benefits, we ſhould ſeem ignorant that we oblige; and leave the mind at full liberty to give or refuſe its affections; for conſtraint will certainly produce diſguſt.

If to procure gratitude be our only aim, there is no great art in making the acquiſition. A benefit conferred demands a juſt acknowledgement, and we have a right to inſiſt upon our due; but it were much more prudent, however, to forego our right on ſuch an occaſion; for we receive but little advantage from repeated proteſtations of gratitude, while they coſt him very much from whom we exact them in return.

As Mencius the Philoſopher was travelling in purſuit of wiſdom, night overtook him at the foot of a gloomy mountain, remote from the habitations of men. Here, as he was ſtraying (while rain and thunder conſpired to make ſolitude ſtill more hideous) he perceived a hermit's cell, and approaching, aſked for ſhelter. "Enter," cries the hermit in a ſevere tone; "men deſerve not to be obliged; "but it would be imitating their ingratitude to treat them "as they deſerve. Come in; examples of vice may ſome-"times ſtrengthen us in the ways of virtue."

After a frugal meal, which conſiſted of roots and tea, Mencius could not repreſs his curioſity to know why the hermit had retired from mankind, whoſe actions taught the trueſt leſſons of wiſdom. "Mention not the name of man," cried the hermit with indignation; "here let me live "retired from a baſe ungrateful world; here, in the foreſt, "I ſhall find no flatterers: The lion is an open enemy, "and the dog a faithful friend; but man, baſe man, can "poiſon the bowl, and ſmile when he preſents it." "You have then been uſed ill by mankind?" interrupted the philoſopher dryly. "Yes," returned the hermit; on "mankind I have exhauſted my whole fortune; and this "ſtaff, and that cup, and thoſe roots, are all that I have "in return." "Did you beſtow your fortune among "them, or did you only lend it?" Returned Mencius. "I beſtowed it undoubtedly," replied the other; "for "where were the merit of being a money-lender?" "Did "they ever own that they received your benefits?" ſtill "adds the philoſopher. "A thouſand times," cries the "hermit; "they every day loaded me with profeſſions "of gratitude for favours received, and ſolicitations for "future." "If then," ſays Mencius ſmiling, "you did "not lend your fortune in order to have it returned, it is "injuſtice to accuſe them of ingratitude: They owned "themſelves obliged; you expected no more; and they "certainly earn a favour, who ſtoop to acknowledge the "obligation." The hermit was ſtruck with the reply; and, ſurveying his gueſt with great emotion, "I have "heard of the great Mencius, and thou certainly art the "man: I am now fourſcore years old, but ſtill a child in "wiſdom; take me back to the world, and educate me "as one of the moſt ignorant and youngeſt of thy diſci-"ples."

"Indeed, my ſon, it is better to have friends in our "paſſage through life than admirers; and as love is a more "willing, ſo it is a more laſting tribute than extorted ob-"ligation. As we are uneaſy when greatly obliged, gra-"titude once refuſed can never after be recovered: The "mind that is baſe enough to diſallow the juſt return, "inſtead of feeling any uneaſineſs upon recollection, tri-"umphs in its new acquired freedom, and in ſome mea-"ſure is pleaſed with conſcious baſeneſs. Very different "is the ſituation of diſagreeable friends; their ſeparation "produces mutual uneaſineſs, like that divided being in "fabulous creation; their ſympathetic ſouls once more "deſire their former union, the joys of both are imper-"fect, their gayeſt moments tinctured with uneaſineſs; "each ſeeks the ſmalleſt conceſſions to clear the way to a "wiſhed-for explanation; the moſt trifling acknowledg-"ment, the ſlighteſt accident, ſerves to effect a mutual "agreement. But, inſtead of purſuing the thought, per-"mit me to ſoften the ſeverity of my advice by an Euro-"pean ſtory which fully ſerves to illuſtrate my meaning.

"A fiddler and his wife, who had rubbed through life, "as moſt couples uſually do, ſometimes good friends, at "others not quite ſo well; one day happened to have a "diſpute, which was conducted with becoming ſpirit on "both ſides. The wife was ſure ſhe was right, and the "huſband was reſolved to have his own way. What was "to be done in ſuch a caſe? The quarrel grew worſe by "their explanations; and at laſt their fury roſe to ſuch a "pitch, that each made a vow never to ſleep in the ſame "bed for the future. This was the moſt raſh vow that "could be imagined; for they ſtill were friends at bot-"tom, and beſides they had but one bed in the houſe: "However, reſolved they were to go through with it, "and, as they had not ſeparate beds, at night the fiddle-"caſe was laid between them in order to make a ſepara-"tion. In this manner they continued for three weeks, "every night the fiddle-caſe being placed as a barrier to "divide them. By this time, however, each heartily re-"pented of their vow, their reſentment was at an end, and "their love began to return, they wiſhed the fiddle caſe "away, but both had too much ſpirit to ſubmit. One "night, however, as they were both lying awake, with "the deteſted fiddle-caſe between them, the huſband hap-"pened to ſneeze, to this the wife, as is uſual in ſuch ca-"ſes, bid God bleſs him: "Ay, but," returns the huſ-"band, "Giles, do you ſay that from your heart?" "In-"deed, I do, my poor Nicholas," cries his wife, "I ſay "it with all my heart." "If ſo then," ſays the huſband, "I fancy we had as good remove the fiddle-caſe."

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

THIS DAY, at the School-houſe lately occupied by Capt. Lazarus Pine, deceaſed, in Fourth-ſtreet, three doors above Market-ſtreet,

SUNDRY Houſhold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; an Iron Stove with Pipes; a number of Books; a large parcel of Quills, and a quantity of the beſt Ink, &c.

The Sale to begin preciſely at 2 o'clock.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1780.

On FRIDAY the 21ſt of January inſt. will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Continental Magazine of Proviſions, on Bickley's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet in this city,

A QUANTITY of BEEF and PORK, ſome dryed HERRINGS, dry CLAMS and BEANS. The ſale to begin preciſely at Ten o'clock in the morning, and the money to be paid on the ſpot.

JAMES LANG AND CO.

Have for SALE, at their houſe in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of imported and home-made Seine Twine, Cordage, dreſſed Hemp, Flax, &c. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Pepper, Coffee, &c. Alſo a cheſt of choice Bohea Tea. 2

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM,
WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa,
Beſt Allum Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail Cloth, Oſnaburgs, Ticklenburgs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat aſſortment of patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, deſk and ſpike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great variety of Queen's Ware of the neweſt faſhion,
And a general aſſortment of Ship Chandlery.

Best possible image.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

AMERICA's ADDRESS TO ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, remember the opprobrious lot
Denounc'd againſt me by a hungry Sot;
The wretched ſlav'ry, remember too,
Which he prepar'd for me is doom'd for you;
For death or life reſolv'd, in ſuch a cauſe,
Bravely I ſtrove for liberty and laws;
Preſerv'd them too—by your inſtructions taught,
My ſons thought nobly, and as nobly fought.
Oh! cheriſh ever Freedom's ſacred fire,
Nor let it periſh till the world expire.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

On Thurſday, after a ſhort illneſs, AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; departed this life in the 60th year of his age. In the public ſtations which he formerly filled, as a *Repreſentative in General Aſſembly*, for this county; an *Alderman of the city*; a *Truſtee of the General Loan-Office and of the College*, he obtained the approbation of his fellow-citizens; as a *Merchant* he was eminent and intelligent; in the more ſilent path of private life deſervedly beloved by his family and the poor, for affection and beneficence. His remains were depoſited on Sunday evening in the family vault, in Chriſt Church burial-ground, reſpectfully attended by a large number of the principal inhabitants.

The OFFICERS of the Virginia Light-Infantry, to Colonel CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, and Major THOMAS POSEY.

PERMIT us, dear Gentlemen, with hearts warm with the moſt genuine affection, to return you our moſt ſincere acknowledgments for that obliging kindneſs and amiable diſpoſition which has ever characterized you, ſince the commencement of your command over us.

Formed as you both are, by nature and cultivation, to adminiſter the higheſt felicity and happineſs to troops, we ſincerely congratulate you on poſſeſſing accompliſhments, which will render marches agreeable, which were the moſt fatiguing, and the greateſt inconveniencies of ſituation in a great degree, happy beyond our moſt ſanguine expectations.

We are ſtruck with a pleaſing idea when viewing your abilities—in you we ſee the ſoldier, the gentleman, and the ſocial companion.

Whether we ſee you at the head of the column, leading us to honour and fame; or on the parade giving us the neceſſary inſtruſtions; or in the convivial party, aſſociating mirth, good humour, decency and friendſhip together! We ſay, in each of theſe lights, ſeparate or conjoined, we have felt the trueſt and warmeſt ſentiments of heart felt eſteem for you (gentlemen,) who have thus led us by the hand, to fame, honor and happineſs!

But alas! the day is at length arrived that we muſt ſeparate. We do it with regret. Yet as it may be conducive to our country's ſervice, we acquieſce, with that philoſophic greatneſs of mind, that a good man feels on the loſs of his deareſt friends and relatives.

Gentlemen, you know us to be men of honor and ſoldiers, poſſeſſed with that rectitude of ſentiment, that never was found in the breaſt of the fawning panegyriſt. Therefore, take the juſt praiſe that we think due to your merits, as the honeſt effuſions of manly hearts, that wiſhes to diſtinguiſh virtue, and pay it proper honor wherever found.

Accept therefore, dear gentlemen, this unfeigned teſtimony of our eſteem, and believe us to be, with every ſentiment of regard and reſpect,

Your moſt obedient, moſt devoted,
and very humble ſervants,
The Officers of the Virginia Light-Infantry.
(Signed by order of the above)
ARTHUR LIND, Lieut. L. I.

Bordentown, December 25, 1779.

Bordentown, December 25, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

THE very polite and warm addreſs with which you have been pleaſed to honor us, affords us a degree of ſatisfaction much eaſier felt than expreſſed.

Your own merits and univerſal good conduct demanded every exertion on our parts, to render your ſituation as agreeable as poſſible: your congratulations therefore, on our ſucceſs in this point are more peculiarly pleaſing.

We return you our warmeſt thanks, for the approbation you are pleaſed to expreſs of our characters and conduct as men and ſoldiers; and beg you to be aſſured that our eſteem is truly reciprocal.

We view with equal regret the day of parting, and can only conſole ourſelves, with the hope of again being honored with the command of a body of gentlemen whom we honor and reſpect.

Believe us therefore, gentlemen, after wiſhing you every future ſucceſs and happineſs, to be with the moſt cordial affection, Your moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervants,
CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Col. V. L. I.
THOMAS POSEY, Major, V. L. I.
To the Officers of the Virginia Light Infantry.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

Saturday, November 13, 1779.

A Letter of the 9th from Major General Sullivan was read, requeſting leave, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to retire from the ſervice:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Gerry ſeconded by Mr. Harnett, "that the reſignation of Major General Sullivan be not accepted, but that he have leave to retire from the ſervice as long as he ſhall judge it expedient for the recovery of his health."

A motion was made by Mr. Morris ſeconded by Mr. Matthews, that the foregoing letter and motion be referred to a Committee of three.

Reſolved in the affirmative.

The Members choſen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Forbes.

November 16.

The Marine Committee having communicated to Congreſs a paragraph of a letter from J. Beatty, Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, informing "that there are ſome Spaniards on board the priſon ſhip at New York, whoſe neceſſities call for our ſupport:" Thereupon

Reſolved, That the Commiſſary-General of Priſoners be directed, until the further order of Congreſs, to make the ſame proviſion for the Spaniſh priſoners in New-York as is made for the priſoners of the United States, keeping a ſeparate account thereof.

A report from the Board of War was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That in addition to the Sub Clothiers appointed by virtue of the ordinance of the 23d of March, 1779, for regulating the Cloathing Department, the Clothier-General, with the approbation of the Board of War and the Commander in Chief, appoint a Sub-Clothier to receive from the Clothier-General and the ſeveral Sub State-Clothiers the proportion of cloathing aſſigned the artillery, cavalry, artificers and corps compoſed of troops from different States, according to the general eſtimate, and to cauſe ſuch cloathing to be diſtributed to the officers and ſoldiers of the ſeveral corps aforeſaid, and in all other reſpects to govern his conduct in the execution of the ſaid buſineſs agreeably to the regulation of Congreſs of the 23d of March, 1779, reſpecting the Sub-Clothiers.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to allow the corps of artificers eſtabliſhed by Congreſs the 12th inſtant, all the benefits provided for officers and ſoldiers in the line of their quotas of the Continental battalions, except the half pay:

That the commanding officer of the corps of artificers ſhall be allowed the ſame pay and ſubſiſtance as a Lieutenant-Colonel:

That the allowance of pay, ſubſiſtance and cloathing of the other officers and men of the ſaid artificers, be the ſame with that of the artillery artificers under the command of Col. B. Flower.

According to order Congreſs proceeded to the election of a Deputy Secretary, and the ballots being taken,

Mr George Bond was elected.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authority of the reſpective States, upon the application of the Judge-Advocate for that purpoſe, to grant proper writs requiring and compelling the perſon or perſons whoſe attendance ſhall be requeſted by the ſaid Judge, to appear and give teſtimony in any cauſe depending before a Court-martial; and that it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States to veſt the neceſſary powers for the purpoſes aforeſaid in their executive authorities, if the ſame be not already done.

Reſolved, That the Marine Committee be authoriſed from time to time to appoint Advocates for the purpoſe of taking care of and managing the maritime cauſes in which the United States are or may be concerned.

November 26.

Reſolved, That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical ſtaff, (Regimental Surgeons and their Mates, who are to draw with the regimental ſtaff, excepted) be ſigned by the Director General or the Phyſician General and Surgeon-General of the diſtrict, and ſuch cloathing ſhall be delivered either by the Clothier-General, or any Sub-Clothier in the State in which the officer to receive cloathing ſhall reſide, as is provided in the caſes of other ſtaff officers not taken from the line:

That no cloathing ſhall be ſold or delivered to non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers, beyond the articles they have received as their bounty, until the whole of the army ſhall have received their bounty cloathing, it being the intention hereof that the ſurplus only ſhall be diſpoſed of.

Reſolved, That when any Committee appointed by Congreſs have prepared their report, the ſame ſhall be delivered to the Secretary at the table, who ſhall immediately indorſe thereon the day of delivery, and if more than one are delivered on the ſame day, the firſt ſhall be indorſed No. 1, the ſecond No. 2, and ſo on, to the intent that on the following day, after the Journals, any diſpatches which may have been received, and the reports from the Board of Treaſury and Board of War, are ſeverally read, decided upon or poſtponed, the reports of the Committees may be read in the order of the dates and numbers indorſed on them.

November 27.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee on the letter of the 17th of October laſt from Major General Schuyler; whereupon

Congreſs agreed to the following anſwer to the ſaid letter:

SIR,

"NOTWITHSTANDING the many injuries committed by the Savages, Congreſs are diſpoſed to peace: The conditions on which they inſiſt are,

Firſt, That it ſhall be ſupplicated on the part of the enemy; ſecondly, that they ſhall ſurrender all the Americans in their hands; thirdly, that they ſhall expel all Britiſh Agents and Emiſſaries; fourthly, that they ſhall covenant to deliver up ſuch as ſhall hereafter go among them; fifthly, that they ſhall covenant not to take up the hatchet again under penalty of being driven from their country; and ſixthly, that they ſhall give hoſtages for their ſtrict adherence to the promiſes to be by them made."

To which it was moved by Mr. Forbes ſeconded by Mr. Houſton, to add,

"And that Congreſs are willing to accept of any ceſſion of territory which the ſaid Indians may be inclined to make to the United States, reſerving to any particular State their right of a prior claim to the territory aforeſaid, or any part thereof;"

An amendment was moved by Mr. Livingſton ſeconded by Mr. Schuyler, to add,

"Which ceſſion ſhall be for the benefit of ſuch State as may have a prior right:"

On which the yeas and neys being required by Mr. Forbes,

It paſſed in the negative.

The previous queſtion was then moved by Mr. Gerry, and ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe;

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

It paſſed in the affirmative, and the main queſtion was ſet aſide.

A motion was then made by Mr. Marchant, ſeconded by Mr. Forbes,

"That it be one condition of the Peace, that no land be ſold or ceded by any of the ſaid Indians, either as individuals or as a nation, unleſs unto the United States of America, or by the conſent of Congreſs:"

On which the previous queſtion was moved by Mr. Gerry, ſeconded by Mr. Sharpe,

And the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

It was reſolved in the affirmative, and the main queſtion ſet aſide.

December 6.

Reſolved, That General Waſhington be informed that Congreſs approve of Colonel Baylor's regiment of dragoons, at preſent commanded by Lieut. Col. Waſhington, being ſent to South-Carolina, and that the Board of War order them to proceed immediately to join Major General Lincoln.

A report from the Board of War was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That all officers who have been or ſhall be indulged with furloughs, and who have not joined or ſhall not join their corps at the expiration of the times limited therein, and all officers abſent without leave, ſhall, when practicable ſo to do, be perſonally notified and directed by the commanding officer of the corps to join their regiment or corps in a reaſonable time after receipt of ſuch notification; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal ſo to do, or to give ſatisfactory reaſons for their remaining abſent therefrom, a Court martial, on proof made of ſuch notice given and conſequent neglect or refuſal, ſhall proceed againſt ſuch abſentees, in the ſame manner as if they were preſent, and ſuch abſence and neglect or refuſal to appear or give ſatisfactory reaſons for their continuance of abſence, ſhall be ſufficient cauſe for caſhiering, by judgment of the Court-martial, the officers ſo notified and neglecting or refuſing:

That, when from the want of information of the reſidence of any abſent officer or officers, the commanding officer of the corps or regiment ſhall not have it in his power to ſend a perſonal notification, he ſhall publiſh in the news-papers of the State where ſuch abſent officer or officers belong and uſually reſide, an order requiring generally all abſent officers belonging to ſuch corps or regiment to join the ſame in a ſpecified time; and in caſe of neglect or refuſal to appear within the time limited or before the ſitting of the Court-Martial, if ſuch ſpace of time in the opinion of the Court be reaſonable and proper, ſuch abſentee or abſentees ſhall be proceeded againſt in like manner with thoſe receiving perſonal notice.

December 7.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a Commiſſioner for the Board of Admiralty, and the ballots being taken,

Francis Lewis, Eſq; was choſen.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a Commiſſioner for the Board of War, and the ballots being taken,

Colonel William Grayſon was choſen.

December 10.

A letter of the 6th from Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens was read, declining to accept the office of Secretary to the Miniſter at the Court of France with which Congreſs were pleaſed to honor him.

December 11.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee for procuring ſupplies for the army, and thereupon

Reſolved, That the Legiſlature of the State of Virginia be requeſted to furniſh, for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, twenty thouſand barrels of Indian corn, and tranſport the ſame to ſuch places within the ſaid State as the Commiſſary General of Purchaſes ſhall direct:

That the Legiſlature of the State of Maryland be requeſted that, in addition to the fifteen thouſand barrels of flour heretofore required of them, to furniſh for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, five thouſand barrels of flour and five thouſand barrels of Indian corn:

That the State of Pennſylvania be requeſted to furniſh, for the army of the United States, on or before the firſt day of April next, fifty thouſand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion:

That the ten thouſand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion, heretofore requeſted from the State of Delaware, by the Committee of Congreſs, be furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible:

That eight thouſand barrels of flour be requeſted from the State of New-Jerſey, part of which to be furniſhed as ſoon as poſſible, to anſwer the immediate demands of the army:

That the State of Connecticut be requeſted to furniſh for the army of the United States, eight thouſand barrels of flour:

Reſolved, That the Committee who brought in the report be directed to confer with his Excellency the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, in order to their carrying into execution the requeſt of Congreſs made to their State:

That letters be written to the other States, requeſting them immediately to proceed in furniſhing the ſupplies.

Philadelphia, January 18.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Continental Navy Store, (the firſt ſtore to the northward of Willing and Morris's wharf,)

A QUANTITY of

Muſcovado SUGAR, and COFFEE,

Which will be ſold by the ſingle barrel, to accommodate the inhabitants.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

WRITING PAPER.

The following articles are juſt imported for ſale, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, the fourth houſe below Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted; PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS; And a neat aſſortment of CUTLERY.

CAME to John Marſhall's, near the New Play Houſe in South-ſtreet, on Sunday the 2d inſtant, (January) a ſorrel GELDING, with a flaxen mane and tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, about five or ſix years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in a month's time to pay his expences.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

S O N G.

To the tune of—"To all you ladies now at land."

Written by an Officer on board Sir CHARLES HARDY'S Fleet.

TO all our countrymen at land,
We men at sea indite,
And hope they will not understand,
That we're afraid to fight.
We'll never flinch, by all the Gods,
Though two to one are fearful odds.
With a fal, lal, lal, la, la.

Had we our fav'rite Kepple here,
Or gallant Viscount Howe,
Their presence would our spirits cheer,
Which are but drooping now:
But doubtless fellows such as they,
To Jemmy Twitcher must give way.
With a fal, lal, &c.

In winter Jemmy makes his boasts,
He'll equal all our foes;
In summer they insult our coasts,
And he a fishing goes:
Whilst our Commanders are disgrac'd,
That Jemmy may not be displac'd.
With a fal, lal, &c.

Can Britain's sons unmov'd remain,
Whose navy was her pride,
And see the fleets of France and Spain
Within her Channel ride?
And must her foes unpunish'd brag,
That they have brav'd the British flag?
With a fal, lal, &c.

Whene'er we on the ocean find
This proud insulting fleet,
O! should their sixty-six combin'd,
Our nine and thirty beat;
Our injur'd country will, we hope,
For Jemmy's neck provide a rope.
With a fal, lal, &c.

And now we bid you all adieu,
Friends, children, sweethearts, wives;
For England, for our King, and you,
We freely risk our lives.
But if our number'd we should fall,
On Jemmy's head revenge us all.
With a fal, lal, &c.

WHEREAS the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures, hath been some time dissolved, and a final dividend settled, of which public notice was then given, and the Treasurer directed to pay the same: And Whereas many of the Proprietors have probably forgotton that they were subscribers to the said Institution, a list is now published of the names of those to whom dividends are still due. Such as have a star affixed to the name have shares of goods to receive in addition to the final dividend. The subscriber would be much obliged to the Proprietors, or their representatives in town, if they would call or send for their respective shares, that the books may be closed. RICHARD WELLS,
Arch-street, Philadelphia.

William Allen,	Michael Hillegas,
John Appowen, *	Joseph Hillborn,
William Adcock,	William Jackson,
Andrew Allen,	Daniel Joy,
Elias Boys,	Reynold Keen,
Robert Bridges,	Peter Z. Lloyd,
Joseph Budd,	John Lownes,
William Bradford,	William Martin, *
Owen Biddle,	Joseph Moulder,
John Bayard,	Jacob Morgan,
John Benezet,	Samuel Miles,
Alexander Bartram,	Jonathan Mifflin, jun.
William Ball,	John Morton,
John Bull,	Joseph Mifflin,
Abraham Bickley,	Samuel Mifflin,
William Brown,	Thomas Mason,
James Biddle, *	John M. Nesbitt,
George Bartram,	John Purviance,
James Cannon,	Stephen Paschall,
John Chaloner,	Edward Pole,
Joseph Cauffman,	Peter Paris,
John Cadwalader,	John Pringle,
Nathan Cooke,	John Pinkerton,
William Craig,	William Ross,
John Cox,	John Roberts,
Andrew Caldwell,	Maurice Rodgers,
Isaac Coates, *	Samuel Simpson,
Lambert Cadwalader,	John Scotton,
Joseph Dean, *	William Shute,
Sharp Dulany,	Robert Smith,
John Dickinson,	William Sellers,
John Evans,	Thomas Shoemaker,
David Franks,	James Sterling,
Isaac Gray,	Robert Stevenson,
Casper Geyer,	Thomas Smith,
John Galloway,	Jacob Winey,
Nicholas Garrison,	John Wood,
Benjamin Harbeson,	Samuel Wetherill, jun.
Richard Humphreys,	Joseph Wallace,
Levi Hollingsworth,	Thomas Wharton, *
Robert Hardie,	John Warder,
Samuel Howell,	Richard Willing.
James Hunter,	

Just published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP,
GERMAN ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR 1780,

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-house, about 12 acres of land in Oxford township, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, consisting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Busby, William Busby, and the mill land: Also about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Isaac Busby, William Busby, and Abraham Busby, in said township: Also one half of an orchard near Abraham Busby's house, containing about three or four acres; of the two last of which estates the defendant, Mary Busby, has only the use during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the estates of Mary Busby, at the suit of Hannah Busby and Sarah Dilworth, by
JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Coarse blue BROADCLOTHS;
ALSO,
MADEIRA WINE,
By the pipe or quarter-cask; and a small quantity of
PEPPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
PETER KUHN,
In Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on the first of April,
A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.
tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named ROBERT NINAN, a clumsy ill-made scoundrel, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, and short dark brown hair; he took with him a mixed cloth short coat with a cape, a homespun linen coat, and a pair of new brown plush breeches; his other cloaths not remembered. It is supposed he will endeavour to go to sea, as he has been heard to express such a wish: His master flatters himself that should he offer himself to any commander out of this port, he will have him secured. Whoever gives information of the above fellow, or secures him in any gaol in this State, shall receive the above reward.
D. LENOX.

LEFT with a friend, the KEY of an IRON CHEST, by Mr. NATHAN RUMSEY, deceased; the Chest supposed to be lodged in the hands of some other friend. Intelligence thereof is desired to be given to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, in Philadelphia, Mr. AUGUSTINE BOYER, in Cæcil County, Maryland, or the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of the said NATHAN RUMSEY, at Joppa, Harford county, in said state.
Jan. 12. BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

Philadelphia, January 7.

STRAYED,
About two weeks ago,
TWO MILCH COWS; one a light red, marked with a white streak betwixt her horns, a white blaze on her flank, about five years old; the other a dark brown, about the same age, black face and under parts, big with calf: They generally keep together. Whoever has taken up one or both, and will return them to JOHN RAMSAY, in Front-street, near Walnut-street, shall be rewarded to their satisfaction.

Philadelphia, January 7.

A SMALL SWORD
WAS left at a Gentleman's house in this city, in October last. As the owner thereof cannot remember where it was left, he will be greatly obliged by its being sent to the Printer hereof.

LEWIS WEISS,
Of PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,
HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying-ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages. 6.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,
Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, President.

New-Castle County, ss.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Derrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State, by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof; have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose: This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons aforenamed, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of New Castle, will sit at the Court-House in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday the 19th day of January next; as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands, against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an Act of Assembly of the said State.
By order of the Court aforesaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.
New-Castle, Nov. 22, 1779.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, *(qui tam, &c.)* against the snow or vessel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*
Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, January 10.

A ROBBERY.
ON Saturday evening the 8th inst. between the hours of Seven and Ten o'clock, the subscriber's store, next door below Doctor Chovett's, in Water-street, between Market and Arch streets, was opened with a false key, and the following Goods stolen, viz. one sugar loaf covered over with canvas, marked G S, weight about 41 lb. one bag of goose shot, No. 1, appears to have been mixed; one bag of pigeon shot, No. 3, each bag containing about 40 lb. fifteen and a half pounds of black pepper, and about four and a half pounds of tea. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves so that they may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or in proportion for any part of them.
WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS LOST, on the 8th of December, a POCKET BOOK, containing a note with 300 Dollars, and 120 Dollars cash. Whoever finds said Pocket Book and brings it to the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county, shall receive the above reward. NATHAN BEANS.

FOR SALE,
TWO STILLS, with their worms, &c. compleat; the large still contains five hundred gallons, the small still, or refiner, two hundred gallons: They have been but little used, and will suit for either a molasses or a grain distillery. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, December 31.

TO BE HIRED,
AN elegant and easy light WAGGON, with a good pair of HORSES and careful DRIVER. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stables back of the City Tavern; who breaks Horses to the carriage, saddle, &c. and nicks them in a safe and easy manner.

TO BE SOLD,
At the sign of the George, the corner of Arch and Second-streets, Philadelphia,
A BRIGHT BAY GELDING, fifteen hands high rising six years old, perfectly sound, and agreeable in all his paces, and suitable for the carriage or saddle.

WANTED Immediately,
A FEW PERSONS who will undertake the care of Sweeping Chimneys. Any one who will undertake the same, may hear of encouragement by applying to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,
A few days past, out of a Gentleman's house,
A LARGE SILVER TABLE-SPOON, made in England; it has the Tower stamp on it, and on the end of the handle is engraved a flaming castle, the coat of arms of the owner. All silver-smiths and others, to whom the same may be offered for sale, are requested to secure it. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given as a reward for the discovery of the thief, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the spoon.
December 27, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

On FRIDAY the 21ſt of January inſt. will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Continental Magazine of Proviſions, on Bickley's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet in this city,
A QUANTITY of BEEF and PORK, ſome dryed HERRINGS, dry CLAMS, BEANS, and SOUR BEER. The ſale to begin preciſely at Ten o'clock in the morning, and the money to be paid on the ſpot.

Philadelphia, January 18.
TO BE SOLD,
At the Continental Navy Store, (the firſt ſtore to the northward of Willing and Morris's wharf,)
A QUANTITY of
Muſcovado SUGAR, and COFFEE,
Which will be ſold by the ſingle barrel, to accommodate the inhabitants.
Alſo, a QUANTITY of
WRITING PAPER.

JAMES LANG AND CO.
Have for SALE, at their houſe in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,
A QUANTITY of imported and home-made Seine Twine, Cordage, dreſſed Hemp, Flax, &c. Rum, Brandy, Sugars, Pepper, Coffee, &c. Alſo a cheſt of choice Bohea Tea. 2

Philadelphia, January 14.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the Rev. Doctor FRANCIS ALISON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to have them ſettled and paid.
HANNAH ALISON, MARY ALISON, Executrixes.
ROBERT SMITH, WILLIAM RUSH, Executors.
The Widow of Doctor Aliſon would be obliged to the Gentlemen that borrowed books, to return them.
A valuable Plantation, well improved, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, a few miles from Sunbury, to be ſold.

January 12, 1780.
Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN laſt evening, from the ſign of the Ship, on the Lancaſter Road, a ſorrel GELDING, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſcather on both ſides of his head, long ſided, ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſhod all round; alſo a good ſaddle with jointed ſtirrups, a leather ſurcingle, and a ſnaffle bridle; ſuppoſed to be taken by a certain JAMES WARRAN, who ſays he has been privateering; he is a young man, about five feet eight inches high; had on a round hat with an oſtrich feather in it, a light coloured great coat with a ſmall red cape and buttons to the ſleeves, his other cloaths not particularly known. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid gelding, with the ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe, ſaddle and bridle again, ſhall receive the above reward, or without the thief ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by
JAMES REED,
Near the above place.

Philadelphia, January 8.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED AWAY about two weeks ago, a dark brown COW, having her right horn broke off. Whoever has taken up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.
HENRY KEPPELE, Jun.

The FIRST VOLUME of the
UNITED STATES
MAGAZINE,
Is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market ſtreet, three doors weſt of the Poſt Office;
Who has for SALE,
A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper, Keyſer's Pills, &c.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the ſubſcriber directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, about 12 acres of land in Oxford townſhip, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, conſiſting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Buſby, William Buſby, and the mill land: Alſo about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Iſaac Buſby, William Buſby, and Abraham Buſby, in ſaid townſhip: Alſo one half of an orchard near Abraham Buſby's houſe, containing about three or four acres; of the two laſt of which eſtates the defendant, Mary Buſby, has only the uſe during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtates of Mary Buſby, at the ſuit of Hannah Buſby and Sarah Dilworth, by
JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the ſeventeenth of April, 1778, near the 7 mile ſtone on the Briſtol Road, a black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands high, ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold according to law, by
NICHOLAS STAUTTS.

WHEREAS the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures, hath been ſome time diſſolved, and a final dividend ſettled, of which public notice was then given, and the Treaſurer directed to pay the ſame: And Whereas many of the Proprietors have probably forgotton that they were ſubſcribers to the ſaid Inſtitution, a liſt is now publiſhed of the names of thoſe to whom dividends are ſtill due. Such as have a ſtar affixed to the name have ſhares of goods to receive in addition to the final dividend. The ſubſcriber would be much obliged to the Proprietors, or their repreſentatives in town, if they would call or ſend for their reſpective ſhares, that the books may be cloſed.
RICHARD WELLS,
Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

William Allen,	Michael Hillegas,
John Appowen, *	Joſeph Hillborn,
William Adcock,	William Jackſon,
Andrew Allen,	Daniel Joy.
Elias Boys,	Reynold Keen,
Robert Bridges,	Peter Z. Lloyd,
Joſeph Budd,	John Lownes,
William Bradford,	William Martin, *
Owen Biddle,	Joſeph Moulder,
John Bayard,	Jacob Morgan,
John Benezet,	Samuel Miles,
Alexander Bartram,	Jonathan Mifflin, jun.
William Ball,	John Morton,
John Bull,	Joſeph Miffin,
Abraham Bickley,	Samuel Miffin,
William Brown,	Thomas Maſon,
James Biddle, *	John M. Nesbitt,
George Bartram,	John Purviance,
James Cannon,	Stephen Paſchall,
John Chaloner,	Edward Pole,
Joſeph Cauffman,	Peter Paris,
John Cadwalader,	John Pringle,
Nathan Cooke,	John Pinkerton,
William Craig,	William Roſs,
John Cox,	John Roberts,
Andrew Caldwell,	Maurice Rodgers,
Iſaac Coates, *	Samuel Simpſon,
Lambert Cadwalader,	John Scotton,
Joſeph Dean, *	William Shute,
Sharp Dulany,	Robert Smith,
John Dickinſon,	William Sellers,
John Evans,	Thomas Shoemaker,
David Franks,	James Sterling,
Iſaac Gray,	Robert Stevenſon,
Caſper Geyer,	Thomas Smith,
John Galloway,	Jacob Winey,
Nicholas Garriſon,	John Wood,
Benjamin Harbeſon,	Samuel Wetherill, jun.
Richard Humphreys,	Joſeph Wallace,
Levi Hollingſworth,	Thomas Wharton, *
Robert Hardie,	John Warder,
Samuel Howell,	Richard Willing.
James Hunter,	

LETTERS on APPRECIATION.

No. I.

TO meddle with the ſubject of the Currency, was long deemed a matter of the higheſt imprudence; and though all ſaw and felt its decline, few had the hardineſs publicly to declare it. But the depreciation became, at length, an object of ſuch magnitude, and was ſo intimately connected with every movement, both political and military, that every eye became familiarized to it. The laws acknowledged it, and the news papers, in ſucceſſive eſſays, proclaimed it aloud. Various have been the ſchemes for remedying the evil; and appreciation, appreciation, has been the cry from one end of the Continent to the other. To combat the general voice, may be thought to ſavour of either folly or vanity. But as no injury can now happen to the public, from even torturing the ſubject, into every ſhape, I am willing to riſque the imputation; and venture on the ocean of finance with my little bark. An ocean, much of which remains unexploſed, and in which fog banks and iſlands of ice are often miſtaken for land. If I periſh with my little viſionary crew by the falling of ſome mighty projecting promontory, future voyages muſt beware of my fate.

It may be neceſſary to premiſe, that in the ſundry calculations which I may take occaſion to exhibit, I ſhall generally make uſe of whole numbers; as the nature of the ſubject precludes accuracy.

By the reſolves of Congreſs in January 1779, it appears they had emitted 123 millions of dollars. And in September following, in their circular letter, they ſtate the amount expended, to be about 160 millions; and then propoſed continuing the emiſſions till they ſhould reach 200 millions, excluſive of 33 millions borrowed on intereſt. I preſume the ſaid 200 millions are now compleated; for in 8 months (viz. from January to September) the expences were 37 millions, when depreciation was on the general average 15 1-2 for 1, the remaining 4 months would undoubtedly conſume 40 millions; becauſe the average depreciation ſince September, has been 35 1-2 for 1.

During the two firſt emiſſions of 3 millions each, the money I believe continued at par, no actual diminution of value having taken place. How the depreciation has ſince gone on, may be ſeen by a table I ſhall ſubjoin to this letter, taking gold for the ſtandard; which, by the bye, has ever been behind every other commodity in advance of price. As we have no account of the quantities of all the ſeveral emiſſions, or the dates at which they were actually iſſued, it is in the breaſt of Congreſs alone, to determine with preciſion, how far the depreciation has kept pace with the quantity, and from thence in ſome meaſure to aſcertain, whether the quantity alone, or ſome other concomitant cauſes, have produced the effect. Was I to judge from mere conjectural appearances, I ſhould ſuppoſe the value of money has been principally affected by its relative quantity, when compared with the quantity of commodities for ſale. For inſtance, if 10 millions of dollars at 7/6 each were ſufficient for a medium of trade, when we had 40 millions of ſaleables, and we ſhould at any time have 200 millions of dollars, I ſhould ſuppoſe money would be depreciated as 20 to 1, becauſe, not being of intrinſic value, or capable of exportation, there would be 20 times the number of bidders for every article on ſale (for money is in fact the buyer or bidder) and of courſe, the poſſeſſors of money, could as well afford to give 20 prices for an article, as they could formerly to give *one* price. But if the quantity of ſaleables ſhould be reduced to one half, or 20 millions, I ſhould then ſay that the depreciation was actually 40 for 1; becauſe there was 40 times as much money as was neceſſary for a medium. This I preſume is plain reaſoning. But to come nearer to the matter of fact. I muſt obſerve that, from the beſt information I have been able to collect, the current money of America formerly, never exceeded 16 millions of dollars; when the value of merchandize might be eſtimated at about 45 millions.

I fancy it will be readily allowed, that we have not at preſent above one fourth part of the quantity of ſaleables, which we had formerly, conſequently not much above eleven millions in value. Then if ſixteen millions of money conducted the buſineſs of forty-five millions of ſaleables, How much is neceſſary to negociate eleven millions? the anſwer is, about four millions. And this proportion of money will be deemed very ſufficient, if we recollect, that ſix millions of running caſh ſerved the whole buſineſs of England, in Sir William Petty's time, when the ſaleables amounted to forty-two millions and a half. Now as we have of Continental money about two hundred millions, at a time when four millions would anſwer the purpoſe, it is evident there is fifty times as much as is neceſſary, and the money is in fact depreciated to fifty for one. I do not bring land into the account of ſaleables, as the amount would be too uncertain to attempt; but I ſhould ſuppoſe, the local emiſſions of the ſeveral States, together with the value of Loan-Office money iſſued under the denomination of Certificates, may be deemed fully to counterbalance any allowance for the ſale of real eſtates; eſpecially when we reflect, that very conſiderable Loans have been made ſince the thirty-three millions mentioned in September.

I am very ſenſible, that I am obliged to aſſume my premiſes, as no certain data can be formed, yet I conceive I am not much beſide the mark; for if we reaſon back from effects to cauſes, we ſhall find, that on an average the prices of ſaleables, are *more* than 50 for 1, and thence diſcover the medium to be 50 times more than is wanted. And I am the more convinced of the truth of this conjecture, from the late prices of goods; which have in ſome meaſure become ſtationary or fixed. For though the quantity of money has been daily encreaſing, yet the quantity of goods, for ſome time paſt, crouded in upon us, has in ſome meaſure counterballanced the quantity of money; whereby a kind of equilibrium hath been been eſtabliſhed, and trade hath fairly regulated itſelf. The merchants endeavoured to advance the prices, but the money on hand was not ſufficient to bear it; and it is juſt now, relatively, as ſcarce as when it paſſed equal to hard money. Should Congreſs continue ſtriking at the rate of ten millions a month, and ten millions preſent value of goods, ſhould be imported in each month, I think I might venture to aſſert, that no further real depreciation could take place. As to any mere capricious turns, they could not be durable. The general equilibrium between the quantity of goods, and the quantity of money would ſoon be reſtored.

Then taking for granted, that the real depreciation is fifty for one, the grand queſtion ariſes, "What is to be done?" Some cry, ſtop the preſs, and raiſe by taxes and loans ſufficient for the exigencies of government; ſome are for a ſudden appreciation to the rate of twenty for one; ſome for a foreign loan; and others for calling in the whole money, and re-iſſuing about one ſixth part, which ſay they will be as valuable as the whole; and the remaining 5-6th to be funded, and carry an intereſt. Theſe ſeveral modes reſemble the preſcriptions of anxious friends, ſtanding round a ſick bed—Some would bleed—ſome phyſic—one is for poultices, another for a bath of bitter herbs, whilſt poor dame nature is labouring inceſſantly to throw off the diſorder by her own efforts, and would often ſucceed, if not interrupted by the ignorance of quacks. That the money has depreciated, we well know; and many have fatally felt its effects; but thoſe partial evils I preſume are pretty generally at an end. All old contracts are either ſettled or the proffered payments abſolutely rejected; for he who can bear to loſe 19/6 in the pound, will not be ruined by the other ſix pence. Let the debtor pay it into the Treaſury, and the Laws ſupport him as long as conſcience will bear it. Preſent dealings are for ready money—not a moment's credit is allowed—the caſh is paid, or the bargain void.

"*Stop the preſſes*"—eaſily ſaid—But how are the current expences to be ſupplied?—"*Raiſe taxes*"—Every State on the Continent, is at it as hard as they can drive, and law after law has been paſſed for ſupplying the quotas called for by Congres. In November 1777, five millions were required in January 1779, fifteen millions and in orty-five millions. Yet I believe no one will aſſert, that even one fourth part of the whole is paid into the Treaſury. In September laſt, they tell us, no more than 3 millions had been received. To expect that a country can be brought to pay taxes, voluntarily, to ſupport the whole demands of the year, in the midſt of an expenſive war, is as abſurd, as to ſuppoſe the rent of a houſe will in one year pay for the building of it; nothing but an anticipation of the taxes can effect it. A young country, like America, can by no means be ſuppoſed to have ſuch an overplus of riches as to furniſh the ſum wanted. In England they have long been compelled to borrow, in time of war, and the accumulating intereſt has nearly ruined the nation; they can now ſcarce levy taxes ſufficient to pay the intereſt; for during the whole interval of the laſt peace, they have not, I think, paid 4 millions into the ſinking fund.

"Borrow money then—at Home—of foreigners—any where—rather than have freſh emiſſions."—What borrow on intereſt, when you may have it without!—Send your reſources to foreign Courts when you may keep them at home!—I would aſk, what is the difference between ſtriking a million of Bills of 50 dollars each, and iſſuing Loan Office Certificates for the ſame amount in notes of 500 dollars each? with reſpect to the quantity of paper, there is none; for Certificates are now as liable to circulation, as the money itſelf. We are not to conclude that the Certificates will remain more dormant than the money did. He who puts money into the Loan-Office, may be preſumed to have no immediate uſe for it; and that it was innocently reſting in his cheſt, without ruſhing into circulation to encreaſe the ſum current; and when ever it becomes convenient to make a purchaſe he would either bring out the caſh or the Certificate. Therefore to pay an intereſt of 6 per cent for money received at the Loan Office, is in my humble opinion to involve the country in a laſting tax, purely for the benefit of monied men. A tax which every man of ſmall capital, artizan and labourer, muſt annually contribute to raiſe, without the leaſt benefit to themſelves. From the firſt moment a Loan-Office was projected, I concieved it an arror in politicks, and it has brought on the country the great evil of a contrariety of intereſts.

We ſee a great depreciation has happened of near 50 for 1, and every man who at the firſt paid 5000l. into the Loan Office, has in fact ſunk his ſtock to 100l. and ſo in proportion to the different dates at which they lent to the public; and many of theſe have been foreign lenders upon the credit and honor of the Continent. Now all theſe people have an intereſt different from the people at large, and muſt be continually wiſhing for a reſtoration of the value of the money, whilſt the reſt of the community who have gradually borne a ſhare of the loſs by depreciation from time to time, and have ſettled and ſquared all their tranſactions conformably thereto, cannot have a wiſh to ſee the money return to its original value. All they have to deſire is, that the value may remain where it is, or in it ſtill declines, that they may bear no more than their proportion of the loſs.

It may be aſked what mode of ſettlement is to be adopted between government and the money lenders. Policy would anſwer "emit as much freſh money as will pay off the whole debt immediately," and juſtice would add, "let "ſuch an addition be made, as will amply reimburce the "lenders, eſtimating the value of money at the time of "ſubſcribing." Perhaps ſome medium between the two, might be proper; for as people at large have born their ſhare of the depreciation, theſe ſubſcribers could not expect to ſet down whole. I don't pretend to determine, what ſuch medium ſhould be. I only contend for the immediate diſſolution of the Loan-Office; for why ſhould the Community be burthened with an addition of taxes, merely to pay an intereſt to monied men, for lending paper to government; when that very paper could be as well made without any other expence than ſtriking it; and the larger theſe bills the better; if a thouſand dollars each, it might help to retard the circulation, and leſſen the charge of printing and ſigning. It is to be obſerved, that the whole of my reaſoning on this ſubject, turns upon the aſſertion, that Loan-Office Certificates are money to all intents and purpoſes, and operate in proportion to their quantity, equal to a like ſum of Continental bills—if I am wrong my concluſions fall to the ground.

Loans on intereſt in England, are abſolutely neceſſary; becauſe real gold is paid into the treaſury by the ſubſcribers, but could their government manufacture that gold, as cheap as we can manufacture paper, will any man ſuppoſe they would prefer taking it up on intereſt? ſurely no; the habit we had long been accuſtomed to, of uſing paper money, rendered it familiar to us; and no one was alarmed with the conſequences of an encreaſing quantity, yet it is a debt to all intents and purpoſes; but being due to ourſelves, the evil is not ſo great as if Foreigners were our creditors. The experiment might prove dangerous to Great Britain, ſhould ſhe attempt to carry on a war with paper money otherwiſe ſhe might pledge her funds for redeeming it and ſave the intereſt, but her complicated trade and connection with foreigners would thereby be involved in great perplexity. It will be ſaid, that much of the circulating medium of Great Britain is already paper: I grant it with this difference, that it is not legal tender, and a man can at any moment convert it into actual hard caſh. But I have rather wandered from the point; I only mean to prove, that it is highly injurious to America in the preſent ſtate of things, to have a Loan Office. As to foreign Loans with a view to ſerve the Currency, every argument uſed againſt Loans amongſt ourſelves, applies with equal force againſt them, with this important addition, that the intereſt would be an actual drain of the wealth of our country. In the former inſtance it would only drain people of moderate and ſmall fortunes for the benefit of the rich; but in the latter both rich and poor would looſe for ever the intereſt ſo paid. How far Foreign Loans may be requiſite to ſupply the Continent with ſuch Foreign neceſſaries, as we have not the means of paying for at preſent, is a conſideration which does not come within the preſent queſtion.

I ſhall here inſert the table of depreciation the greater part of which I had from a trader, whoſe buſineſs required his accounts to be kept in hard money, and agrees with accounts kept by ſome others with whom I have compared. And yet I am aware it cannot correſpond with all, who may have kept ſuch accounts, becauſe the rates of exchange, between different perſons, have often carried on the ſame day; I only mean to demonſtrate the general gradual depreciation; and the table here produced, will come near enough to the truth, for the uſe I propoſe making of it in my next letter.

1777.		Exchange.	1779.		Exchange.
March	1ſt	2	April	1.	12 1-2
April		do.		14.	14
May	20	2 1 2		27.	16
June		do.		31.	22
July	5.	3	May	1.	22
Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.		do.		16.	24
December		4	June	2.	22
1778.				10.	20
January		do.		16.	20
Feb. March		5	July	30.	18
April		6		6.	18
May		5		11.	19
June	18.	4		24.	20
July		4	Auguſt		20
Aug. Sept. October		5	Sept.	1.	20
Nov. Dec.		6		10.	22
1779.				16.	25
January	1.	7		30.	28
	15.	8	October	12.	30
	20.	9	Nov.	8	32
Febr.	5.	10		15.	33 1-3
	15.	10		20.	40
March	1.	10		25.	40
	25.	11	Decem.	9.	45
				19.	42 1-2
				25.	40
				31.	38

(For Letter II. on Appreciation, ſee the Fourth Page.)

LONDON.

To the EDITOR of the GAZETTEER.

Having been favoured with the incloſed deſcription of a magnificent bed of ſtate, richly embroidered with gold and ſilk, the work of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, I tranſmit it for your entertaining paper. It was ſent in the year 1579, with ſome fine jewels, and an elegant veſt, to her ſon: But the letter which accompanied theſe curious particulars being addreſſed "To our loving ſon, James Prince of Scotland," Monſieur Noue, her Secretary, to whoſe care they had been entruſted, and who was honoured with the Queen's commands on that occaſion, was directed to leave the kingdom, without being allowed to ſee the Prince, by order of the Regent, who then governed Scotland in his name. As no age, perhaps, ever produced a more admirable piece of workmanſhip, and as it gives a noble idea of the ſublimity of her ſoul, as well as of the delicacy of her wit and invention, in the ſeveral emblematical repreſentations with which it was in all parts adorned, a minute detatil of ſo exquiſite a rarity may prove acceptable to many of your fair readers.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

W. R.

THE firſt is the loadſtone, turning towards the Pole, and her Majeſty's name, Maria Stuarta, turned into an anagram in French. Sa vertu m'attire. "It is virtue draws me to it." This has reference to a crucifix, before which, arrayed in all the inſignia of royalty, ſhe is humbled on her knees, with the Latin word, undique, iſſuing from every part; intimating, that in all the parts of her life ſhe has a view to Chriſt, and his ſufferings, as the only direction of her life; as the mariner's needle, touched by the loadſtone, is the direction to ſeamen in their moſt difficult voyages. The ſecond, a phœnix in flames, with theſe words in French, En ma fin, gît mon commencement. "My death is the beginning of my life." Alluding to her ſufferings, who all her life was involved in the flames of a civil war, and never expected to live in peace till death ſhould tranſlate her to immortal glory.—The third, an apple tree, growing in a thicket with this Latin inſcription, Per vincula creſcit. "It grows and flouriſhes amidſt its fetters." Alluding to that ſublimeneſs and ſerenity of mind which ſhe enjoyed in her confinement. The fourth, a creſcent, or half moon with this Latin ſentence, Donec totum impleat orbem. "Till he appears in his full orb." Alluding to her own condition, which, though it was eclipſed for a little ſpace, yet, at the finiſhing of the courſe of her frail life, her innocency would appear in its full ſplendor and glory, as that of the moon after its periodical revolution. The fifth, a ſalamander crowned, in the midſt of flames, with this Latin inſcription, Nutriſco et extinguo. "I nouriſh and extinguiſh." Alluding to her impriſonment being the cauſe of a civil war which ſhe endeavoured to extinguiſh, as the ſalamander when thrown into the fire, extinguiſhes all the live coals about her, yet being there, ſtill nouriſhes and augmented the flames. The ſixth, an arrow paſſing through three birds, with this Latin verſe, Dederitne vel am caſuſve Deuſve. "Whether was this done caſually or by the direction of God." Alluding to the malicious perſions of her enemies, which like ſo many poiſoned arrows, were aimed at her through her huſband and ſon.—The ſeventh, Mercury charming Argus, with his hundred eyes, expreſſed by his caduceus, two flutes, and a peacock, with this Latin ſentence, Eloquia tot lumina claudit. "Eloquence has blinded all theſe." Alluding to Queen Elizabeth's blinding all the eyes of Europe with her ſeeming pretences of juſtice, in detaining her priſoner. The eighth, two women upon the Wheel of Fortune, the one holding a lance, the other a cornucopia, with theſe words in Latin, "Fortunæ comites." "The comitants of fortune." Alluding to Queen Elizabeth and herſelf, and their different fortunes; the one involved in war, the other flouriſhing in plenty and peace.——The ninth, a pyramid, overgrown with ivy, with theſe Latin words, te ſtante virebo. "I ſhall flouriſh long as thou ſtandeſt." Alluding to her ſtedfaſtneſs and innocency, which, like the ivy upon the rock, ſhould remain in its verdure and beauty as long as ſhe lived.—The tenth, a ſhip with her maſt broken, and fallen into the ſea, with theſe words in Latin, nunquam niſi rectam. "Never but when ſtraight." Alluding to her ſtrait and upright dealings in the tempeſtuous courſe of her life, which had ſupported her as a ſtraight and broken maſt does the ſhip in a tempeſt at ſea. The eleventh, a big lion, and a young whelp on its ſide, with theſe Latin words, unum quidem ſed leonem. "One indeed, but it is a lion." Alluding to the caſe of her and her ſon, whoſe power and ſtrength if joined in one, would be like that of a lion againſt the enemies.—The twelfth, a lion taken in a net, and hares wantonly paſſing over him, with theſe Latin words, et in pores devincto inſultant leoni. "Hares inſult over a fettered lion." Alluding to the baſe and inſulting behavior of her ſubjects, when they knew that her impriſonment ſecured them from that juſt puniſhment they deſerved, and which they no more durſt do if ſhe was at liberty, than the hare durſt inſult a lion.—The thirteenth, a bed of camomile, in a garden, with theſe Latin words, fructus calcato dat amplos. "The more it is trod upon the more it grows." Alluding to the daily conviction the world received of her innocence, from the aſperſions of her enemies. The fourteenth, a palm tree, with theſe Latin words, ponderibus virtus innata reſiſtit. "By its innate virtue it reſiſts its burthen." Alluding to her chriſtian fortitude in ſupporting the heavy burther of her impriſonment, as the palm-tree is ſaid to raiſe the more it is depreſſed.—The fifteenth, a bird in a cage, and a hawk flying above, with theſe words in Italian, il mal me preme, et me ſpaventa deggio. "A preſent evil oppoſes me, but it frights me from a worſe." Alluding to her impriſonment, and the deſigns of her enemies upon her life.—The ſixteenth, a triangle, with a ſun in the middle of a circle, with this Latin words, Trino non convenit orbis. "A globe agrees not with a triangle." Alluding to the globe of the earth, repreſented by the circle and the ſun, and the three different pretenſions of the Queen, her ſon, and Elizabeth had for the government of the three kingdoms of Scotland, England and Ireland, repreſented by the triangle.—The ſeventeenth, a porcupine amongſt ſea rocks, with theſe Latin words, ne volutetur. "Leſt ſhe ſhould be toſſed about." Alluding to her cloſe impriſonment.—The eighteenth, a portcullis, with theſe Latin words, altera ſecuritas. "A double ſecurity." Alluding to her enemies having both her and her ſon in their power.—The nineteenth, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, with theſe Latin words, fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit. "By her power he kept Rhodes." Alluding to the Duke of Savoy's Impreſſa, who attributed his keeping the iſland of Rhodes to the aſſiſtance of the bleſſed Virgin by whoſe interceſſion ſhe hoped to be ſecure againſt the attempts of her enemies.—The twentieth, flouriſhes of arms, as helmets, lances, croſſets, pikes, muſquets, cannon and other warlike inſtruments, with this Latin ſentence, dabit Deus his quoque finem. "God, in due time, will put an end to thoſe." Alluding to the civil wars in Scotland. The twenty-firſt a tree planted in a church-yard, environed with dead bones, with theſe Latin words, pietas revocabit ab orco. "Piety brings back from the grave." Alluding to the dead, from whoſe interceſſion ſhe expected aſſiſtance, as a tree planted in a church-yard is not riſhed and ſupported by the dead corpſes that environ it. The twenty-ſecond, eclipſes of the ſun and moon, with this Latin ſentence, ipſa tibi lunem quod invidet auferet. "She takes away the light that ſhe envies in another." Alluding to Queen Elizabeth's defaming her reputation, becauſe ſhe thought it eclipſed her own.—The twenty-third, Brennus's balance, a ſword caſt in to weigh gold, with this Latin ſentence, quid niſi victis dolor? "What is there but ſorrow to the conquered?" Alluding to the cauſe of her impriſonment for nothing, and conſidering either to proceed from the ſucceſs of her rebellious ſubjects arms, repreſented by the ſword, or from the penſions given them by Queen Elizabeth, repreſented by the gold, either was alike to her. The twenty-fourth, a vine, watered with wine, which inſtead of making it ſpring and grow, cauſes it to fade, with theſe Latin words, Mea ſic mihi profunt. "Thus is the good I reap from my own." Alluding to her maintenance in priſon, which, although it was from her re-

Best possible image.

kles, yet, like a vine watered with its own juice, inſtead of ſupporting her, made her daily fade, and delay with ſorrow. The twenty-fifth, a wheel rolled from a mountain into the ſea, with theſe words in Italian, Precipitio ſenza ſperanza. "I recipitently without hope." Alluding to her precipitate flight into England, by which ſhe had plunged herſelf into a ſea of ſorrow, without hope of recovery. The twenty-ſixth, a heap of wings and feathers diſperſed, with theſe Latin words, Magnatum vicinitas. "The neighbourhood of greatneſs." Alluding to her thorough knowledge of the vanity of this world, which, with all its pomp and ſplendour, takes wings and flies away, leaving the greateſt Princes in the laſt period of their lives, as void thereof as the meaneſt peaſant. The twenty-ſeventh, a trophy upon a tree, with mitres, crowns, hats, maſks, ſwords, books, and a woman, with a veil over her eyes, pointing to ſome about her, with theſe words in Latin, Ut caſus dederit. "As they are caſually given." Alluding to the vanity of all ſtates and conditions in the world, for be they what they will, they may flouriſh for a time in their gaiety and verdure, as a tree, but at length muſt become the trophies of death, and lie undiſtinguiſhed in the grave. The twenty-eighth, three crowns, two oppoſite and another above in the ſky, with theſe words in Latin, Allamque moratus. "Another waits her." Alluding to her having been once in poſſeſſion of the two imperial Crowns of Scotland and France, and now in expectation of a Crown of Glory. The twenty-ninth, the ſun in an eclipſe, with theſe words in Latin, Medio occidit die. "He ſets in the middle of the day." Alluding to her misfortunes, in the prime and glory of her age. Beſides all theſe there were the arms of Scotland, England and France, ſeverally by themſelves, and all quartered in many parts of it.

TRENTON, January 19.

We hear that on Friday evening laſt a detachment from the American army, commanded by Major General Lord Stirling, went in ſleds from Morriſtown with ſeveral pieces of light artillery, in order to ſurprize the Britiſh troops upon Staten Iſland, and to bring off the ſtores which might fall into their hands. They went upon the iſland on Saturday morning; but the enemy, it is ſaid, having had information of the deſign, retired with moſt of the principal inhabitants, to the forts on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, carrying with them a conſiderable part of their valuable effects. Our troops, after ſcouring the iſland, came off on Sunday, bringing with them ſeveral priſoners, horſes, a number of tents, and other valuable effects.

This may ſerve to ſhew the Britiſh mercenaries, with what zeal and alacrity the Americans will embrace an opportunity, even in a very inclement ſeaſon, to promote the intereſts of their country, by harraſſing the enemies to their freedom and independence.

With pleaſure we inform our readers, that our army, which, through the unexpected inclemency of the ſeaſon, winter ſetting in much earlier than uſual, and the roads becoming almoſt impaſſable, had ſuffered a few days for want of proviſions, are, from the ſpirited exertions now making, likely to be well ſupplied.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated October 22, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

"The gallant behaviour of Capt. Paul Jones at preſent engages the whole attention here. In my laſt I informed you that he had the command of a ſmall ſquadron then on a cruize. He ſailed round Ireland and Scotland, ſpreading terror and devaſtation in every part. He took, burnt and ſunk a great number of veſſels, among them a ſhip bound to Quebec, extremely rich.

"On the 23 of September in the evening, having under his command, the Poor Richard of 40 guns, the Alliance of 36, and the Pallas of 28 guns; he fell in with the Baltick fleet conſiſting of about 40 ſail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns and the Counteſs of Scarborough of 20 guns; the Pallas after an engagement of about an hour took the latter, and Jones in the Poor Richard attacked the former, they fought for three hours and a half with inconceiveable rage; two hours of which time they where faſt to each other, and almoſt all the time one or the other was on fire.

"The Poor Richard was obliged to keep all her pumps going, during the greater part of the engagement; it being night and the two veſſels involoped in ſmoak, the Capt. of the Pallas could not diſtinguiſh which was friend or enemy, ſo could give Jones no aſſiſtance. The Alliance lay out of gun ſhot for the greateſt part of the engagement, and when ſhe came up to his aſſiſtance, through miſtake inſtead of firing on the enemy, gave the Poor Richard two broad ſides, which killed 11 men, beſides doing other conſiderable damage. Notwithſtanding all this, Jones continued the engagement until he obliged her to ſtrike.

"The Seraphis is a fine new ſhip, ſheathed with copper, on an entire new conſtruction, and thought to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel in Europe; ſhe has two entire batteries, the lower of which, is 18 pounders; ſo that ſhe may be ſaid to be almoſt double the force of the Poor Richard. This laſt ſhip notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance from the others, ſunk the ſecond morning after the engagement.

"There has been another engagement lately, almoſt as ſevere as this, between the Surveillante and the Quebec, each of thirty-two guns; they fought yard-arm and yard-arm for about three hours, when the latter blew up. Without this accident it was not poſſible to tell which would have ſunk firſt, for they were both determined not to ſtrike."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"Capt. Jones came to town from the Texel, and he is gone to the Hague, his preſence will I am perſuaded, embarraſs this Republic, and may probably produce warm altercations in the Senate.

"I cannot give you a very particular account of the engagement; only that the conflict between the two ſhips exceed deſcription; upwards of 230 men killed and wounded in both, and ſo ſhattered that it was a matter of doubt which of the veſſels would ſink firſt. The Captain of the Seraphis, behaved with great bravery, but the determined reſolution of Captain Jones overcame him.

"The Poor Richard, with all the aſſiſtance afforded from the other ſhips after the action, could not be kept above water, and Jones had the mortification to ſee her go down, not being able to ſave any material part of her ſtores. He (it may be ſaid) has made a good exchange, but he wiſhed to have got the Poor Richard into port, ſhattered as ſhe was, as a picture of curioſity and diſtreſs."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Rotterdam to his Correſpondent in Williamſburg, dated Sept. 1, 1779.

"I was but 24 days in England, but learnt enough to ſatisfy myſelf, you and every American worthy to bear the bleſſed name of a freemen, that England is not that power which can ſubdue America; nay, England, conformably to hiſtory, and every ſenſible Engliſhmen's ſincere expreſſion, was never ſo perplexed, poor, divided and unhappy, as at this preſent time.

"When I was in London, the Spaniſh and French fleets were for ſome days near Plymouth, in the Britiſh channel, and the whole coaſt was in a worſe ſituation than we were when Sir George Collier landed at Portſmouth in Virginia. Their ſituation is bad; taxes innumerable; their forces by ſea and land inferior by one third to their enemies; and when they are bragging of their land forces at home, it is equal to what I have heard in America of 50 or 60,000 men, where you ſeldom have together 8 or 9000; equally the ſame in England, and rather worſe, as all unanimity is loſt. Ireland, I hope, is at this preſent time invaded by Spain and France, and you may be ſure the attempt will meet with ſucceſs, if the Engliſh fleet, much inferior in number to France, ſhould not be able to ſtrike a capital blow. Holland is courted continually for their aſſiſtance of 20 ſhips, &c. but in vain. The Dutchmen will always find an excuſe, and their preſent excuſe is, that they have no ſailors at home; that France has not declared war againſt England; and that, from the preſent ſituation of Europe, they will equip themſelves for their ſelf-preſervation. Indeed France has 40,000 men encamped not far from the territories of Holland. I have met with no Dutchmen yet who doubts not but that England muſt give over their American pretenſions, and are well pleaſed with my telling them the Americans are only imitating the Dutch, in fighting for liberty and property; but as I am little acquainted here and juſt arrived a couple of days paſt, can inform you nothing particular in this place. I ſhall ſet off for Amſterdam this evening."

A correſpondent tells us, that the State of Virginia have reduced their number of Delegates to Congreſs from ſeven to five, any one to repreſent the State; and probably will reduce them to three at the next ſeſſion, compelling two to be always preſent when Congreſs are ſitting. The Members choſen for the year 1780, are, Cyrus Griffin, Eſq; James Henry, Eſq; of the Law; Joſeph Jones, Eſq, Chief Juſtice; James Madiſon, Eſq; Privy Council; and John Walker, Eſquire.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

A Friend to Triſtram, begs you will for the advantage of thoſe who had not the opportunity of ſeeing the paper with his excellent piece—publiſh it again

Another SCHEME for reſtoring the Credit of our Continental Currency.

MY ſcheme is a deep ſcheme.—The depreciation certainly ariſes from *torture*.—Many a poor cur has been deſtroyed by the cry of mad-dog, that was a good honeſt cur if he had been let alone.—See! that miſchievous fellow has wedged a block on his tail. Hark! how the poor dog yelps!—Mad dog, mad dog!—Ay the thing is done.—They're all in an uproar.—Hah! the butcher has knocked him o' th' head;—the village is delivered from deſtruction!—And many a piteous tale will the good women tell of the great miſchiefs done by this ſame poor cur.

Leonidas. I wiſh you had been preſcribing for the bite of a mad-dog, when you told us that life might as well ſurvive in a furnace, as truth or honour in the nighbourhood of certain bills.—No matter, Sir, torture, vile torture, is the ſource of all the miſchief. If theſe creatures will but let the public credit alone, my life for it will revive.—Here's my nighbour Peter Rich, is very wealthy and very honeſt. Nobody doubts it:—But let half a hundred ſcribblers looſe to print ſchemes in the newſpaper for ſupporting Peter's credit;—and Peter's credit is at an end.—Nay, I ſhould not be ſurpriz'd to hear ſome of them inſiſting that it was for the good of the country to keep Peter's credit down.

Look at the Continental Currency! See how it is hunted, worried, tortured.—True Patriot, Leonidas, Ariſtides, Eumenes- Cato, Cæſar, Pompey, Ringwood, Jowler!—There the go.—Call off thoſe dogs! call them off I ſay!—The bread of my family depends on the labour of that beaſt.—He is a ſtrong beaſt; but what beaſt can ſtand it?—They drive the wolves away!—Sir they are worſe than wolves.—Now I have loſt the labour of this beaſt for more than three months by this frolick, and what will become of my family, heaven knows!—I do inſiſt that he be let alone, at leaſt till he has time to recruit.—See how he bleeds!—Well! I do wonder that people can be ſo fond of thoſe dogs.—Nothing pleaſes but miſchief now a days;—and ſo I muſt ſuffer, becauſe other folks are fond of their yelping!—

Heaven have mercy! He's ſadly hurt—poor fellow. You are an honeſt beaſt, and I will cheriſh you with the laſt drop of my life. You have carried me thro' many a dreary ſoandrous path, and when my children have cried round me for bread, you have enabled me to feed them.

But my ſcheme—Why truly, Sir, my ſcheme is, If all my brother ſchemers will wait till they hear my ſcheme before they ſay any thing further on the ſubject, I really think it will be of uſe to the Continent.

TRISTRAM.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to meet at the Univerſity next Friday evening, when it is intended to ballot for ſuch perſons as have been propoſed to be admitted as new members into the Society, agreeable to their laws.

† A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-Houſe in this city, on Monday next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

†‡† The members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a ſpecial meeting, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday next, the twenty-ſecond of January inſtant, at ſix o'clock preciſely, on buſineſs of importance.

January 18, 1780.

A Gentlewoman with her child, would be glad of accommodations in a genteel family; for which an ample compenſation will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Members of the Brittania Fire Company, are deſired to meet next Monday evening, at ſix o'clock, at the City Tavern; on buſineſs of importance. It is particularly requeſted every Member may attend. January 19, 1780.

LOST,

THE *Elbow Screw*, or *Gooſe Neck* of the pipe of the ENGINE, belonging to the HAND IN HAND Fire Company; alſo ſundry buckets belonging to the ſaid Company. It is requeſted, that any perſon who may know where the ſaid articles are to be found; will inform the ſubſcriber, or any other member of the Company, for the ſake of the public.

PAUL FOOKS.

Head of Elk, 19th of January, 1780.

WAS left in the Store of the ſubſcriber about the month of June 1778, a barrel of ſheet tin, and a large cheſt, ſuppoſed to contain Carpenters tools, without any directions on them. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property pay charges and take them away.

Z. HOLLINGSWORTH.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip of James Robinſon and George Kien, Starchmakers, from the commencement of their partnerſhip, May 1776, to the 1ſt January, 1780; are deſired to bring in their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to them, ſince the time of their firſt partnerſhip, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to the ſubſcriber at their Starch Manufactory. GEORGE KEIN.

Northern Liberties, January 18.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Middle-Town tow. ſhip, Cheſter county; a ſmall bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, black main and tail. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 20. ROBERT M'CLELLAN.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the door of Caſper Souder, at the ſign of the Lamb, on the Frankford road, on Monday evening, the 17th inſtant; a likely bay HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle on, the Horſe is about 14 hands high, 7 years old next ſpring; marked with a U turned upſide down, on his near buttock, has a little white on his forehead, and is in good order, ſhod all round, and has lately been trimmed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have the above reward, and for the Horſe alone, Three Hundred Dollars, paid by the ſubſcribers living in Frankford.

CHRISTOPHER LOCKNER, or
RUDOLPH NEFF.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Friday February 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Plantation of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, in Guinet townſhip, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION containing 100 acres of land, about one half cleared. The woodland is exceedingly good, conſiſting of cheſnut, oak and icory; ſix acres are meadow, and five with winter grain in the ground: There is on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe with a pump of excellent water before the door; a barn, a good Kitchen garden, and a orchard of 140 apple, pear, peaches, and the beſt ſort of cherry trees. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſundry houſhold and kitchen furniture; the terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

PETER HEIST,
JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

Guinet Townſhip, Philadelphia County, Jan. 3.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, book-debts, or otherwiſe; are deſired to pay on or before the 4th or 5th day of February next, to the ſubſcribers, who will attend on ſaid days, at the ſaid Philip Heiſt's late dwelling houſe. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted on ſaid days.

PETER HEIST,
JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

LOST,

ON Monday evening laſt, between the Northern Liberty Ferry, and Samuel Cooper's, on the road over the ice; a Womans POCKET-BOOK, much worm containing about Two Hundred dollars in Continental money, moſtly large bills, a pair of double ſet paſte earings ſet in gold, alſo ſundry other things. The perſon who has found the ſame need be at no loſs for the owner, as there is in it a ticket for the City Aſſembly containing the owners name. Whoever has found it and will return it with the other contents, to the owner or the printer hereof, ſhall have the money for their trouble.

N. B. If the earings are offered for ſale; it is hoped they will be ſtop'd.

January 19, 1780.

WANTED Immediately,

A FEW PERSONS who will undertake the care of Sweeping Chimneys. Any one who will undertake the ſame, may hear of encouragement by applying to WILLIAM YOUNG, Superintendant, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

LETTERS on APPRECIATION.

No. II.

IF taxes will not supply the present exigencies, and Loans both domestic and foreign are rejected; you say appreciate the money to 20 for 1 by acts of the several Assemblies, and oblige the venders of goods and tradesmen to charge their goods and work at that rate. Has not this mode been attempted three several times, and universally failed? Did not general discontents and murmurs prevail? Was not every artifice used to elude the scheme? Were not goods secreted? And did not one State take the advantage of the other, in either buying up from their neighbour, or refusing to have intercourse with them? Did not Congress (aware of the evils it produced) recommend the discontinuing such regulations? And is it not probable the same inconveniences will still arise? And after the people have been worrying and perplexing each other, will it not be likely to fall through? As trade carried on under restraint will be for ever attempting to break the fetters. But should success attend the attempt, it would produce the very evil I would wish to avoid. An evil of the most alarming nature; converting an *imaginary* into a *real* debt, and rivetting on the Continent, a succession of taxes, which we should scarce ever be able to get clear of. Suppose we consider this subject a little more minutely. We will for arguments sake allow of the desired appreciation in its utmost extent; that by some magical stroke the whole Continental money, calling it 200 millions, should become equal to gold and silver; that a Continental dollar would purchase as much as a hard dollar would; why truly, we should suddenly arrive at the possession of immense riches, provided we could export this same money as a commodity, and import, in lieu thereof, the production of other countries; but as no one can expect this can happen; what is to be done with it? The excess of quantity is far beyond the value of saleables; is the surplus to be locked up? No, we will put it to interest with such as want: But this cannot be; for those who are to be the borrowers, cannot find materials to vest it in. What is next to be done with this surplus? It appears to be a nominal not a real estate; it lies dormant by us, and nothing is to be bought with it, for the proportion in actual circulation, answers every purpose. Is it to exist for ever in bits of paper, under the denomination of money? Or is it to be destroyed? Burned by all means; that in case of another war, we may not have too great a redundance of it, by striking afresh, and again bring on our backs this monster depreciation. But how shall this same money be destroyed, in such equal proportions, as to give general satisfaction; very easily, by taxes, agreed. We will now if you please begin to lay them, and try how long it will take to do the business.

Here is John Harrow the Farmer, for instance, he has a farm of 200 acres, and raises 400 bushels of wheat per annum, which at 20l. per bushel, the present price is 8000l. for which he shall pay the old accustomed rate of 1/6 in the pound; his tax will then be 600l. per annum—But stop, the money is appreciated. John Harrow cannot get above 8*s.* per bushel for his wheat, his 400 bushels will only amount to 160l. of consequence his tax of 1/6 in the pound will yield no more than 12l. per annum; which is only one fiftieth part; very pretty, truly; why then if this 200 million, is to be made good money, we shall take 50 *years* to pay off that portion of the debt, which would have been paid off in *one year*, if the money had not appreciated: That is, John Harrow instead of selling 30 bushels of wheat one year, at 20l. per bushel to raise his 600l. he must now sell this same 30 bushels for 12l. and have the same to do every year for 49 years to come; which would in fact be a tax upon John Harrow of 1500 bushels, instead of 30; and all this for the honour of making our money good.

We will now if you please bring it upon a more general scale. Pennsylvania formerly raised by an 1/6 tax, about 25,000l. per annum, at 7/6 the dollar. Now Pennsylvania being deemed 1-8th of the Continent, we may say the whole Thirteen States would raise by a 1/6 tax, about 200,000l. which is somewhat about half a million of dollars. Thus we find it would take only about 400 years, to sink the said 200 millions of dollars. But this same 400 years, would carry us to so distant a period, that few of the present generation could hope to see a settlement of the account; and great frauds might be committed by our successors; to remedy which, suppose, for the honor of the present race, we should annually pay the whole of our incomes, or 20*s* in the pound, which will raise just 16 times and 1-3 as much as the 1/6 tax would, and so finish the job in about 25 years. In the mean time, we may go abroad upon our travels, whilst our estates are out at nurse, as the English phrase is; and at the end of this quarter of a century, we might return, and spend the remainder of our lives in Peace and Plenty. But pray who are to work your estates in your absence—a good remark—why then we must 'een drudge on as slaves during the said 25 years, live on the husks and sell the grain for the honor of appreciation.

You ask next "how this enormous debt of 200 millions came upon us? Is it possible we can have expended 50 mil. per annum honestly and fairly, or have there been frauds and embezzlements?" All very fairly, the quantity of money increasing daily beyond the medium necessary for circulation, a gradual depreciation took place; every one having plenty of money to buy with, the seller advanced their prices, in proportion to the number of bidders, 'till at length they rose on an average to about 50 for 1. "And have the public expences been managed in this way?" Undoubtedly, all the late expenditures for the army, navy, &c. have been on an average at that rate. Then surely the different receivers, and all subsequent handlers of the money, who have made Congress pay 50 prices, ought not to have that same money made equal with gold; for should that be the case, the present money-holders would be enormous gainers, and the Continent for 400 years to come must feel its effects. Then you would have the money remain at its present value? certainly, if it can be kept there; but by no means carried back towards its former value.

But the depreciation will run on rapidly if we keep striking; for you intimate that the taxes we may expect to raise, will be but as a drop in the bucket, pray what great public evil do you imagine has happened from the depreciation? Oh very great! Our money is good for nothing, it will take an estate to go to market, every thing is so high, that common people can scarcely find money enough to purchase the necessaries of life, putting taxes out of the question, which taxes they say must be raised or we shall be all ruined. Suppose I was to assert in answer, that there is at present no absolute necessity for high government taxes, that the natural unavoidable tax of depreciation is the most certain, expeditious, and equal tax that could be devised. Upon the scale which has lately existed, every possessor of money has paid a tax for it, in proportion to the time he held it. Like a Hackney coach it must be paid for by the hour. And this no man can escape. It is the very tax the Assembly of Pennsylvania have, in vain, attempted to levy, by obliging every person to disclose, on oath, the sum in his possession. I say in vain for I will venture to predict, that the Assessors will not find out one fifth part of the cash which is actually amongst us. But depreciation is an Assessor that gets at every farthing, and baffles every attempt to deceive. To make myself better understood, I will state an account in double columns, viz. Continental and Hard money, at the different dates of depreciation; though it is to be noted, that I have no certain documents, as to *time* or *quantity*, and that I estimate the depreciation by the price of gold, which has always been below every other commodity. It will serve however to illustrate my reasoning.—When this account is examined, it will probably be thought very surprizing, that the neat expences of 1779, when brought into gold, should fall so much short of those in the preceding years. It cannot well be accounted for, but by supposing that the large sums received at the Loan-Office have made up the deficiency; but of this we have no account later than September last. The only certain premises we can proceed on, are: That two hundred millions of dollars have been issued; that one hundred and twenty-three millions were expended December 1778; that the remaining seventy-seven millions were expended in the year 1779; and that the table of depreciation, in the foregoing part of this paper, is a true state of the decline of the money when compared with gold. Be the appearance what it may, the fact is, that at whatever dates the two hundred millions have been expended, the value of money at those dates must be taken for the real sum expended; for though at one time it took six thousand dollars to purchase a thousand barrels of flour, and at another time two thousand dollars, the actual expence to the country is exactly the same; it is the article supplied, and not the nominal sum paid, which constitutes the real expenditure.

Dr. The United States in account with Continental Money.

		Dol.		Hard Dol.
1775.	To paper money emitted by Congress, being the first emission,	3 mil.	Exch. at par is	3 mil.
1776, June.	To ditto ditto	3	ditto is	3
Dec.	To ditto ditto	9	ditto is	9
1777, June.	To ditto ditto	23	ditto 2 1-2 is	9 2-10
Dec.	To ditto ditto	27	ditto 3 1-2 is	7 7-10
1778, June.	To ditto ditto	28	ditto 4 1-4 is	6 5-10
Dec.	To ditto ditto	30	ditto 5 is	6
1779, June.	To ditto ditto	32	do. 14 is	2 2-10
Dec.	To ditto ditto	45	do. 28 3-4 is	1 5-10
		Continental 200 mil.		Hard dol. 48 mil.

Cr. By the present value of Continental money at 40 for 1, say 200 mil. at this rate is	5 mil.
By balance of the above 48 mil. of hard dollars sunk by depreciation, and is therefore an actual tax of	43
	48 mil.

By this state of the matter, the whole expences have amounted to 48 millions of hard dollars, 43 of which have been sunk in the time by depreciation. Now I would ask the best Financier amongst us, whether in four years he could have levied a tax of 43 millions of hard dollars, in a more equal or less expensive way? Here have been no commissions to pay, no embezzelments, no public defaulters, and no appeals, except by the possessors of old contracts, who have been ungenerously and unjustly paid off in current nominal value, under sanction of laws, which ought long ago to have been repealed.

I can scarcely think it possible, that those who wish to see the money restored to its original value, have ever adverted seriously to the subject. We find that Congress have expended, in the last four months, 40 millions of dollars, besides the sums received at the Loan-Office. Now would any man, in his senses, wish to have the Continent at the expence of above 10 millions of hard dollars per month? Is he aware that at 4/6 sterling per dollar, it amounts to nine millions of sterling pounds for the said four months? A sum almost twice as large as Great-Britain expended in any four months of the last war. This would be extravagance in the extreme, and the more inexcusable, as the nature of the case by no means requires it. Every man who now receives the money, estimates it at the proper discount. If he sells a house, a horse, or a piece of goods, he demands at least 40 prices for them, and in many articles vastly more, so as to have on an average near 50 prices; then from what train of reasoning are these money-holders to receive the value of a hard dollar, for every Continental dollar thus obtained, at the fiftieth part of its value. Should the war continue, emissions of some sort must run on, and the money will inevitably sink in value; and, politically speaking, this would not be an evil, for it would still operate as a gradual tax, affecting every individual in the community. Let us for argument sake suppose that the war should last another year. The expences of that year added to the foregoing emissions would probably stand as follows:

Dr. The United States in account with Continental Money. Cr.

		Dol.		Dol.
To the amount already emitted,		200 mil.	Exch.	48 mil.
January.	To an emission of 10		Exch. 50	200 000
Feb.	To ditto	10 1-2	52 1-2	200,000
March	To ditto	11	55	200,000
April	To ditto	11 1-2	57 3-4	200,000
May	To ditto	12	60 3-4	200,000
June	To ditto	12 3-4	63 3-4	200,000
July	To ditto	13 1-4	66 3-4	200,000
August	To ditto	14	70 1-4	200,000
Sept.	To ditto	14 3-4	73 3-4	200,000
Oct.	To ditto	15 3-4	77 1-4	200,000
Nov.	To ditto	16 3-4	81 1-4	200,000
Dec.	To ditto	17	85 1-2	200,000
	Total, mil.	359 1-4 dol.		50 1 4 mil. hard dol.

Cr. By the value of Continental money in 1780,	Exch. 85 1 2	
But as gold has generally been about 1-5 lower than any other commodity, there must be deducted from the above 85 1-2 one fifth, viz.	17	
The rate of exchange then is	68 1-2 for	1.
At which rate the whole debt of dollars is	359 1-4	5 1-4 mil.
By balance gained by depreciation which has operated as an actual tax,		45 mil. hard money.
		50 1-4 mil.

In stating this second account, I have gone upon the principles of Congress having emitted, for the four last months, at the rate of ten millions per month; which at fifty for one, is 200,000 hard dollars. This sum I have taken as the expenditure of every month, and have gradually varied the exchange, exactly in proportion to the quantity encreased, beyond the sum required for the medium; from whence it followed, that as the rate of exchange advanced, a proportionable addition to the monthly emission became necessary; and though the emissions have amounted in this estimate to three hundred fifty-nine millions of dollars, we find depreciation has still been our faithful friend, and kept us from sinking under the burthen. We find notwithstanding this enormous sound, that the sum of 5 1-4 millions of hard dollars would redeem them all, without any person having a right to complain; for having received the money from time to time at the depreciated rate, no one could reasonably object to reducing them to that real value.

When the war is over, I should have no objection to a foreign loan, to pay off the whole currency at the rate then existing, which no man could be displeased with, and great confusions might be avoided. We should then know what was our real debt, and apply ourselves in good earnest to sink both principal and interest as fast as the country could bear it. But funding paper money with paper money, and paying an interest for what we may have without, is an imposition on the middle and poorer class of people, who will have nothing to lend, but will be forever paying taxes for interest money received by the rich. I am therefore averse to a Loan-Office of any kind at the present; to enormous taxes, and by all means object to every scheme tending to appreciation.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met pursuant to advertisement on the 6th instant, not being competent to the passing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors present, adjourned the business of the meeting to Tuesday the first day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member desirous of keeping the Library open will attend in person or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the said advertisement. Unless immediate steps be taken, this public and beneficial Institution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and supporters, will become totally useless.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, *Sec.*

WHITE SWANSKINS

Also an assortment of

Irish Linens, Chintzes, Blue Callicoes, Osnabrugs, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

COXE, FURMAN AND COXE

In Water street, below Pine street, Philadelphia.

HENRY DEBERGER,

At the corner of Coats's Alley, in Second street, above Race-street, and opposite to Col. Farmar's,

Has for SALE,

THE best London Fiddles in cases, German Flutes in ditto, English regimental Fifes in sets, of the best kind; also a fresh assortment of the best Fiddle Strings of all kinds; green and white ivory and buck handled Knives and Forks, Carvers of ditto, mens gilt Watch Chains, steel ditto of the best sort, steel and iron bladed Hand-Saws, an assortment of the best Whitechapel and other Needles, Pins, and many other articles of Hard Ware too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said DEBERGER has also for sale, a set of China, consisting of a large tureen, dishes and plates of various sizes, butter boats, &c. &c. also a compleat set of Tea China.

Coarse blue BROADCLOTHS

ALSO,

MADEIRA WINE

By the pipe or quarter-cask; and a small quantity of

PEPPER

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER KUHN,

In Market street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1780.

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE IS GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, BY JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY JOHN DUNLAP, (Bound or unbound) ANY QUANTITY OF DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK, Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A LARGE four ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Doctor Yeldall. The houſe is twenty-two and a half feet front on Cheſnut-ſtreet, and twenty feet deep: There are ſix rooms in ſaid houſe, with a fire place in each room, two garrets, excluſive of the parlour and ſhop, a commodious kitchen under the houſe, a cellar for proviſion, and a large vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet, ſufficient to contain wood for the winter, all in good repair.

Alſo a wooden Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, ſeventeen and a half feet front on Cheſnut-ſtreet, and twenty feet deep, a good kitchen under the houſe, and a vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet. The whole clear of ground rent.

The ſituation of theſe houſes render them valuable, being convenient to the water and market. The titles indiſputable.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Eſtates.

THE Subſcriber has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Black Horſe Alley, where perſons having real eſtates to diſpoſe of may, by entering them in the ſaid Office, meet with a ready and quick ſale. Likewiſe Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Memorials, Letters of Attorney, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, are drawn at the ſaid Office with care and diſpatch, and money put out at intereſt as uſual.

There are in the ſaid Office to be diſpoſed of, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Ground in and about the city.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Friday, February 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Plantation of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, in Guinet townſhip, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION containing 100 acres of land, about one half cleared. The woodland is exceedingly good, conſiſting of cheſnut, oak and hickory; ſix acres are meadow, and five with winter-grain in the ground: There is on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe with a pump of excellent water before the door; a barn, a good Kitchen garden, and an orchard of 140 apple, pear, peache, and the beſt ſort of cherry trees. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſundry houſhold and kitchen furniture; the terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

PETER HEIST, JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

Guinet Townſhip, Philadelphia County, Jan. 3.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, book-debts, or otherwiſe; are deſired to pay on or before the 4th or 5th day of February next, to the ſubſcribers, who will attend on ſaid days, at the ſaid Philip Heiſt's late dwelling houſe. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, on ſaid days.

PETER HEIST, JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip of James Robinſon and George Kien, Starchmakers, from the commencement of their partnerſhip, May 1776, to the 1ſt January, 1780; are deſired to bring in their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to them, ſince the time of their firſt partnerſhip, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to the ſubſcriber at their Starch Manufactory. GEORGE KEIN.

Northern Liberties, January 18.

THE Members of the Britannia Fire Company, are deſired to meet next Monday evening, at ſix o'clock, at the City Tavern; on buſineſs of importance. It is particularly requeſted every Member may attend. January 19, 1780.

A Gentlewoman with her child, would be glad of accommodations in a genteel family; for which an ample compenſation will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

L O S T,

THE *Elbow Screw*, or *Gooſe Neck* of the pipe of the ENGINE, belonging to the HAND IN HAND Fire Company; alſo ſundry buckets belonging to the ſaid Company. It is requeſted, that any perſon who may know where the ſaid articles are to be found, will inform the ſubſcriber, or any other member of the Company, for the ſake of the public.

PAUL FOOKS.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the ſubſcriber directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, about 12 acres of land in Oxford townſhip, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, conſiſting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Buſby, William Buſby, and the mill land: Alſo about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Iſaac Buſby, William Buſby, and Abraham Buſby, in ſaid townſhip: Alſo one half of an orchard near Abraham Buſby's houſe, containing about three or four acres; of the two laſt of which eſtates the defendant, Mary Buſby, has only the uſe during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtates of Mary Buſby, at the ſuit of Hannah Buſby and Sarah Dilworth, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Head of Elk, 19th of January, 1780.

WAS left in the Store of the ſubſcriber about the month of June 1778, a barrel of ſheet tin, and a large cheſt, ſuppoſed to contain Carpenters tools, without any directions on them. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property pay charges and take them away.

Z. HOLLINGSWORTH.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An original Letter from a Knight of the Poſt, to a celebrated Quack Doctor.

To Doctor ——

Hond. Sir,

AS I ſee you ave afferdavids at the end off yor bil, I ſhall be redy to ſarve you as chep as any bodey in London will do. I ave bin imploide by a great maney Doctors to ſware for hem, and I will ſware wat you pleſe, butt you muſt kep it a ſiccritt. I ham very thinn in my body, and lok ficcely, ſo as how the Juſtice will believe I ave ben cewrd. I will ſware before my Lord Mare, or any of the ſitten Aldurmens, excep Juſtis Feeldin, for he fond me out onct, for ſwarin falſley for the Grek Water Doctor. I will alſo drau up the Affardavids if you pleſe, for I was breddto phizzic myeſelf, and no moſt of the turms and ard wurds. Mye pric for a Kanſur is five ſhillings, and the ſam for the fool dizzies, and the Kin zevel. Pleſe to dirrec for me at Mrs. Jonſon's in Lon Lain, Chepſide.

Your humble ſarvant to command,

JOHN WITTAKKER.

P. S. I ſhant ſware by mye one name, but aney others, and my wif will ſware alſoe, iff you want her.

From the HIBERNIAN COMPENDIUM, of Entertaining Knowledge.

Great Regard paid to the Rights of Hoſpitality, and Fidelity, by thoſe whom Chriſtians ſtile uncivilized.

WHILE the Moors governed in Spain, and the Spaniards were mixed with them, a Spaniſh cavalier, in a ſudden quarrel, ſlew a young Mooriſh gentleman, and fled. His purſuers ſoon loſt ſight of him, for he had, unperceived, thrown himſelf over a garden wall. The owner, a Moor, happening to be in his garden, was addreſſed by the Spaniard on his knees, who acquainted him with his caſe, and implored concealment. "Eat this (ſaid the "Moor, giving him half a peach) you now know that you "may confide in my protection." He then locked him up in his garden apartment, telling him, that as ſoon as it was night he would provide for his eſcape to a place of more ſafety. The Moor then went into his houſe, where he had ſcarce ſeated himſelf, when a great crowd, with loud lamentations, came to his gate, bringing the corpſe of his ſon, that had juſt been killed by a Spaniard. When the firſt ſhock of ſurprize was a little over, he learnt from the deſcription given, that the fatal deed was done by the perſon then in his power. He mentioned this to no one; but as ſoon as it was dark, retired to his garden apartment, as if to grieve alone, giving orders that none ſhould follow him. There accoſting the Spaniard, he ſaid, "Chriſtian, the perſon you have killed is my ſon: his body "is now in my houſe. You ought to ſuffer; but you "have eaten with me, and I have given you my faith, "which muſt not be broken. Follow me." He then led the aſtoniſhed Spaniard to his ſtables, where, mounting him on one of his fleeteſt horſes, he ſaid, "Fly far "while the night can cover you. You will be ſafe in the "morning. You are indeed guilty of my ſon's blood, "but God is juſt and good, and I thank him that I am "innocent of your's, and that my faith given is preſerved."

Juſtice to a nation, though lately our enemies, and hardly yet our cordial friends, obliges one, on this occaſion, not to omit mentioning an inſtance of Spaniſh honour, which cannot but be yet freſh in the memory of many yet living. In 1746, when we were in hot war with Spain, the Elizabeth, of London, Capt. William Edwards, coming thro' the Gulph from Jamaica, richly laden, met with a moſt violent ſtorm, in which the ſhip ſprung a leak, that obliged them, for the ſaving of their lives, to run her into the Havanna. The Captain went on ſhore, directly waited on the Governor, told the occaſion of his putting in, and that he ſurrendered his ſhip as a prize, and himſelf and his men as priſoners of war, only requeſting good quarter. "No, Sir, (replied the "Spaniſh Governor) if we had taken you in fair war at "ſea, or approaching our coaſts with hoſtile intentions, "your ſhip would have been a prize, and your people "priſoners. But when diſtreſſed by a tempeſt you come "into our ports for the ſafety of your lives, we, though "enemies, being men, are bound as ſuch, by the laws of "humanity, to afford relief to diſtreſſed men who aſk it "of us. We cannot, even againſt our enemies take advan"tage of an act of God. You have leave therefore "to unload your ſhip, if that be neceſſary, to ſtop the "leak: you may refit here, and traffick ſo far as ſhall "be neceſſary to pay the charges; you may then depart, "and I will give you a paſs, to be in force till you are "beyond Bermuda. If after that you are taken, you "will then be a prize, but now you are only a ſtranger, "and have a ſtranger's right to ſafety and protection."—The ſhip accordingly departed, and arrived ſafe in London.

Captain Seagrave, in his account of his voyage to Guinea, relates, that a New-England ſloop, trading there in 1752, left their ſecond Mate, William Murray, ſick on ſhore, and ſailed without him. Murray was at the houſe of a Black, named Cudjoe, with whom he had contracted an acquaintance during their trade. He recovered, and the ſloop being gone, he continued with his Black friend, till ſome other opportunity ſhould offer of his getting home. In the mean while, a Dutch ſhip came into the road, and ſome of the Blacks going on board her, were treacherouſly ſeized, and carried off as ſlaves. Their relations and friends, tranſported with ſudden rage, ran to the houſe of Cudjoe to take revenge, by killing Murray. Cudjoe ſtopped them at the door, and demanded what they wanted? The White men, ſaid they, have carried away our brothers and ſons, and we will kill all White men; give us the White man that you keep in your houſe, for we will kill him. "Nay, (ſaid Cudjoe) the White men that "carried away your brothers are bad men, kill them "when you catch them; but this White man is a good "man, and you muſt not kill him." But he is a White man, they cried; the White men are all bad we will kill them all. "Nay, (ſays he) you muſt not kill a "man, that has done no harm, only for being White. "This man is my friend, my houſe is his fort, and I am "his ſoldier. I muſt fight for him. You muſt kill "me, before you can kill him. What good man will "ever come again under my roof, if I let my floor be

"ſtained with a good man's blood!" The Negroes ſeeing his reſolution, and being convinced by his diſcourſe that they were wrong, went away aſhamed. In a few days, Murray ventured abroad again with Cudjoe, when ſeveral of them took him by the hand, and told him they were glad they had not killed him; "for as he "was a good (meaning an innocent man,) "their "God would have been angry, and would have ſpoiled "their fiſhing."—I relate this, ſays Captain Seagrave, to ſhow, that ſome among theſe dark people have a ſtrong ſenſe of juſtice and honour; and that even the moſt brutal among them are capable of feeling the force of reaſon, and of being influenced by a fear of God.

When ſix Catawba deputies, under the care of Colonel Bull, of Charles-town, went by permiſſion into the Mohawks country, to ſue for and treat of peace for their nation, they ſoon found the ſix nations highly exaſperated, and the peace at that time impracticable: They were therefore in fear for their own perſons, and apprehended that they ſhould be killed in their way back to New-York; which being made know to the Mohawk Chiefs, by Colonel Bull, one of them, by order of the Council, made this ſpeech to the Catawbas.

"Strangers and Enemies,

"While you are in this country, blow away all fear out "of your breaſts: Change the black ſtreak of paint on "your cheek for a red one, and let your faces ſhine with "Bear's greaſe: You are ſafer here than if you were at "home. The ſix nations will not defile their own land "with the blood of men that came unarmed to aſk for "peace. We ſhall ſend a guard with you, to ſee you ſafe "out of our territories. So far you ſhall have peace, but "no farther. Get home to your own country, and there "take care of yourſelves, for there we intend to come and "kill you."

The Catawbas came away unhurt accordingly.

It is alſo well known, that juſt before the late war broke out, when our traders firſt went among the Ciankethaw Indians, a tribe of the Twightwees, they found the principle of giving protection to ſtrangers in full force; for the French coming with their Indians to the Ciankethaw town, and demanding that thoſe traders and their goods ſhould be delivered up; the Ciankethaws replied, the Engliſh were come there upon their invitation, and they could not do ſo baſe a thing. But the French inſiſting on it, the Ciankethaws took arms in defence of their gueſts, and a number of them, with their old Chief, loſt their lives in the cauſe; the French at laſt prevailing by ſuperior force only.

From a NEW-YORK PAPER.

A DESCRIPTION of PASSAGE FORT and SPANISH TOWN in JAMAICA.

PASSAGE FORT, formerly called the Paſſage, from its being the place for embarkation at Port-Royal, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the harbour, about three quarters of a mile from the mouth of Cobre, and ſix from Spaniſh Town. It was once defended by a ſmall fort, of ten or twelve guns, which has long ſince been demoliſhed. It is at preſent a ſmall village, conſiſting of about fifteen houſes, chiefly inhabited by wharfingers, ware-houſe keepers, and the maſters of wherries and hackney-chaiſes, which conſtantly ply here with paſſengers to and from the towns. Theſe wherries generally put off from Paſſage Fort from ſix to ſeven o'clock in the morning, before the ſea-breeze ſets in, and are favoured with a gentle land wind. On their return they go directly before the breeze, which ſometimes blows up the harbour with great violence. They are accommodated with tilts and awnings, and navigated entirely by negroes. This is a barquadier for Spaniſh Town, and moſt of the plantations in St. Catherine, St. Thomas in the Vale, and St John. The merchant ſhips which load from hence uſually lay off the hoſpital of Greenwich, where they receive their cargoes out of large boats, or lighters, there not being depth of water ſufficient for veſſels of burthen to come nearer the wharfs. The ſituation is low, and ſubject to inundations from the harbour in ſtorms. This place is famous in the annals of Jamaica for the landing of Colonel Jackſon in 1638, and of Venables in 1655. The firſt built town was wholly deſtroyed by the great earthquake of 1692, and never thoroughly rebuilt, nor is it probable that it will ever grow again into a town. The want of ſufficient depth of water, perhaps, firſt induced Mr. Henderſon, an enterprizing and ſpirited gentlemen, to form a new and more convenient ſhipping place on the north eaſt ſide of ſalt pond hill, under cover of the Twelve-apoſtle battery; this he has effected at a very large expence, and with much judgment. The depth of water admits ſhips of burthen very near to the wharf, and already there appears the dawning of a new town; which, by attracting the moſt conſiderable part of the buſineſs, ſeems to forebode the ſpeedy decline of Paſſage Fort. This new barquadier is called at preſent by the name of Port Henderſon; and, beſides its uſe for ſhipping off ſugars, and other produce, with the utmoſt diſpatch, it has opened a ready communication on that ſide of the harbour with the ſquadron and Port-Royal Town; which cannot fail of proving extremely convenient, more particularly in time of war. At the back of Saltpond-hill is a remarkable cave. The adit leading to it is narrow and low; but the cave itſelf is from twenty-five to thirty feet diameter, and of good height. The floor of it is ſtrewed with human bones; and there runs a tradition among the negroes, that a white perſon many years ago collected a vaſt pile and conſumed it to aſhes; a large quantity ſtill remains, and from the conformation of the ſkulls, they are thought to have been Indians. Some have imagined that the Indians made uſe of theſe receſſes as a ſort of cata-combs, or oſſuaries, for their dead. The ancient Mexicans laid their dead bodies without burial on the ſurface of the earth, and environed them with ſtones or bricks. Theſe rocky chaſms and cavities, frequent in many parts of Jamaica, naturally offered as convenient and durable ſepulchres. But this conjecture, though ingenious, is not ſupported by any proof, that this Indians of the iſland were governed by the ſame cuſtom. There are better grounds for ſuppoſing that they interred their dead; and that the bones found in theſe places are no other than the relics of the laſt remnant of that unfortunate people, who periſhed here beneath the inſupportable tyranny of their conquerors, as I ſhall hereafter take occaſion to relate.

Spaniſh Town is defended on the ſouth by a range of hills, called Healthſhire, corruptly Hellſhire, about nine miles in length and ſix in breadth; which ſpace contains about thirty-four thouſand acres, for the moſt part ſo rocky and barren, as not to be worth inhabiting. Its chief produce is lime; which is made here in large quantities, and ſent by water to Kingſton. The air on theſe hills is extremely healthy: The rocks are concealed from view by innumerable aromatic herbs, ſhrubs, and trees, poſſeſſed of great medicinal virtues, though hitherto explored only by a few curious perſons. This whole diſtrict is filled with the large ſpecies of the mock bird, whoſe lively notes ſerve to cheer its dreary vales. The curatoe and aloes grow here very luxuriantly; and ſome experiments have been made, by a gentleman who lived here, with the ſilk-graſs and grape-vines, which were found to thrive extremely well. The ſoil is alſo productive of potatoes, yams, and other Weſt India roots, and all the melon tribe, in great perfection. There is an exceeding good fiſhery on the coaſt; but the want of water-ſprings, there being only one that I have heard of in the whole tract, and the few articles of profit to be gained from ſuch a ſoil, will probably be the means of its remaining for the moſt part in a ſtate of nature. The ridge of high land, part of this tract, which faces Port-Royal harbour, is called Saltpond hill, from a large piece of ſalt water on the ſouth-weſt ſide of it, covering near ſeven hundred acres. This was formerly a ſalt-work; which, with two more in the pariſh of St. David, was conducted by Captain Joſeph Noye, who made from them in one year ten thouſand buſhels, and affirmed that he could have made as many tons if there had been a vent for ſo much at the market. But the great manufactory of ſalt at Tortuga cauſed this article to fall ſo cheap, that it has for many years paſt been diſcontinued in Jamaica. This ſalt pond is about four feet in depth, and moſt plentifully ſtocked with good fiſh; which are a more profitable article of traffic to the preſent owner, who ſends them daily for ſale to Spaniſh Town, little more than ſix miles diſtant.

The pariſhioners of St. Catherine, St. Thomas in the Vale, and St. Dorothy, formerly exerciſed a ſort of right in common of making ſalt here for the uſe of their families: But during the government of Sir Thomas Lynch, they agreed with Sir Thomas Modiford, who had patented the circumjacent lands, that he ſhould deliver them annually at the rate of half a buſhel of ſalt per head, including blacks and whites, only not to exceed five thouſand buſhels in the whole; for which they were to pay 1s. per buſhel. This agreement was confirmed by an act of Aſſembly, but has been for many years diſuſed.

About four miles north and north-weſt from the town is another range of hills; over which is ſcattered a great number of polinks, or places applied entirely to the cultivation of garden ſtuff, fruits and ſuch ſort of proviſions, for the town market. The range, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Red Hills, from their reddiſh ſoil, is thought to produce the ſeveral Weſt-India fruits, of a better flavour than almoſt any other part of the iſland. Many of the town inhabitants have little ſettlements here, with good houſes, to which they occaſionally retire. No part of the world can enjoy a more agreeable or healthy air. The Spaniards formerly eſteemed it a Montpelier; and numbers uſed to paſs over from Cuba in order to reſide here for the re-eſtabliſhment of their health. From many parts of theſe hills the proſpect is rich and extenſive, commanding a view of the town, the paſtures adjacent, the harbour and ſhipping at Port Royal, and of the veſſels coming in or going out. Theſe hills are deſtitute of ſprings; but the inhabitants eaſily ſupply that want by preſerving rain-water in ciſterns or jars, which they find extremely pure and ſalubrious.

The ſoil of St. Catharine's pariſh is various. The hills abound with lime ſtone rock; the campaign conſiſts chiefly of ſavannah land, or a rich brick mould; the paſture lands in the neighbourhood, and what lie adjacent to the river, are of the latter kinds; the rainy ſeaſons have been for many years, too uncertain in this part of the country for the cultivation of the ſugar cane, to which the nature of the ſoil is excellently adapted: But the richneſs of their graſs makes amends; and the owners draw conſiderable profit by breeding cattle and ſheep, and fattening them for the town markets. Indigo once flouriſhed in all this diſtrict. Attempts have, within theſe few years, been made by one or two gentlemen to revive it; but dry weather baffled their project, and convinced them of its impracticability. The well water in theſe parts is in general braciſh, containing an admixture of ſalt; which ſeems to indicate the exiſtence of ſalt mines here; but none have yet been diſcovered; and probably they lie at too great a depth to be of ſervice, if they are ever known. There are other wells of a very pure water, ſupplied probably by ſprings or ſubterraneous currents, which do not paſs through any ſtrata of this foſſil. That ſalt is plentifully intermixed with the ſoil here in ſome places is evident from the licks to which cattle and ſheep greedily reſort. I have ſeen ſeveral of them in the neighbourhood of the town. Theſe animals are known to be extremely fond of ſalt; and inſtinct directs them where to find it. They experience its good effects in correcting the deleterious quality of the crude graſs produced here, from ſudden heavy rains ſucceeding a drowth. On theſe occaſions, they are ſubject to violent diarrhœas, which are frequently mortal. The penn-keepers uſe no other remedy than maſhed pickled herrings, given them by way of a drench, which, if the diſorder has not continued too long, performs a certain cure. There is, therefore, no doubt but the ſalt, and not the ſuſtance of the fiſh, is the remedy to which their cure is to be aſcribed; and this is further confirmed by the common obſervation, that ſheep, paſtured on the ſalinas, or lands contiguous to the ſea, are not afflicted with the rot; and that the cattle, watered from a braciſh well, are much leſs apt to be ſcoured with the crude graſs than others.

The air of the flat country comprehended within this pariſh is eſteemed in general very healthy, except after the fall of the autumnal rains; when the water, ſtagnating for ſometime on the low grounds, is thought with good reaſon to be productive of aguiſh complaints, intermittent and remittent fevers; from all which, the adjacent hills offer a certain aſylum to ſuch of the inhabitants whoſe circumſtances admit of their removal.

Father Abraham's ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR 1780,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

MADRID, Auguſt 31.

IT is ſaid that the blockade of Gibraltar will be turned into a regular ſiege about the beginning of October.

A courier extraordinary is arrived from Cadiz, with an account that off that port three frigates of the ſquadron of Don Langara, have had an action with an equal number of Britiſh frigates. It laſted about twenty hours with great ſlaughter on both ſides, but at length the Britiſh were taken and carried into Cadiz.

A royal edict has been publiſhed, by which an exact and compleat obſervance is ordered of the ſecond and ſixth articles of the treaty of friendſhip, guarantee and commerce, concluded May 11, 1778, between his Catholic Majeſty, and the Queen of Portugal.

LONDON, October 1.

Extract of a letter from Scarborough, dated the 26th of September, 1779.

"Laſt Wedneſday the red flag was hoiſted at the caſtle, as a ſignal that the enemy was in ſight. It proved to be Paul Jones and his ſquadron. He kept our coaſts ſeveral days, and ſpread ſo univerſal a terror, that the inhabitants quitted the city. He cannonaded the town moſt ſeverely. The following circumſtances are mentioned in a depoſition of a ſailor, who eſcaped from the ſquadron: The ſquadron conſiſted of 8 veſſels: they ſailed from L'Orient to the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, from thence to the north ſhore of Scotland, where they took a moſt valuable prize, bound to Quebec with military ſtores, and a Liverpool letter of marque, and ſunk ſeveral colliers near Whitby. Having cruized ſix days between Berwick and the Humber, they met the Baltic fleet, eſcorted by a 40 and a 20 gun ſhip. They firſt attacked Jones's ſhips; the conteſt continued 4 hours, when Jones's fire was interrupted, but the Britiſh man of war was finally obliged to ſtrike, on the coming up of the American frigate Alliance, one of Jones's ſquadron. Jones's crew were then obliged to call for the boats of the Alliance, to ſave them, as their ſhip was ſinking. This ſailor and ſix other took that opportunity to eſcape. They add the following particulars: Towards the end of the combat, the Britiſh Captain called to Paul Jones to ſtrike, or he would ſink his ſhip the next broadſide. The intrepid American anſwered, "Sink me if you can. If I muſt go to the Devil, I had rather ſtrike to him than to you." Jones fought in ſailors frock and trowſers, with a large girdle round his waiſt, in which hung twelve piſtols, and a large cutlaſs in his hand. The ſailors ſay they ſaw him blow out the brains of ſeventeen of his men, for abandoning their poſts. During the action an attempt was made by a few Britiſh deſperadoes he had picked up in France, to relieve the priſoners he had below decks, with a view to ſurrender the ſhip. The Seraphis (the veſſel he now fought with and took) was new, and built on a new conſtruction, ſailed wonderfully faſt, and was copper bottomed. Twenty five veſſels in different diviſions have been ſent in purſuit of Jones, but it is thought he is gone towards Norway."

The Spaniſh frigate St. Dominico of 26 guns, met the Britiſh frigate Pearl of 32, and fought her 2 hours and 10 minutes, when ſhe ſtruck.

The following is handed about as the reaſoning of that Prince whom the people of England have called the *Solomon of the North*: "If, ſays the King of Pruſſia, my brother of England propoſed to ſubdue America by force of arms, his meaſures were inadequate. If he meant reconciliation, they were too ſevere. It is now too late to hope for any thing from force. The beſt advice now is, acknowledge the Independence of America, and become connected with her by an alliance. She would accept theſe terms readily, and conform to them chearfully, becauſe ſuch a connection would be more natural and more favorable to her intereſts than that with any other power of Europe."

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Morriſtown, January 18, 1780.

"SIR,

"The ſeverity of the weather having rendered a deſcent upon Staten-Iſland practicable by the ice; and it being alſo imagined that the communication between New York and the iſland was interrupted by the ſame cauſe, a favorable opportunity of ſtriking the enemy ſtationed there (who amounted by report to 1000 or 120 men) ſeemed to preſent itſelf. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpoſe, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by ſurprize; but there being good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the enemy by their emiſſaries or by other means had got notice of our deſigns, little hope remained of effecting the buſineſs in that manner. As the detachment was aſſembled near Elizabeth-Town, it was thought adviſeable to proceed at all events, upon conſideration that no bad conſequences could poſſibly reſult, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping ſome advantages. We were however diſappointed in our expectations, as Congreſs will perceive by the enclоſed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING's Report.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that early on yeſterday morning the corps under my command croſſed the ſound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a ſurprize was out of the queſtion, and as their works were well ſituated, and appeared otherwiſe ſtrong, an aſſault was deemed unadviſeable, as it would probably have coſt us more than we could have gained by ſucceſs. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the iſland and New-York was open. Immediately on our arriving in front of the enemy's works, they ſent off a boat to the city, and in the evening ſeveral veſſels came down from thence to the iſland. As from this circumſtance there was no hope of reducing them for want of proviſion or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with very little loſs. A party of the enemy's horſe charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulſed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horſemen, and took his horſe. Some few of our men were froſt bitten, and though we took all the pains

Best possible image.

our power to have all those unable to march transported in sleighs, yet I imagine a very few may have been left behind.

Immediately after crossing, a party was detached under Lieut Col. Willet, to Decker's house. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its escape. The house, as a garrison place, and eight or nine small vessels were burned. A considerable quantity of blankets and other stores were found.

While the troops were upon the island, a number of persons from this side took advantage of the occasion to pass upon the island, and plundered the people there in the most shameful and merciless manner. Many of them were stopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have sent an order for publication, requiring those who had eluded the search to restore the articles in their possession, and exhorting the good people at large, to assist in detecting them. All the soldiery on re-crossing the ice, were searched, and the little plunder they had, taken from them and their names noted, that they may be brought to punishment. The articles recovered are, and will be deposited with the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himself in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconsiderable part indeed, of the troops dishonoured themselves, by participating in these enormities.

The officers and men, in general, shewed a good disposition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) STIRLING.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Elizabeth-town,
January 16, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of character, dated L'Orient, October 20th, 1779.

"The owners of the privateer General Mifflin, Capt. M'Neil, may congratulate themselves on having gained their cause against the owners of the French ship the Isabella. This disputed recapture is worth to them near 200,000 livres, being loaded with sugars which we have sold. The tribunals on this occasion, considered the American privateer as intitled to the privileges of nations the most favored, and this indeed is the principle on which our tribunals act, in all cases in which the Americans are concerned.

"The brave Capt. Paul Jones, on the 23d last month, attacked the Baltic fleet of 60 sail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns, and the Scarborough of 20. These two men of war and 42 of the convoy were taken, all loaded with naval stores for government, 6 others were totally lost on the coast with their cargoes and crews. The General Mifflin was one of Jones's squadron I believe, and it is thought they have proceeded to Norway.

"About 8 leagues from Ushant, there was a bloody engagement between the frigates La Surveillante and the Quebec, both of equal force. They both lost all their masts. The French frigate only saved her bowsprit, she availed herself of her oars, to board the Quebec, and having thrown in a shower of hand grenades, the remaining part of the exhausted crew were on the point of jumping on board, when they observed a flame fore aft. They immediately disingaged by cutting away the remains of the bowsprit, and saved 43 of the British and and two officers. Having got to some little distance by the means of their oars, the English frigate blew up. The Surveillant was carried into Brest, having had 33 men killed, and 85 wounded. The Captain, M. de Coedic, received 3 shot, 2 in his head not dangerous, and one in the body which we fear is. The second in commad was killed, and the 6th officer on board only was capable of carrying her into port, the others having been either killed or wounded. To him the brave Capt. Coedic gave up the command of the frigate after the engagement, for during the action he would not be taken from the quarter deck nor suffer their attention to be taken up with him."

The want of paper obliged us to print fewer of our last number than usual, so that several of our Customers had not the opportunity of seeing the following letters, for which reason they are re-published.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated October 22, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

"The gallant behaviour of Capt. Paul Jones at present engages the whole attention here. In my last I informed you that he had the command of a small squadron then on a cruize. He sailed round Ireland and Scotland, spreading terror and devastation in every part. He took, burnt and sunk a great number of vessels, among them a ship bound to Quebec, extremely rich.

"On the 23 of September in the evening, having under his command, the Poor Richard of 40 guns, the Alliance of 36, and the Pallas of 28 guns; he fell in with the Baltick fleet consisting of about 40 sail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns and the Countess of Scarborough of 20 guns: the Pallas after an engagement of about an hour took the latter, and Jones in the Poor Richard attacked the former, they fought for three hours and a half with inconceiveable rage; two hours of which time they were fast to each other, and almost all the time one or the other was on fire.

"The Poor Richard was obliged to keep all her pumps going, during the greater part of the engagement; it being night and the two vessels inveloped in smoak, the Capt. of the Pallas could not distinguish which was friend or enemy, so could give Jones no assistance. The Alliance lay out of gun shot for the greatest part of the engagement, and when she came up to his assistance, through mistake instead of firing on the enemy, gave the Poor Richard two broad sides, which killed 11 men, besides doing other considerable damage. Notwithstanding all this, Jones continued the engagement until he obliged her to strike.

"The Seraphis is a fine new ship, sheathed with copper, on an entire new construction, and thought to be the fastest sailing vessel in Europe; she has two entire batteries, the lower of which, is 18 pounders; so that she may be said to be almost double the force of the Poor Richard. This last ship notwithstanding every assistance from the others, sunk the second morning after the engagement.

"There has been another engagement lately, almost as severe as this, between the Surveillante and the Quebec, each of thirty two guns; they fought yard-arm and yard-arm for about three hours, when the latter blew up. Without this accident it was not possible to tell which would have sunk first, for they were both determined not to strike."

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"Capt. Jones came to town from the Texel, and he is gone to the Hague, his presence will I am persuaded, embarrass this Republic, and may probably produce warm altercations in the Senate.

"I cannot give you a very particular account of the engagement; only that the conflict between the two ships exceed description; upwards of 230 men killed and wounded in both, and so shattered that it was a matter of doubt which of the vessels would sink first. The Captain of the Seraphis, behaved with great bravery, but the determined resolution of Captain Jones overcame him.

"The Poor Richard, with all the assistance afforded from the other ships after the action, could not be kept above water, and Jones had the mortification to see her go down, not being able to save any material part of her stores. He (it may be said) has made a good exchange, but he wished to have got the Poor Richard into port, shattered as she was, as a picture of curiosity and distress."

Thursday last the Honorable the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, met here pursuant to adjournment.

‡‡‡ The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a special meeting, at the Coffee-house, this evening, at six o'clock precisely, on business of importance.

Saturday, January 22, 1780.

§¶§ The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet this evening at 6 o'clock.

January 22, 1780.

From the Parliamentary Debates, N. 67. 1779.

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine, to Major General Howe, dated Whitehall, February 1, 1776.

"THIS letter will be entrusted to the care of the commander of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, who will also deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from the Congress, and taken by one of Admiral Graves's squadron. It has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the rebel prisoners taken in arms upon the attack of Montreal in Sept. last. It is hoped that the possession of these prisoners, will enable you to procure the release of such of his Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels: For although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels, for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners; yet I doubt not but your own discretion will suggest to you, the means of effecting such exchange without the King's dignity and honor being committed, or his Majesty's name used in any negociation for that purpose: And I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the expediency of such a measure, on account of the possible difficulties, which may otherwise occur in the case of foreign troops serving in North America.

UNCLE TOBY TO SHANDY.

THAT's my dear little rogue—my own dear Tristram,—thy uncle Toby could take thee in his arms, and squeeze thy barrel till it would scarce ever again contain any powder;—were he not afraid that thy capersome frolicksome humour, might prompt thee to tread on his poor old toes and put him to *torture*—my dear little fellow, a good story can never be too often told—and so my old Cousin Hawser Trunnion thought formerly—the good soul never begrudged his oracular labour—it was enough for him to know, as he sat by the fire side in the ale-house, "that the gentlemen had not heard it"—my dear boy, tell it again! it does my very heart good—why Tristram, thou hast renewed youth to my old bones, and filled them with fresh marrow—I have again mounted old flag and joined in the joys of the chase—heigh Pompey, Ringwood, Jowler, Leonidas—and away we go——I thought surely to be in at the death; and affixed in idea, the brush to my cap—but alas I was flung out—nobody could see the fox—some said it was no fox—some—it was a dog with a block to his tail—some a wolf—and some the very beast on which Tristram rode, which had carried him through many a found'rous road—what!—hunt my own sweet Tristram!—no said I—I will quit the chase—I will never stir out of my chamber again—old flag shall peacefully end his days at grass, and my dear Tristram shall steal off unhurt—here Trim—take hold of old flag and let me alight. UNCLE TOBY.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. For terms enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a servant Girl, who has above two years to serve; a smart girl, fit for country work. For further particulars enquire of Mr. THOMAS APTY, keeper of the Work-house in Philadelphia.

A few GALLONS of excellent
Fresh LIME JUICE;
Also, Fresh RAISINS,
TO BE SOLD BY
JACOB KEEHMLE,
In Second-street, near Race-street, Philadelphia.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of the 20th instant (January) from the door of Christian Stear, in Whitemarsh townships, a dark brown HORSE, coming four years old, neither brand nor ear mark, some white on one of his hind feet, a well made creature, about thirteen hands high, paces and trots, carries low in his gate, and never was shod; the mane divides on each side from the head half way on his neck, and the short hairs at the root of his tail are white. A red and white dog with peaked ears followed the horse. Whoever gives information of, or brings the horse, and thief if stolen, shall have the above reward, and for the horse alone One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by RHUDOLPH BARTLE.

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, in North-Britain, resided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North-Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty-five years of age, a serjeant, deserted the 2d of December last at Trenton in the Jerseys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-six years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deserted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December last.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1st regiment, three soldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards Cross, and Neil Blew. Burns deserted at Susquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, supposed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaster, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, speaks much in the Irish dialect, and makes use of the word *anan* when asked any question; he is considerably pimpled in the face, which appears red by drinking, is about forty years of age, and supposed to have a forged discharge, as he formerly kept school, and was known to borrow paper the night he deserted. Cross deserted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great reprobate in swearing, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deserted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the sea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of shewing himself the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1st battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet six inches high, born near Lancaster in Pennsylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, speaks good English though of Dutch parents, a well set fellow, pitted with the small-pox, is supposed to have a forged discharge, as he deserted from Susquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the same neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1st regiment, Hugh Davis, deserted the 7th of December last, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut short, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-two years, suspected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut Col. Harney's company, Thomas Garrot, deserted the 11th of December last from the Head of Elk, seventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Pasquetank county, North-Carolina, has black hair and fair complexon, supposed to be gone to the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deserted the 29th of December last, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, plays well on the violin, which instrument he is fond of; supposed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkum, deserted the 29th of December last, aged about twenty-seven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round shouldered, born in Craven county, North-Carolina, and supposed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Also William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, born in Pasquetank, North-Carolina, supposed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deserted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidson's company, John Connaway, twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and supposed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-six years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every person apprehending any of the above deserters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, so that he may be secured, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile such deserter shall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the subscriber, or nearest D. Q. Master General, who is requested to pay the same.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,
LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.
Com. in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY
SHINKLE AND GRAFF,
At the corner of Market and Second streets,
A large QUANTITY of
QUEEN's WARE and GLASS,
Among which are---

PLATES,	Sallad Dishes,
Dishes,	Wine Glasses,
Mugs,	Decanters,
Tea Pots,	Castor Stands,
Coffee Pots,	And sundry other articles
Tureens,	too tedious to mention.
Sugar Dishes,	

N. B. They continue to sell GROCERIES as usual. 1

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH with two children: She is good tempered, and capable of any kind of house-work. For terms of sale apply to JOSEPH HEISTER, living in Reading.

WAS taken up by the subscriber at Cuckold's town, Mill Creek Hundred, and county of New Castle, on the 10th of November last, a black MARE, supposed to be about six years old, thirteen or fourteen hands high, branded H L. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. FREDERICK FORD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

The following articles are just imported for sale, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-street, the fourth house below Walnut-street, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS assorted; PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS; And a neat assortment of CUTLERY.

CAME to John Marshall's, near the New Play House in South-street, on Sunday the 2d instant, (January) a sorrel GELDING, with a flaxen mane and tail, has some saddle spots on his back, a star in his forehead, shod all round, about five or six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold in a month's time to pay his expences.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM,
WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa,
Best Allum Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail Cloth, Osnaburgs, Ticklenburgs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat assortment of patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, desk and spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great variety of Queen's Ware of the newest fashion,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named ROBERT NINAN, a clumsy ill-made scoundrel, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, and short dark brown hair; he took with him a mixed cloth short coat with a cape, a homespun linen coat, and a pair of new brown plush breeches; his other cloaths not remembered. It is supposed he will endeavour to go to sea, as he has been heard to express such a wish: His master flatters himself that should he offer himself to any commander out of this port, he will have him secured. Whoever gives information of the above fellow, or secures him in any gaol in this State, shall receive the above reward.

D. LENOX.

LEFT with a friend, the KEY of an IRON CHEST, by Mr. NATHAN RUMSEY, deceased; the Chest supposed to be lodged in the hands of some other friend. Intelligence thereof is desired to be given to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, in Philadelphia, Mr. AUGUSTINE BOYER, in Cæcil County, Maryland, or the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of the said NATHAN RUMSEY, at Joppa, Harford county, in said state.

Jan. 12. BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Northern-Liberties, between three and four miles from the city, on the Ridge road, on the 21st of December last, a brown BULL. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL SNIDER.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act "for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, "by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the thirty-first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jorden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of —— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of —— Hougobout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north-east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hackett's Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

Philadelphia, January 7.

STRAYED,

About two weeks ago,

TWO MILCH COWS; one a light red, marked with a white streak betwixt her horns, a white blaze on her flank, about five years old; the other a dark brown, about the same age, black face and under parts, big with calf: They generally keep together. Whoever has taken up one or both, and will return them to JOHN RAMSAY, in Front-street, near Walnut-street, shall be rewarded to their satisfaction.

Philadelphia, January 7.

A SMALL SWORD

WAS left at a Gentleman's house in this city, in October last. As the owner thereof cannot remember where it was left, he will be greatly obliged by its being sent to the Printer hereof.

LEWIS WEISS,

OF PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch street, the second or third door below the house which is right opposite to the gates of the English Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and assuring the property and possession of real and personal estates, settlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Case and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controversy, to lay before Counsel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to transact business in foreign countries: Also Petitions, Memorials or Addresses to Congress, and its several Departments or Committees, to the Representatives in Assembly, the President in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He also translates into English any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandish, and Latin languages. 6.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of January next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Herman Courter, (*qui tam*, &c.) against the snow or vessel called the Polly, her cargo, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Dec. 31. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, December 30.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday morning the 20th instant, an Irish servant girl named JANE SMITH, about five feet six inches high, black hair, a down look, remarkably freckled in her face; had on and took with her, a striped short gown, striped lincey petticoat, a pair of new stockings, new shoes, and a new check handkerchief: She stole and took with her a dark grey cloak almost new, a green bonnet with a white ribbond round it, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair of white mitts, and about forty dollars in Continental money. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures her in any gaol in this State, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB KEEHMLE.

N. B. The above JANE SMITH is a noted thief, and was concerned in a great robbery in July last.

Philadelphia, January 5.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in Passyunk Township, containing about seventy acres, four miles from this city. The soil of this place is exceeding rich, and a great part thereof excellent meadow; the buildings and fences in good repair; a very good apple orchard thereon, and fruit trees of various kinds. Possession may be had on the first day of March next. For terms apply to WOODDROP SIMS, in Water-street, below the Drawbridge.

A small invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of many scarce and useful articles, and a few barrels of Muscovado Sugars, lately imported, to be sold by said SIMS.

A DEED from John Malcolm, George Monro, Samuel Patterson, and John M'Callmont, of the county of Newcastle, Gentlemen, dated sometime about the year 1773, to William Shute, Robert Harris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Daniel Longstreet, Stacey Hepburn, Peter Sutter, Alexander Graham, John Fox, Alexander Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldall, James Berwick, James Loughead, John Clark, James Fulton, Zachariah Nieman, and Robert Graves, for one fourth part of Martic Forge and 1275 acres of Land in the county of Lancaster, having been mislaid or lost; application is now made by the said Grantees by their Representative to the said John Malcolm, George Monro, and Samuel Patterson, and the Representatives of the said John M'Callmont, deceased, for a new Deed to confirm the premises, of which all persons concerned are notified, in order that if they object to the same, they may apply to the said Grantors.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books in large or small quantities,
New-England and Manson's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Assistant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane, who buys

LINEN RAGS.

A QUANTITY of excellent Liverpool BASKET SALT, also LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, and CANDLES by the box,

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES HAYES,

Next door to the Post-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

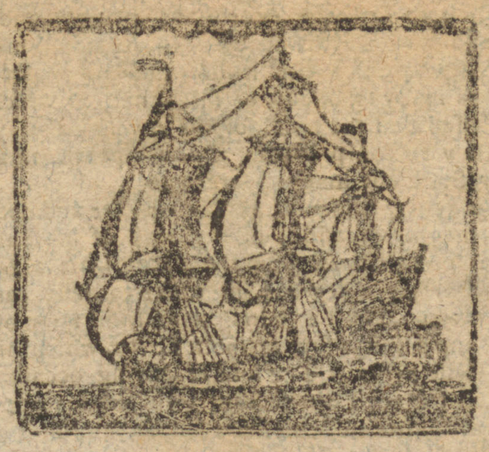
WANTED,

A PERSON who can write a tolerable good hand, to tend Bar in a genteel house in this city. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER



[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Joſeph Warton's place, in Love Lane, about two weeks ago, a black HORSE, twelve or thirteen hands high, with one ſhoe on the off foot, a ſwitch tail, the greateſt part of his mane hangs on the off ſide, and has a ſtroke of white on each ſide of his neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
MICHAEL PIPER.
January 21, 1780.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon immediately,
A LARGE commodious POT HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. For terms enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
THE TIME of a ſervant Girl, who has above two years to ſerve; a ſmart girl, fit for country work. For further particulars enquire of Mr. THOMAS APTY, keeper of the Work-houſe in Philadelphia.

A few GALLONS of excellent
Freſh LIME JUICE;
Alſo, Freſh RAISINS,
TO BE SOLD BY
JACOB KEEHMLE,
In Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of the 20th inſtant (January) from the door of Chriſtian Stear, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a dark brown HORSE, coming four years old, neither brand nor ear mark, ſome white on one of his hind feet, a well made creature, about thirteen hands high, paces and trots, carries low in his gate, and never was ſhod; the mane divides on each ſide from the head half way on his neck, and the ſhort hairs at the root of his tail are white. A red and white dog with peaked ears followed the horſe. Whoever gives information of, or brings the horſe, and thief if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe alone One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by
RHUDOLPH BARTLE.

TO BE SOLD BY
SHINKLE AND GRAFF,
At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
A large QUANTITY of
QUEEN's WARE and GLASS,
Among which are---

PLATES,
Diſhes,
Mugs,
Tea Pots,
Coffee Pots,
Tureens,
Sugar Diſhes,
Sallad Diſhes,
Wine Glaſſes,
Decanters,
Caſtor Stands,
And ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. They continue to ſell GROCERIES as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,
A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH with two children: She is good tempered, and capable of any kind of houſe-work. For terms of ſale apply to JOSEPH HEISTER, living in Reading.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber at Cuckold's town, Mill Creek Hundred, and county of New Caſtle, on the 10th of November laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, thirteen or fourteen hands high, branded H L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
FREDERICK FORD.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.
N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

LETTERS on APPRECIATION.
No. III.

FROM the calculations which have been exhibited, it appears that the *real debt* of America, at the end of the year 1780, will probably amount to no more than five millions and a quarter of hard dollars, excluſive of Loan-Office Certificates; which ſum will be ſunk by an 1/6 tax in 10 years. This is evident from the principles we have already aſſumed, viz. that Pennſylvania is eſtimated at an eighth of the Continent, and raiſes by an 1/6 tax 25 000l. per annum. But ſhould the deſired appreciation ſucceed, and the nominal ſum, of 359 1-4 millions of dollars, become equal to its declared value, it would require near 700 years to ſink the whole. It may probably be ſaid, that a ſudden appriciation is not intended, and therefore the reaſoning, here urged, will not apply; to which I anſwer, that the evil of appreciation will be felt, in exact proportion to its retrogade motion. If the general appreciation ſhould average 30 for 1 in any given time, accounting back from the preſent, and then remain fixed, I ſhould ſay, that inſtead of 400 years tax, as ſuppoſed in my former numbers, it would only take 100 years. If it was reduced to 20 for 1, it would take 200 years, if reduced to 10 for 1, 300 years. Any depreciation whatever, will operate againſt the payment of the debts; it would produce an effect, to which the whole circle of politics could not produce a parallel, viz. a government refunding to its inhabitants the taxes they have been paying; for we muſt inſiſt that depreciation is an actual tax, and that appreciation is an actual refund. For inſtance. John Harrow, in June, 1779, when exchange was 20 for 1, ſold a pair of oxen for 200l. with which ſum, he could have bought two pieces of linen of 25 yards each, at 4l. per yard, which formerly ſold at 4s. per yard. But John Harrow neglecting to make the purchaſe till December, when exchange was 40 for 1, he could buy with the produce of his two oxen, no more than one piece of linen, becauſe the price had riſen to 8l. per yard, then ſurely it follows, that John Harrow has paid a tax amount to the value of one ox. On the other hand, ſuppoſe John Harrow kept his money till this day and a paper dollar ſhould paſs equal to a ſilver dollar, his 200l. would bring him 40 pieces of linen, by which he would gain 38 pieces. But how think you is the apparent gain to be provided for? Is it not, by John Harrow, and every other farmer and inhabitant, involving themſelves, either in a monſtruous immediate tax, or a duration of moderate taxes on them and their heirs, to the end of the world for ought we know.

Nor will the effects of appriciation be in any way equally diſtributed. The monied man will become ſuddenly rich; but the poor man, who has ſeldom a weeks caſh beforehand, will be for ever labouring under taxes, to repair the loſs entailed on the public by appreciation. Here it muſt be noted, that I reaſon upon the ſuppoſition, of a total and *permanent* appreciation, but I muſt ſo far do juſtice to my own ſentiments, as to declare my belief, that it is a matter abſolutely impracticable; for though by ſtrenuous efforts, it might be carried into execution, and money be univerſally received at the declared value. I contend, that it would be but of ſhort duration; that its quantity would inevitably operate againſt its fixture; and continually preſſing againſt the unnatural barrier, like a river dam'd in its courſe, it would quickly overflow the banks, and deluge the adjacent country with irreſiſtable fury; tearing down whole cities and villiages in its way; thouſands upon thouſands would be ruined by the attempt, and general confuſion enſue. All which may be prevented by ſuffering the ſtream to flow in its natural channel, without obſtructions. Let the money find its own weight, it will ballance itſelf much better, than can be done by any attempt of ours.

Some are apprehenſive, that if a check is not given to depreciation, the credit of the money will be reduced to ſo low an ebb, as to become entirely ſtagnant. Theſe timid politicians would do well to look back to the money in its firſt ſtages of depreciation, and enquire of themſelves, what they would have thought, if ſome prying financier had aſſured them, that in leſs than 3 years its value ſhould ſink to 40 for 1, would they not have aſſerted, with diſdain, that the matter was impoſſible; that long before it arrived at ſuch a ſtage, it would ceaſe to circulate? Nor ought their falſe judgments to have been too ſeverely reflected on, for the ſubject was but little ſtudied, and leſs underſtood. But at preſent, we can look back, trace its progreſs and define its cauſe. And from a ſeries of reaſoning, pronounce with ſome certainty, that no interruption to its paſſing can ariſe from its meer quantity. Should it gradually ſink even to 1000 for 1, I freely declare my opinion, that it would paſs as current as at preſent, and would be relatively as ſcarce. Perhaps we have not in general, ſufficiently attended to the ſubject; otherwiſe we ſhould not ſo haſtily aſſert, that the depreciation has latterly run on with rapidity. It is an error and ariſes from a want of conſidering the proper progreſſion of numbers.

When the money ſunk from one to two, we all agree that it ſunk one in value, when it fell from two to three, it is ſaid to have ſunken one more: but this I deny, it only ſunk half of one, and when it proceeded from three to four, its gradation inſtead of being one, was only one third of one. In other words, when it decreaſed in value from two to four, it fell no faſter than in going from one to two. From four to eight, from eight to ſixteen, and from ſixteen to thirty-two, the actual decline is no greater than from one to two. Hence we find, that when money paſſes from thirty to forty, it makes no larger ſtep, than it did in going from three to four, that is one third more. When once we get into increaſed numbers, we ſhould conſider, that we proceeded by fractions. Exchange riſing from twenty to twenty-one, advances in fact only one twentieth. From twenty to twenty-five it is only an advance of five twentieths, or one quarter; and from twenty to thirty it has only advanced ten twentieths, or one half; and that it muſt run all the way from twenty to forty, before the depreciation becomes as great as it did when it roſe from one to two, or from two to four; and the depreciation may continue from forty to eighty, without a greater acceleration than it had in paſſing from one to two. To render this ſubject a little more familiar, as well as to point out the injuſtice of the preſent Laws, reſpecting the payment of debts, we will once more call upon John Harrow for an illuſtration. We will ſuppoſe John to pay an annuity out of his farm of 32l. per annum, which ſum he uſually raiſed by ſending hickory wood to town. Here the reader will obſerve that the rates of exchange, reſpecting the dates, are merely imaginary, and not confined to the true ſtate.

			cords	
1775.	Exchange being at par,	John ſells 32	at 20s.	32l.
1776.	Exch. at 2 for 1,	he ſells 16	at 40s.	32l.
1777.	Exch. at 4 for 1,	he ſells 8	at 4l.	32l.
1778.	Exch. at 8 for 1,	he ſells 4	at 8l.	32l.
1779.	Exch. at 16 for 1,	he ſells 2	at 16l.	32l.
1780.	Exch. at 32 for 1,	he ſells 1	at 32l.	32l.

By this we perceive, that in 1776, money falling from the full value to two for one, John ſaved half of the quantity of wood which he cut in 1775—In 1777 he ſaved half of the quantity cut in 1776—In 1778 he ſaved half of the quantity cut in 1777—In 1779 he ſaved half of the quantity cut in 1778,—and in 1780 he ſaved half of the quantity cut in 1779. When exchange went from par to two, it only advanced one in number, and when it proceeded from ſixteen to thirty-two, tho' the depreciation was deemed alarming, its progreſs was but juſt equal to the variation from one to two. In the firſt caſe he ſent but half the quantity he did the preceding year; and in the ſecond caſe he likewiſe ſent but half the quantity; and thus we may go on to a very high amount. From the rate of thirty-two for one, we muſt proceed as far as ſixty four for one, before the money will ſuffer depreciation equal to the firſt alteration from one to two, and it muſt then go on to one hundred and twenty-eight for one, before it has made another ſtride ſimilar to the firſt. Now let any perſon look back to the late progreſs of depreciation, and he will find that he has leſs occaſion to be alarmed, at this day, than he had when it varied from one to two. The jump then made, would have been truly alarming, if it had been properly attended to, but a mixture of caprice, fear and intereſt, produced an effect of which few were aware; and theſe cauſes continued to operate, perhaps, till it arrived to four or ſix for one; by which time, I ſhould ſuppoſe, that the waves which had been excited by the agitation of the paſſions, were pretty well ſubſided, and the ſurface of the financial ocean reſtored to its proper level. Effects followed their cauſes, and the ſwell increaſed but as the wind blew. The quantity of the money determined its value, and ſo it would probably continue to an exceſs which I ſhould not chooſe to enter on. I know of no period to depreciation, or cauſe of ſtoppage from mere quantity. I am very ſenſible that thoſe who have given themſelves the trouble to think on this ſubject, will charge me with uſing needleſs repetitions, and labouring the matter beyond what is neceſſary. But it is a ſubject of great importance, and cannot be too fully and cloſely inveſtigated. The more points of view we place it in, the better it will be underſtood.

In Portugal they calculate in mill-rees; that is, in pieces of ſilver, ſuppoſed to contain 1000 parts, being ſomewhat more than one of the Spaniſh dollars; now a thouſandth part of a dollar is a ſum of which, at firſt view, we have no adequate idea, when compared with a farthing, which is our loweſt denomination; but affixing to it a compound value, or calling it a mill-ree, we can readily ſubdivide it low enough for every purpoſe of trade. Then ſuppoſe depreciation ſhould continue till it reached 1000 for 1, and we ſhould change the denomination of a dollar to a mill-dollar, that is to a dollar ſubdivided into a thouſand parts, we ſhould as eaſily keep our accounts, and tranſact the affairs of trade with as much preciſion, as if we were trading in hard dollars. A paper bill inſtead of being called one dollar might repreſent the thouſandth part of a dollar, and anſwer every purpoſe of money, if the rate was once eſtabliſhed. And this mode of calculating might continue, even after the paper dollars were all conſumed by a foreign Loan, and real gold and ſilver became the only money current. Some may probably think I treat the point in too viſionary a manner; but I

requeſt them to ſit down ſeriouſly to the ſubject, and I will then venture to pronounce that they will inevitably fall into my train of thinking.

They will quickly acknowledge, that it is not the amount of nominal dollars which conſtitutes the debt of America; which alone ariſes from the *real* value of home produce conſumed, of foreign goods imported, and of labour, wages and ſalaries paid; theſe conſtitute our debt. With reſpect to the nominal amount in paper money, I contend that it is of ſmall importance, whether the ſum be called 5 millions or 500 millions, with this proviſo, that we do not, in the latter caſe, tranſmute paper into ſilver, and determine at all events to pay a hard dollar, for every imaginary dollar emitted.

Suppoſe the crew of Captain Cooke's ſhip in his 3 years voyage round the South Pole, had carried their amuſement, of gaming, to ſo high a pitch, that it became neceſſary to paſs notes of hand for the payment of the ſums loſt, and that theſe notes had amounted to millions of pounds: Suppoſe they had even divided the entire ſtock of proviſions, and ſome had won from the others their whole ſhare. I would aſk, whether the ſhip would be interrupted in her voyage by ſuch exchange of property, or would ſhe be leſs able to proceed than if no ſuch gaming had happened. As a little Commonwealth, her internal reſources and abilities would undoubtedly remain the ſame; the rich muſt of neceſſity permit the poor to partake of the ſtock for the common good of the voyage, and the ſhips general deſign of making new diſcoveries, would be proſecuted without any other difficulties, than thoſe naturally incident to the ſea, and the gradual decline of the ſhip's ſtock of proviſions. If freſh ſupplies could from time to time be procured, they might ſail, play and paſs notes from year to year, till the ſhip,s bottom could bear them no longer; but ſhould it prove impracticable to command ſuch ſupplies, then, and not till then, the voyage would from neceſſity terminate So with America—Whilſt the country can ſupply the actual neceſſaries of government, no exceſs of paper money can prove a bar thereto. What we have moſt to fear is from injudicious attempts to give a value to our currency, beyond what its quantity demands.

I have endeavoured to prove, that the decreaſe of the value of money has been generally occaſioned by its increaſed quantity; that in its progreſs it has operated as a tax; that Loan-Office Certificates are money to all intents and purpoſes, and therefore the intereſt ariſing thereon is a a burthen on the community, without our deriving the advantage thereby propoſed; that in good policy, theſe Certificates ſhould all be called in, and a juſt compenſation made to the holders; that foreign loans, during the preſent war, may prove ruinous drains to the Continent, and can anſwer no one good purpoſe more effectually than paper money would; that a total appreciation of the ſum now current, would bring us under a debt, which an 1/6 tax for 400 years would ſcarcely clear us from, when on the contrary it is evident, the ſame tax of 1/6 would ſink the whole in leſs than ten years, if the money ſhould remain at its preſent value. I have alſo endeavoured to ſhew, that depreciation has not been ſo rapid as was generally thought; that an increaſe of quantity ought not to alarm us; that the fear of its becoming ſtagnant is entirely groundleſs, and that it would circulate as freely as at preſent, although the quantity ſhould be encreaſed to a great exceſs.

If the thoughts I have here thrown together, ſhould be deemed injurious to the common intereſts of America, I ſhould be obliged to the writer who would point it out; and ſhould be happy to be releaſed from the dread which has long preyed on my mind, that a general diſtreſs would be brought on the country, by appreciating the money. I declare upon honor, that I am no other way intereſted in the event, than as a citizen of America; nor have I in a ſingle inſtance, an advantage to make by depreciation, but am daily ſuffering by it. I have ſtated my ſentiments with candour, and ſubmit them to the public; and all I aſk in return, is a candid peruſal, and fair refutation, if I am wrong.

ERRATA in the Letters on Appreciation, publiſhed in laſt Thurſday's paper.

In the firſt letter, and laſt paragraph, for carried, read varied.

In the ſecond letter, and third paragraph, for 16 times 1-3, read 13 times 1-3; for 25 years read, 30 years—— Near the end of the fifth paragraph, for two thouſand, read two hundred thouſand.

An ESSAY on CONSCIENCE.

CONSCIENCE is the law of the all-wiſe author of nature, written on our hearts, or properly the application of this law, as it regards the judgments we ſhould form of particular actions. It is like a Cenſor noting and obſerving our actions, and therefore it has not undeſervedly been called by ſome a portion of the virgin-ſoul, as not admitting the leaſt blemiſh of prevarication. Hence good actions beget ſecurity in the conſcience, but bad cauſe anguiſh and vexation, which is better known by experience than explained by words: For, if it be painful to us to abide by the the judgments of thoſe we live with, and to put up with their reprehenſions, it will be more ſo to be condemned by our own reaſon, and to carry about us ſo ſevere a judge, of our actions: And thus it is that conſcience performs the function both of a witneſs and judge, when it reprimands us for having done amiſs, as Juvenal ſays:

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which conſcience ſhakes, when ſhe with rage controuls,
And ſpreads amazing terrors thro' their ſouls?
Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind;
Which day and night does dreadfully accuſe,
Condems the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews.

Many inſtances might be given of the wonderful force of thoſe inward compunctions and horrors, that ſometimes poſſeſs a guilty mind, and are awakened there by the moſt unexpected circumſtances. When theſe are at once let looſe upon the unhappy patient, the beloved aſſociations of intereſt, power or pleaſure, burſt aſunder like bubbles of air: The whole ſcene of his paſt life riſes full to his view, and appears big with extravagance and frenzy; the baſe or wicked part he has acted ſtares him in the face, nor can he find any relief from thoſe ſtings of remorſe that pierce his inmoſt frame, till he has diſcloſed his guilt, expelled the exorbitant paſſion, and becomes ſenſible to more worthy ſentiments and affections.

Our acquaintance with hiſtory and the world will ſuggeſt to us many examples of this kind, in which it muſt be confeſſed that the hand of the ſovereign phyſician of nature is very conſpicuous. One happened in a neighbouring State not many years ago;

'A jeweller, a man of good character and conſiderable wealth, having occaſion, in the way of his buſineſs, to travel at ſome diſtance from the place of his abode, took along with him a ſervant, in order to take care of his portmanteau. He had along with him ſome of his beſt jewels, and a large ſum of money, to which his ſervant was likewiſe privy. The maſter having occaſion to diſmount on the road the ſervant watched his opportunity, took a piſtol from his maſter's ſaddle, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot; then rifling him of his jewels and money, and hanging a large ſtone to his neck, he threw him into the neareſt canal. With this booty he made off to a diſtant part of the country, where he had reaſon to believe that neither he nor his maſter were known: There he began to trade in a very low way at firſt, that his obſcurity might ſcreen him from obſervation; and in the courſe of a good many years ſeemed to riſe, by the natural progreſs of buſineſs into wealth and conſideration; ſo that his good fortune appeared at once the effect and reward of his induſtry and virtue. Of theſe he counterfeited the appearance ſo well, that he grew into great credit, married into a good family; and by laying out his hidden ſtores diſcreetly, as he ſaw occaſion, and joining to all an univerſal affability, he was admitted to a ſhare of the government of the town, and roſe from one poſt to another, till at length he was choſen Chief Magiſtrate.

In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no ſmall applauſe, both as a Governor and Judge; till one day, as he ſat on the bench with ſome of his brethren, a criminal was brought before them, who was accuſed of having murdered his maſter. The evidence came out full, the jury brought in their verdict that the priſoner was guilty, and the whole Aſſembly waited the ſentence of the Preſident of the Court (which he happened to be that day) with great ſuſpenſe. Mean while he appeared to be in an unuſual diſorder and agitation of mind; his colour changed often: At length he aroſe from his ſeat, and, coming down from the bench, placed himſelf juſt by the unfortunate man at the bar, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of all preſent. "You ſee before you," ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to thoſe who had ſat on the bench with him, "a ſtriking inſtance of the juſt awards of Heaven, which this day, after thirty years concealment, preſents to you a greater criminal than the man juſt now found guilty." Then he made an ample confeſſion of his guilt, and of all its aggravations particularly the ingratitude of it to a maſter who had raiſed him from the very duſt, and repoſed a peculiar confidence in him; and told them in what manner he had hitherto ſcreened himſelf from public juſtice, and how he had eſcaped the obſervation of mankind by the ſpecious maſk he had wore. "But now," added he, "no ſooner did this unhappy priſoner appear before us, charged with the ſame crime I was conſcious of myſelf, than the cruel circumſtances of my guilt beſet me in all their horror, the arrows of the Almighty ſtuck faſt within me, and my own crime appeared ſo attrocious, that I could not conſent to paſs ſentence againſt my fellow criminal till I had firſt impanelled and accuſed myſelf; nor can I now feel any relief from the agonies of an awakened conſcience, but by requiring that juſtice may be forthwith done againſt me, in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, for ſo aggravated a parricide. Therefore, in the preſence of the all-ſeeing God, the great witneſs and judge of my crime, and before this whole Aſſembly, who have been the witneſſes of my hypocriſy, I plead guilty, and require ſentence may be paſſed againſt me as a moſt notorious malefactor." We may eaſily ſuppoſe the amazement of all the Aſſembly, and eſpecially of his fellow Judges. However they proceeded, upon his confeſſion, to paſs ſentence upon him; and he died with all the ſymptoms of a penitent mind. An exemplary inſtance of the fatal effects of an exorbitant paſſion; and of the tremendous juſtice of Providence, in detecting one of the moſt cool and artful villains, after ſuch a long concealment!

From the Maryland Journal, of January 18.

The annexed copy of a letter was given me by a gentleman juſt arrived from L'Orient; if it has not reached you, I imagine you will think it worthy a place in your paper.—You may depend on its being authentic.

Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1780. Your's, &c.
W. S.

Copy of a letter from Commodore John Paul Jones, late Commander of the ſhip of war Good Man Richard, to Meſſ. Gourlade and Moylan, of L'Orient, dated on board the ſhip of war Serapis, off the Texel, 3d October, 1779.

I HAVE only time, my dear friends, to inform you, that I have this day anchored here, having taken this ſhip in the night of the twenty third ult. on the coaſt of England, after a battle of three hours and a half. Two hours and a half of that time the Good Man Richard and this ſhip being made faſt along ſide of one another, both ſhips being in flames, and the Good Man Richard making water faſter than all the pumps could deliver it. This ſhip mounts forty four guns, and has two intire batteries, one of them 18 pounders, ſo that my ſituation was ſevere enough to have to deal with ſuch an enemy in ſuch a dreadful ſituation. Judge then what it muſt have been when the Alliance came up, towards the cloſe of the action, and, inſtead of aſſiſting me, directed her whole fire againſt the Good Man Richard, not once or twice, but repeatedly, after being ſpoke to, and ſhewing a private ſignal of recognizance.

The Alliance killed eleven men, and mortally wounded an officer on the Good Man Richard's forecaſtle, at one volley. I have loſt in killed and wounded, the beſt part of my men. The Good Man Richard went to the bottom on the morning of the 25th ult. in ſpite of every effort to bring her into port. No action before was ever, in all reſpects, ſo bloody, ſo ſevere, and ſo laſting. I beg of you to communicate this, with my beſt reſpects, to the gentlemen of your port.

The fire was not quite extinguiſhed on board of the Good Man Richard till eight hours after the enemy had ſtruck; and at laſt it had reached within a few feet of the magazine. We loſt all the ſtores and all our private effects; but no lives were loſt from the conflagration. The Pallas took, at the ſame time, an armed ſhip of twenty ſix-pounders.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

N. B. The prizes taken and ranſomed by the Good Man Richard, during her cruiſe of about three months, amounted to at leaſt a million of livres.

NEW-LONDON, December 8.

Laſt Friday Captain Perkins, in a ſloop belonging to Norwich, arrived here in 29 days from Cape Francois.

A letter from the Cape dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman here, informs, that 17 ſail of merchantmen, convoyed by a frigate, arrived at the Cape in October laſt; that the frigate brought money to pay off the French troops, and landed it at Porto Plata, to be carried by land to the Cape. At this time the Ruby, of 64 guns, and Briſtol of 50 guns, (Britiſh) were cruiſing off Monte Chriſto.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, a ſmall Britiſh ſhip came cloſe in with Say Brook bar, and it being almoſt calm, ſent her boat and took a ſloop which was bound into Connecticut river, from the eaſtward, laden with ſalt. The people on board the ſloop attempted to run her on ſhore, and had got ſo near that one of them by running up the bowſprit jumped on the land and got off.

Sunday laſt the privateer Bever, Captain Havens, returned from a cruize, and brought in with her a brig from Surrinam, bound to New-York, laden with 157 hogſheads of melaſſes, and 240 caſes of gin.

Monday returned here from a cruize up the ſound, the Continental ſloop Argo, Capt. Talbot. In the late ſtorm ſhe run on Fairfield reef, when her guns were thrown over in order to get the veſſel off; but they were afterwards recovered.

Dec. 15. In the gale of wind about the firſt inſtant, Capt. Davidſon, in a ſmall ſloop from Cape Francois, laden with melaſſes and coffee, run on Watch Hill beach; when by cutting away her maſt, the veſſel and cargo were ſaved.

PROVIDENCE, December 18.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here from the grand army, on his way to his ſeat in New Hampſhire, the Hon. Major-General Sullivan.

Since our laſt two prizes have arrived in the river, taken by the Franklin and Pickering privateers of Salem; one of them is a ſchooner from New Providence with fruit, bound to New-York; the other a ſloop from New-York, laden with lumber.

BOSTON, December 27.

Thurſday the 2d inſt. the houſe of Mr. Oſborne, at the Upper-Ferry, in New Haven, was ſtruck with lightning, by which Mr. Oſborne (who was ſitting near the chimney) received ſo violent a ſhock, that his life was at firſt deſpaired of, but he had nearly recovered; the reſt of the family were all ſtruck down, but they ſoon recovered.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, January 13th, 1780.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of the ſeveral States, to tranſmit with all poſſible expedition, to General Waſhington, the names and rank of all officers; and the number of privates belonging to the enemy, held as priſoners of war within their reſpective States, and the places they are at, in order that they may be included in the general exchange, ſhould a cartel be agreed to, between the Commanders in Chief of the American and Britiſh armies.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Board of War, relative to priſoners, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

MANY inconveniencies attending the preſent management of priſoners of war, and great diſſatisfaction having ariſen from the mode of exchanging them heretofore uſed, from the partialities inevitably attending the ſame, while conducted under various directions by divers Commiſſaries independent of each other; and ſufficient proviſion not being made for their ſecurity, in many caſes frequently occuring:

Reſolved, That all priſoners of war, whether captivated by the army or navy of the United States or by the ſubjects, troops, or ſhips of any particular State ſhall be delivered into the care and cuſtody of the Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, his Deputies or Aſſiſtants, and be deemed and treated in all reſpects as priſoners of war to the United States.

That it be earneſtly recommended to the governments of the reſpective States, that they make no exchanges of priſoners, to the intent, that all exchanges may be made thro' the Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, by direction of Congreſs or the Commander in Chief, or Board of Admiralty: And when priſoners are taken by the particular ſubjects, troops or veſſels of any State, not in the ſervice of the United States, or by private ſhips or veſſels of war fitted out in any particular State, theſe ſhall be firſt exchanged, ſo far as is neceſſary, for the ſubjects or inhabitants of the ſame State, taken by the ſubjects, adherents, ſhips or veſſels of the enemy, and the overplus, if any, ſhall go towards redeeming the priſoners in the hands of the enemy, without regard to their being ſubjects or inhabitants of any particular State.

That all maſters or commanders of private ſhips or veſſels of war, ſhall take the utmoſt care to bring into port all priſoners captivated by them. And if from neceſſity they ſhall be obliged to diſmiſs any priſoners at ſea, they ſhall, on return from their cruize, make report thereof, on oath, to the Judge of the Admiralty of the State to which they belong, or in which they arrive, within twenty days after their arrival, with their reaſons for ſuch diſmiſſion. And if the Judge ſhall not be ſatisfied with the reaſons aſſigned, or if it ſhall appear that the priſoners were diſcharged to avoid the trouble or expence of bringing them into port, and delivering them into cuſtody, or in any wiſe unneceſſarily, then the Judge ſhall tranſmit an account thereof to the Executive of the State, who are requeſted to examine into the matter, and vacate the com-

Best possible image.

miſſion granted to the ſaid delinquent maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel, if they are of opinion that ſuch diſmiſſion was improper.

That all priſoners of war captivated by private ſhips or veſſels of war, be delivered by and at the expence of the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, to a Commiſſary of Priſoners neareſt the place of their landing, or into the neareſt county goal, on pain of forfeiture of the commiſſion granted to ſuch private ſhip or veſſel.

That on ſuch delivery of the priſoners into the goal, the Goaler ſhall be obliged to inform the government of the State wherein the ſaid priſoners are landed; or in caſe of their reſidence at too great a diſtance, the Lieutenant or Commanding Officer of the militia of the county wherein ſuch priſoners are landed, the Commiſſary General of Priſoners or his Deputy, that if the ſaid priſoners are not deemed by the Executive of the State, or the ſaid Commanding Officer of the militia, in a place of ſufficient ſecurity, they may be removed under proper guards to a place or places of greater ſafety, at the expence of the United States. And the Executive Powers of the reſpective States are requeſted to give the neceſſary orders to the Commanding Officers of militia on this ſubject, and to pay the expences of eſcorting and tranſporting the priſoners, charging the ſame to the United States. The ſaid Executives are alſo requeſted to give orders to the officers of their militia, to take immediate charge of all priſoners of war, captivated by the ſhips and veſſels of war, belonging to the United States or to any particular State, and convey them at the expence of the United States, to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or county goal; and alſo direct the like ſteps to be taken in regard to their removal to places of greater ſafety, as is provided in the caſe of priſoners captured by private veſſels.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, effectually to provide at the expence of the United States, for the delivery and ſafe keeping of all priſoners captivated by their reſpective ſubjects, out of veſſels ſtranded or caſt on ſhore on their coaſts, obliging the parties taking priſoners, to deliver them to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or into the neareſt goal, in caſe no Commiſſary of Priſoners is ſtationed within convenient diſtance of the place of capture; and in caſe of neglect or miſconduct in the perſons ſo taking the priſoners, that they forfeit all right to the veſſel, her tackle, apparel and furniture ſo caſt on ſhore, or the property they may ſave, or be otherwiſe entitled to out of ſuch veſſel; or impoſing ſuch other penalty as the ſaid Legiſlatures ſhall reſpectively think proper.

That it be recommended to the ſaid Legiſlatures to provide and direct, that all Goalers receive and deliver priſoners of war, without charging any fee or reward to the perſons delivering them into or taking them by proper authority out of their cuſtody. The reaſonable expences of ſupporting ſuch priſoners in goal, to be paid by the government of the State wherein they ſhall be confined, and charged to the United States, except where they can and ſhall be otherwiſe provided for by the proper officer in the ſervice of the United States. And the Goaler ſhall tranſmit a copy of his charges againſt the United States, for account of priſoners of war, to the Commiſſary General of Priſoners, or his neareſt Deputy, when any priſoners leave the goal, either for removal to places of greater ſecurity or exchange.

That priſoners of war either on their march or in confinement, be furniſhed with only two thirds of a ſoldier's ration.

That none but ſick or wounded priſoners be allowed carriages at public expence.

That all priſoners on parole pay their own expences, and ſuch expences ſhall be paid before they ſhall be exchanged.

That all officers, priſoners of war to the United States, unleſs in Hoſpitals, pay their Phyſicians, Surgeons and Attendants.

That the Commiſſary General of priſoners and his deputies, make regular monthly returns to the Board of War of the numbers, ſituation and exchanges of all priſoners under their charge, and that they alſo give the ſaid Board ſuch occaſional information, of all material tranſactions in their department, as circumſtances from time to time render neceſſary; or when they ſhall be required by the Board ſo to do, under pain of being ſuſpended or diſmiſſed by the ſaid Board.

That all exchanges of priſoners made in conſequence of the foregoing reſolutions, ſhall be ſoldier for ſoldier and ſailor for ſailor.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1780.

Mr. DUNLAP,

THE people of America heard with aſtoniſhment and horror, of the mortality that prevailed among our priſoners at New-York in the winter of 1776 and 1777. Convinced that it did not wholly ariſe from common caſualties; they were at a loſs, to what cauſe to aſcribe it. Rumours were ſpread of foul proceedings reſpecting them. But nature revolted at the idea. And it was not thought poſſible that even in this cruel war, Britons had ſo far diveſted themſelves of humanity, as to be capable of cool deliberate murder. But the following extract ſufficiently evinces the contrary, and proves, that the deſtruction of our unhappy priſoners, was premeditatedly determined on by the Britiſh Commander in Chief in America. The extract is taken from the Parliamentary Regiſter, No 67. You will pleaſe to give it a place in your paper, and oblige

Yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, December 3, 1776.

"I alſo incloſe a return of priſoners taken during the campaign, and am very ſorry to add, I find myſelf under the neceſſity of detaining them, although at a very great expence and inconvenience, until the rebels return the King's officers and men, now priſoners with them, for the performance of which, I have had frequent aſſurances, although hitherto delayed under various pretences. I have even allowed ſome of their principal officers at their earneſt requeſt, to go to their Congreſs, and endeavour to expedite the exchange, which being once effected, I SHALL SOON RID MYSELF OF THE REMAINING INCUMBRANCE."

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Morriſtown, January 18, 1780.

"SIR,

"The ſeverity of the weather having rendered a deſcent upon Staten-Iſland practicable by the ice; and it being alſo imagined that the communication between New-York and the iſland was interrupted by the ſame cauſe, a favorable opportunity of ſtriking the enemy ſtationed there, (who amounted by report to 1000 or 1200 men) ſeemed to preſent itſelf. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpoſe, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by ſurprize; but there being good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the enemy by their emiſſaries or by other means had got notice of our deſigns, little hope remained of effecting the buſineſs in that manner. As the detachment was aſſembled near Elizabeth-Town, it was thought adviſeable to proceed at all events, upon a conſideration that no bad conſequences could poſſibly reſult, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping ſome advantages. We were however diſappointed in our expectations, as Congreſs will perceive by the incloſed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING's Report.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that early on yeſterday morning the corps under my command croſſed the ſound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a ſurprize was out of the queſtion, and as their works were well ſituated, and appeared otherwiſe ſtrong, an aſſault was deemed unadviſeable, as it would probably have coſt us more than we could have gained by ſucceſs. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the iſland and New-York was open. Immediately on our arrival in front of the enemy's works, they ſent off a boat to the city, and in the evening ſeveral veſſels came down from thence to the iſland. As from this circumſtance there was no hope of reducing them for want of proviſion or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with very little loſs. A party of the enemy's horſe charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulſed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horſemen, and took his horſe. Some few of the men were froſt bitten, and though we took all the pains in our power to have all thoſe unable to march tranſported in ſleighs, yet I imagine a very few may have been left behind.

We took a few priſoners, and had a few deſerters from the enemy.*

Immediately after croſſing, a party was detached under Lieut. Col. Willet, to Decker's houſe. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its eſcape. The houſe, as a garriſon place, and eight or nine ſmall veſſels were burned. A conſiderable quantity of blankets and other ſtores were found.

While the troops were upon the iſland, a number of perſons from this ſide took advantage of the occaſion to paſs upon the iſland, and plundered the people there in the moſt ſhameful and mercileſs manner. Many of them were ſtopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have ſent an order for publication, requiring thoſe who had eluded the ſearch to reſtore the articles in their poſſeſſion, and exhorting the good people at large, to aſſiſt in detecting them. All the ſoldiery on re-croſſing the ice, were ſearched, and the little plunder they had taken from them and their names noted, that they may be brought to puniſhment. The articles recovered are, and will be depoſited with the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himſelf in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconſiderable part indeed, of the troops diſhonoured themſelves, by participating in theſe enormities.

The officers and men, in general, ſhewed a good diſpoſition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) STIRLING.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Elizabeth-town,
January 16, 1780.

* *This paragraph was omitted in our laſt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

TO BE SOLD,
A very genteel ſecond-hand SLEIGH.
Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, on the 29th day of November laſt, two MARES; one a brown, with white hind feet, about five years old, fourteen hands high, paces and trots: The other a black, with ſome white on one foot, thirteen hands high, ſeven or eight years old, paces and trots. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEONARD BIDLEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,
THREE VERY ELEGANT
LOOKING GLASSES.
Enquire of BENJAMIN HOGELAND, next door to Mr. M'Neil's, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

New Jerſey, January 20, 1780.

THE Subſcriber propoſes attending in Philadelphia from the firſt to the eighth of February next, in order to receive the monies due him on the ſales of Prizes in New-Jerſey; and deſires all thoſe who do not call on him in Bordentown before that time and diſcharge their accounts, to be punctual in paying within the time above-mentioned. All accounts not paid as above will be put in ſuit.

JOSEPH POTTS,
Late Marſhal.

A ROBBERY.
Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, Two MEN, one about five feet eight or nine inches high, thin viſage fair complexion, had on a linen frock and thick woolen cap. The other about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, dark complexion, had on a blue ragged jacket, or ſoldier's coat, turned up with ſome other colour; his name JAMES. They took away ſome dollars, ſome Engliſh half-crowns, ſome ſmall ſilver money, ſuch as quarter dollars, piſtareens, &c. one half-johannes, two guineas and one half guinea, ſome Continental and a conſiderable quantity of old paper currency; a large ſilver-faced watch, with braſs hand and braſs dots between the hours, the day of the month in the dial plate, maker's name John May, London, both on the face and inſide; half a dozen large ſilver ſpoons ſtamped, S and engraved on the under ſide of the handle I M. two pair of ſilver knee-buckles, one plain, one pair carved, marked R S. a carved ſtock-buckle R S. one large ſilver buckle, rims plain and worn out, one of them broke; a pincuſhion, light bloſſom coloured ſilk, worked with red and green ſilk in imitation of a bunch of ſtrawberries on one ſide and a ſprig on the other ſide, hooped with ſilver; a new home made cloth great coat of a light colour a little on the bloſſom; a grey coating ſurtout not much worn; a new broadcloth jacket without ſleeves, a light bloſſom colour; a pair of leather breeches almoſt new, a pair of corderoy breeches, one fine Holland and ſeveral other ſhirts and neckcloths; a quantity of mens and boys ſtockings, linen, worſted and woolen; a purple Perſian gown lined, a ſtamped linen ditto hair coloured, a black paduaſoy cloak, a black ruſſel quilt lined with homeſpun ſtriped worſted, a fine new ſhift with Holland ſleeves, a pair of blue damiſk ſhoes of Hoſe's make, a pair of new blankets, a new Ruſſia ſheet, with ſundry other things of various kinds. It is ſuppoſed one of them cut his finger by breaking open drawers, as ſome of the linens left were bloody, ſuppoſed by being handled. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the goods and money ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, and for the felons ſo that they may be convicted, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by

JAMES STEEL.

N. B. It is imagined the above articles are in Philadelphia, as the ſubſcriber's horſe was taken out of the ſtable to carry them, and was found near the Bridge coming back.

J. S.

Philadelphia, January 24.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Poole's Bridge, in Front-ſtreet, on the 24th inſt. an apprentice lad named GEORGE WOONDERLY, about four feet high, ſeventeen or eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat, and a round hat; he took with him a green coat, jacket and breeches, three ſhirts, and one pair of trowſers; He has a down-caſt look, yellow hair, walks crooked, and is remarkably near ſighted. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JOHN PIPER.

ANY perſon wanting a NEGROE BOY of about eleven years old, who has had the ſmallpox and meaſles, and is capable of waiting in a houſe, and tending horſes, may hear of ſuch a one by applying to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, four doors below the Draw-Bridge, who has for ſale a quantity of Ruſſia Duck, as alſo a good Saddle Horſe.

January 24.

LOST,

THE *Elbow Screw*, or *Gooſe Neck* of the pipe of the ENGINE, belonging to the HAND IN HAND Fire Company; alſo ſundry buckets belonging to the ſaid Company. It is requeſted, that any perſon who may know where the ſaid articles are to be found, will inform the ſubſcriber, or any other member of the Company, for the ſake of the public.

PAUL FOOKS.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the ſaid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A LARGE four ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Doctor Yeldall. The houſe is twenty-two and a half feet front on Cheſnut ſtreet, and twenty feet deep: There are ſix rooms in ſaid houſe, with a fire place in each room, two garrets, excluſive of the parlour and ſhop, a commodious kitchen under the houſe, a cellar for proviſion, and a large vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet, ſufficient to contain wood for the winter, all in good repair.

Alſo a wooden Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, ſeventeen and a half feet front on Cheſnut ſtreet, and twenty feet deep, a good kitchen under the houſe, and a vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet. The whole clear of ground rent.

The ſituation of theſe houſes render them valuable, being convenient to the water and market. The titles indiſputable.

L O S T,

ON Monday evening laſt, between the Northern Liberty Ferry, and Samuel Cooper's, on the road over the ice; a Womans POCKET BOOK, much worn containing about Two Hundred dollars in Continental money, moſtly large bills, a pair of double ſet paſte earings ſet in gold, alſo ſundry other things. The perſon who has found the ſame need be at no loſs for the owner, as there is in it a ticket for the City Aſſembly containing the owners name. Whoever has found it and will return it with the other contents, to the owner or the printer hereof, ſhall have the money for their trouble.

N. B If the earings are offered for ſale, it is hoped they will be ſtop'd.

January 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Middle-Town township, Cheſter county; a ſmall bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, black main and tail. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 20. ROBERT M'CLELLAN.

Philadelphia, January 18.

T O B E S O L D,

At the Continental Navy Store, (the firſt ſtore to the northward of Willing and Morris's wharf,)

A QUANTITY of

Muſcovado SUGAR, and COFFEE,

Which will be ſold by the ſingle barrel, to accommodate the inhabitants.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

WRITING PAPER.

Philadelphia, January 14.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the Rev. Doctor FRANCIS ALISON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to have them ſettled and paid.

HANNAH ALISON, }
MARY ALISON, } Executrixes.
ROBERT SMITH, }
WILLIAM RUSH, } Executors.

The Widow of Doctor Aliſon would be obliged to the Gentlemen that borrowed books, to return them.

A valuable Plantation, well improved, on the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, a few miles from Sunbury, to be ſold.

January 12, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt evening, from the ſign of the Ship, on the Lancaſter Road, a ſorrel GELDING, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a feather on both ſides of his head, long ſided, ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſhod all round; alſo a good ſaddle with jointed ſtirrups, a leather ſurtingle, and a ſnaffle bridle; ſuppoſed to be taken by a certain JAMES WARRAN, who ſays he has been privateering; he is a young man, about five feet eight inches high; had on a round hat with an oſtrich feather in it, a light coloured great-coat with a ſmall red cape and buttons to the ſleeves, his other cloaths not particularly known. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid gelding, with the ſaddle, bridle and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe, ſaddle and bridle again, ſhall receive the above reward, or without the thief ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES REED,
Near the above place.

Philadelphia, January 8.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY about two weeks ago, a dark brown COW, having her right horn broke off. Whoever has taken up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

HENRY KEPPELE, Jun.

The FIRST VOLUME of the

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,

Is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market ſtreet, three doors weſt of the Poſt Office; Who has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper, Keyſer's Pills, &c.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Eſtates.

THE Subſcriber has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet to Front ſtreet, at the corner of Black Horſe Alley, where perſons having real eſtates to diſpoſe of may, by entering them in the ſaid Office, meet with a ready and quick ſale. Likewiſe Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Memorial, Letters of Attorney, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, are drawn at the ſaid Office with care and diſpatch, and money put out at intereſt as uſual.

There are in the ſaid Office to be diſpoſed of, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Ground in and about the city.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Friday, February 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Plantation of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, in Guinet township, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION containing 100 acres of land, about one half cleared. The woodland is exceedingly good, conſiſting of cheſnut, oak and hickory; ſix acres are meadow, and five with winter grain in the ground: There is on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe with a pump of excellent water before the door; a barn, a good Kitchen garden, and an orchard of 140 apple, pear, peache, and the beſt ſort of cherry trees. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſundry houſhold and kitchen furniture; the terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

PETER HEIST, }
JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

Guinet Township, Philadelphia County, Jan. 3.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Philip Heiſt, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, book-debts, or otherwiſe; are deſired to pay on or before the 4th or 5th day of February next, to the ſubſcribers, who will attend on ſaid days, at the ſaid Philip Heiſt's late dwelling houſe. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, on ſaid days.

PETER HEIST. } Executors.
JACOB MILLER. }

Philadelphia, January 1.

THE Subſcriber's BREWERY, at the corner of Fourth and Race ſtreets, is carried on as uſual, for the ſeaſon, where his former cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied with BEER of the firſt quality, for exportation or home conſumption.

FRANCIS WADE.

W A N T E D,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, and is otherwiſe qualified to examine accounts. Such a perſon may meet with employ, and a genteel ſalary, by leaving his name and place of abode with the Printer, ſo that the employer may have an opportunity to treat with him.

WHEREAS the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures, hath been ſome time diſſolved, and a final dividend ſettled, of which public notice was then given, and the Treaſurer directed to pay the ſame: And Whereas many of the Proprietors have probably forgotten that they were ſubſcribers to the ſaid Inſtitution, a liſt is now publiſhed of the names of thoſe to whom dividends are ſtill due. Such as have a ſtar affixed to the name have ſhares of goods to receive in addition to the final dividend. The ſubſcriber would be much obliged to the Proprietors, or their repreſentatives in town, if they would call or ſend for their reſpective ſhares, that the books may be cloſed.

RICHARD WELLS,
Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

William Allen,	Michael Hillegas,
John Appowen, *	Joſeph Hillborn,
William Adcock,	William Jackſon,
Andrew Allen,	Daniel Joy,
Elias Boys,	Reynold Keen,
Robert Bridges,	Peter Z. Lloyd,
Joſeph Budd,	John Lownes,
William Bradford,	William Martin, *
Owen Biddle,	Joſeph Moulder,
John Bayard,	Jacob Morgan,
John Benezet,	Samuel Miles,
Alexander Bartram,	Jonathan Mifflin, jun.
William Ball,	John Morton,
John Bull,	Joſeph Mifflin,
Abraham Bickley,	Samuel Mifflin,
William Brown,	Thomas Malon,
James Biddle, *	John M. Neſbitt,
George Bartram,	John Purviance,
James Cannon,	Stephen Paſchall,
John Chaloner,	Edward Pole,
Joſeph Cauffman,	Peter Paris,
John Cadwalader,	John Pringle,
Nathan Cooke,	John Pinkerton,
William Craig,	William Roſs,
John Cox,	John Roberts,
Andrew Caldwell,	Maurice Rodgers,
Iſaac Coates, *	Samuel Simpſon,
Lambert Cadwalader,	John Scotton,
Joſeph Dean, *	William Shute,
Sharp Dulany,	Robert Smith,
John Dickinſon,	William Sellers,
John Evans,	Thomas Shoemaker,
David Franks,	James Sterling,
Iſaac Gray,	Robert Stevenſon,
Caſper Geyer,	Thomas Smith,
John Galloway,	Jacob Winey,
Nicholas Garriſon,	John Wood,
Benjamin Harbeſon,	Samuel Wetherill, jun.
Richard Humphreys,	Joſeph Wallace,
Levi Hollingſworth,	Thomas Wharton, *
Robert Hardie,	John Warder,
Samuel Howell,	Richard Willing.
James Hunter,	

Juſt printed and to be ſold by STYNER AND CIST, in Second ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

A

G R A M M A R

OF THE

FRENCH TONGUE,

Grounded upon the Deciſions of the French Academy; Wherein all the neceſſary Rules, Obſervations and Examples are exhibited in a manner entirely new.

By JOHN PERRIN.

Neceſſaria pueris jucunda ſenibus. QUINTIL.

According to the Second Edition, printed at London.

The ADDRESS of the EDITORS to the Public.

THE general introduction which the French language has obtained in moſt of the nations of Europe, and in all the States of America, renders it not only a part of polite education, but a ſerviceable and neceſſary accompliſhment.

In the ſeveral departments of life, whether in the great buſineſs of the nation, or the extenſive arrangements of commerce—whether in the fields of military ſcience, or the peaceable retreats of literature—or whether in the faſhionable or mechanical world, the acquiſition of it will be accompanied with numerous and predominant advantages. As the moſt univerſal of all living languages it, in a great meaſure, ſupplies the want of all others, whether ancient or modern, and becomes an eaſy introduction to the ſtudy of many.

The Grammar we now preſent to the Public is eſteemed, for its conciſeneſs and correctneſs, the moſt uſeful and perfect of any extant. The reception it has met with in all places where the Engliſh language is ſpoken, is an evidence of its great merit, and the high recommendations it has obtained from the beſt judges on the ſubject have put its pre-eminence beyond a doubt.

The part which fell to our ſhare, we preſume to hope is executed in a manner that will add to the reputation we have, with much induſtry, ſought to deſerve. We have ſpared no expence or trouble in rendering the edition not only complete, but elegant. To the beſt paper we have added the fineſt type, and paid the ſtricteſt attention to grammatical nicety and correctneſs.

If our endeavours, in this inſtance, ſhould meet with the encouragement of the Public, we ſhall, as future opportunity offers, ſeek the continuance of it by introducing ſuch other Publications from the ſame language as may tend to promote the honor, intereſt and literature of our country.

We are the Public's moſt obliged,

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1779. And obedient humble ſervants, STYNER and CIST.

The POLITICAL REGISTER for November 1767, gives this Grammar the following character:

"THIS is one of the moſt ſenſible and judicious French Grammars we remember to have ſeen: The author, who appears to be a compleat maſter of the ſubject, has explained all the difficulties and peculiarities of that tongue, with great accuracy and preciſion; and, in order the better to illuſtrate his rules, he has added a ſuitable dialogue at the end of each chapter. The ſection, particularly on the participle paſſive, is extremely curious, and ſets the ſingular conſtruction of that part of ſpeech, which gives ſo much trouble to learners, in a more clear and diſtinct light, than we think has been done by any former grammarian. It is the cuſtom of moſt writers to make the participle agree with the thing of which one is ſpeaking, inſtead of the perſon who ſpeaks: as, Avez-vous lu les livres que je vous ai *prêtés?* inſtead of *prêté:* Have you read the books I lent you? The ſame idiom obtains in the Italian; as, La Luna aveva *perduti* i ſuoi Raggi, inſtead of *perduta:* The Moon had loſt her rays."

The MONTHLY REVIEW, for January 1768, likewiſe gives it the following character:

"THE elements of every branch of knowledge ſhould be delivered with the greateſt care and circumſpection, as being the foundation on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected. Nor can theſe elements be properly explained but by thoſe who are well acquainted with the ſcience; for, in order to know the beſt method of laying down thoſe elements, we muſt have a previous knowledge of their uſe and various application.

"The work before us, intended to explain the Grammar, or elements of the French language, appears to have been executed by the hand of a perſon who has thoroughly ſtudied it; and who was at once both able and willing to communicate the fruits of his inquiries to the public.

"It is both conciſe and comprehenſive, and will, we are perſuaded, remove every difficulty that can attend the ſtudy of this faſhionable language. It is, therefore, with pleaſure we recommend it to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming maſters of the French tongue."

N. B. The ſaid STYNER and CIST have for ſale, good WRITING PAPER.

HENRY DEBERGER,

At the corner of Coats's Alley, in Second ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, and oppoſite to Col. Farmar's,

Has for SALE,

THE beſt London Fiddles in caſes, German Flutes in ditto, Engliſh regimental Fifes in ſets, of the beſt kind; alſo a freſh aſſortment of the beſt Fiddle-Strings of all kinds; green and white ivory and buck handled Knives and Forks, Carvers of ditto, mens gilt Watch Chains, ſteel ditto of the beſt ſort, ſteel and iron bladed Hand-Saws, an aſſortment of the beſt Whitechapel and other Needles, Pins, and many other articles of Hard Ware too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said DEBERGER has alſo for ſale, a ſet of China, conſiſting of a large tureen, diſhes and plates of various ſizes, butter boats, &c. &c. alſo a compleat ſet of Tea China.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet;

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

New-Jerſey, January 20, 1780.

THE Subſcriber propoſes attending in Philadelphia from the firſt to the eighth of February next, in order to receive the monies due him on the ſales of Prizes in New-Jerſey; and deſires all thoſe who do not call on him in Bordentown before that time and diſcharge their accounts, to be punctual in paying within the time above-mentioned. All accounts not paid as above will be put in ſuit.

JOSEPH POTTS,
Late Marſhal.

Philadelphia, January 24.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Poole's Bridge, in Front ſtreet, on the 24th inſt. an apprentice lad named GEORGE WOONDERLY, about four feet high, ſeventeen or eighteen years of age; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat, and a round hat; he took with him a green coat, jacket and breeches, three ſhirts, and one pair of trowſers: He has a down-caſt look, yellow hair, walks crooked, and is remarkably near ſighted. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JOHN PIPER.

From the BARON DE MONTESQUIEU's SPIRIT OF LAWS.

CHAP. I.
Of Civil Slavery.

SLAVERY, properly ſo called, is the eſtabliſhment of a right which gives to one man ſuch a power over another, as renders him abſolute maſter of his life and fortune. The ſtate of ſlavery is in its own nature bad. It is neither uſeful to the maſter nor to the ſlave; not to the ſlave, becauſe he can do nothing through a motive of virtue; not to the maſter, becauſe by having an unlimited authority over his ſlaves, he inſenſibly accuſtoms himſelf to the want of all moral virtues, and from thence grows fierce, haſty, ſevere, choleric, voluptuous, and cruel.

In deſpotic countries, where they are already in a ſtate of political ſlavery, civil ſlavery is more tolerable than in other governments. Every one ought to be ſatisfied in thoſe countries with neceſſaries and life. Hence the condition of a ſlave is hardly more burthenſome than that of a ſubject.

But in a monarchical government, where it is of the utmoſt importance that human nature ſhould not be debaſed, or diſpirited, there ought to be no ſlavery. In democracies, where they are all upon an equality; and in ariſtocracies, where the laws ought to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to procure as great an equality as the nature of the government will permit, ſlavery is contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution; it only contributes to give a power and luxury to the citizens which they ought not to have.

CHAP. II.
Origin of the right of ſlavery among the Roman Civilians.

ONE would never have imagined that ſlavery ſhould owe its birth to pity, and that this ſhould have been excited three different ways.

The law of nations, to prevent priſoners from being put to death, has allowed them to be made ſlaves. The civil law of the Romans empowered debtors, who were ſubject to be ill uſed by their creditors, to ſell themſelves. And the law of nature requires, that children, whom a father reduced to ſlavery is no longer able to maintain, ſhould be reduced to the ſame ſtate as the father.

Theſe reaſons of the civilians are all falſe. It is falſe that killing in war is lawful, unleſs in a caſe of abſolute neceſſity: But when a man has made another his ſlave, he cannot be ſaid to have been under a neceſſity of taking away his life, ſince he actually did not take it away. War gives no other right over priſoners than to diſable them from doing any further harm, by ſecuring their perſons. All nations * concur in deteſting the murdering of priſoners in cold blood.

2. Nor is it true, that a freeman can ſell himſelf. Sale implies a price; now when a perſon ſells himſelf, his whole ſubſtance immediately devolves to his maſter; the maſter therefore in that caſe gives nothing, and the ſlave receives nothing. You will ſay, he has a peculium. But this peculium goes along with his perſon. If it is not lawful for a man to kill himſelf, becauſe he robs his country of his perſon, for the ſame reaſon he is not allowed to ſell himſelf. The liberty of every citizen conſtitutes a part of the public liberty; and in a democratical State is even a part of the Sovereignty. To ſell one's citizenſhip § is ſo repugnant to all reaſon, as to be ſcarce ſuppoſeable in any man. If liberty may be rated with reſpect to the buyer, it is beyond all price to the ſeller. The civil law, which authorizes a diviſion of goods among men, cannot be thought to rank among ſuch goods, a part of the men who were to make this diviſion. The ſame law annuls all iniquitous contracts; ſurely then it affords redreſs in a contract where the greivance is moſt enormous.

The third way is birth; which falls with the two former. For if a man could not ſell himſelf, much leſs could he ſell an unborn offſpring. If a priſoner of war is not to be reduced to ſlavery, much leſs are his children.

The lawfulneſs of putting a malefactor to death, ariſes from this; the law, by which he is puniſhed, was made for his ſecurity. A murderer, for inſtance, has enjoyed the benefit of the very law which condemns him; it has been a continual protection to him; he cannot therefore object againſt it. But it is not ſo with the ſlave. The law of ſlavery can never be beneficial to him; it is in all caſes againſt him, without ever being for his advantage; and therefore this law is contrary to the fundamental principle of all ſocieties.

If it be pretended, that it has been beneficial to him, as his maſter has provided for his ſubſiſtence; ſlavery at this rate ſhould be limited to thoſe who are incapable of earning their livelihood. But who will take up with ſuch ſlaves? As for infants, nature, who has ſupplied their mothers with milk, had provided for their ſuſtenance, and the remainder of their childhood approaches ſo near the age in which they are moſt capable of being of ſervice, that he who ſupports them cannot be ſaid to give them an equivalent, which can intitle him to be their maſter.

Nor is ſlavery leſs oppoſite to the civil law than to that of nature. What civil law can reſtrain a ſlave from running away, ſince he is not a member of ſociety, and conſequently has no intereſt in any civil laws? He can be retained only by a family law, that is, by the maſter's authority.

CHAP. III.
Another Origin of the Right of Slavery.

I WOULD as ſoon ſay, that the right of ſlavery proceeds from the contempt of one nation for another, founded on a difference in cuſtoms.

Lopez de Gamar relates, "That the Spaniards found "near St. Martha, ſeveral baſkets full of crabs, ſnails, "graſhoppers, and locuſts, which proved to be the ordi-"nary proviſion of the natives. This the conquerors "turned to a heavy charge againſt the conquered." The author owns that this, with their ſmoaking and trimming their beards in a different manner, gave riſe to the law by which the Americans became ſlaves to the Spaniards.

Knowledge humaniſes mankind, and reaſon inclines to mildneſs; but prejudices eradicate every tender diſpoſition.

CHAP. IV.
Another Origin of the Right of Slavery.

I WOULD as ſoon ſay that religion gives its profeſſors a right to enſlave thoſe who diſſent from it, in order to render its propagation more eaſy.

This was the notion that encouraged the ravagers of America in their iniquity. Under the influence of this idea, they founded their right of enſlaving ſo many nations; for theſe robbers, who would abſolutely be both robbers and chriſtians, were ſuperlatively devout.

Lewis XIII. was extremely uneaſy at a law, by which all the negroes of his colonies were to be made ſlaves; but it being ſtrongly urged to him as the readieſt means for their converſion, he acquieſced without further ſcruple.

CHAP. V.
Of the Slavery of the Negroes.

WERE I to vindicate our right to make ſlaves of the Negroes, theſe ſhould be my arguments.

The Europeans, having extirpated the Americans, were obliged to make ſlaves of the Africans for clearing ſuch vaſt tracts of land.

Sugar would be too dear, if the plants which produce it were cultivated by any other than ſlaves.

Theſe creatures are all over black, and with ſuch a flat noſe, that they can ſcarcely be pitied.

Is is hardly to be believed that God, who is a wiſe Being, ſhould place a ſoul, eſpecially a good ſoul, in ſuch a black ugly body.

It is ſo natural to look upon colour as the criterion of human nature, that the Aſiatics, among whom eunuchs are employed, always deprive the Blacks of their reſemblance to us, by a more opprobrious diſtinction.

The colour of the ſkin may be determined by that of the hair, which among the Ægyptians, the beſt philoſophers in the world, was of ſuch importance, that they put to death all the red-haired men who fell into their hands.

The negroes prefer a glaſs necklace to one of gold, which polite nations ſo highly value: Can there be a greater proof of their wanting common ſenſe?

It is impoſſible for us to ſuppoſe theſe creatures to be men, becauſe allowing them to be men, a ſuſpicion would follow, that we ourſelves are not Chriſtians.

Weak minds exaggerate too much the wrong done to the Africans. For were the caſe as they ſtate it, would the European powers, who make ſo many needleſs conventions among themſelves, have failed to make a general one, in behalf of humanity and compaſſion?

CHAP. VI.
The true Origin of the Right of Slavery.

IT is time to enquire into the true origin of the right of ſlavery. It ought to be founded on the nature of things; let us ſee if there be any caſes where it can be derived from thence.

In all deſpotic governments, people make no difficulty in ſelling themſelves; the political ſlavery in ſome meaſure annihilates the civil liberty.

According to Mr. Perry, the Muſcovites ſell themſelves very readily; their reaſon for it is evident; their liberty is not worth keeping.

At Achim every one is for ſelling himſelf. Some of the chief lords have not leſs than a thouſand ſlaves, all principal merchants, who have a great number of ſlaves themſelves, and theſe alſo are not without their ſlaves. Their maſters are their heirs, and put them into trade. In thoſe ſtates, the freemen, being overpowered by the government, have no better reſource than making themſelves ſlaves to the tyrants in office.

This is the juſt and rational origin of that mild law of ſlavery, which obtains in ſome countries. And mild it ought to be, as founded on the free choice a man makes of a maſter, for his own benefit; which forms a mutual convention betwixt the two parties.

CHAP. VII.
Another Origin of the Right of Slavery.

THERE is another origin of the right of ſlavery, and even of the moſt cruel ſlavery, which is to be ſeen among men.

There are countries where the exceſs of heat enervates the body, and renders men ſo ſlothful and diſpirited, that nothing but the fear of chaſtiſement can oblige them to perform any laborious duty: Slavery is there more reconcileable to reaſon; and the maſter being as lazy with reſpect to his ſovereign, as his ſlave is to him, this adds a political to a civil ſlavery.

Ariſtotle endeavours to prove, that there are natural ſlaves, but what he ſays is far from proving it. If there be any ſuch, I believe they are thoſe of whom I have been ſpeaking.

But as all men are born equal, ſlavery muſt be accounted unnatural, though in ſome countries it be founded on natural reaſon; and a wide difference ought to be made betwixt ſuch countries, and thoſe where even natural reaſon rejects it, as in Europe, where it has been ſo happily aboliſhed.

Plutarch, in his life of Numa, ſays, that in Saturn's time, there was neither ſlave nor maſter. Chriſtianity has reſtored that age in our climates.

CHAP. VIII.
Inutility of Slavery among us.

NATURAL ſlavery, then, is to be limited to ſome particular parts of the world. In all other countries, even the moſt laborious works of ſociety may be performed by freemen.

Experience verifies my aſſertion. Before Chriſtianity had aboliſhed civil ſlavery in Europe, working in the mines was judged too toilſome for any but ſlaves or malefactors: but at preſent, there are men employed in them, who are known to live † happily. They have by ſome ſmall privileges encouraged this profeſſion; to an increaſe of labour, they have joined an increaſe of gain; and have gone ſo far, as to make them better pleaſed with their condition than with any other which they could have embraced.

No labour is ſo heavy, but it may be brought to a level with the workman's ſtrength, when regulated by equity, and not by avarice. The violent fatigues which ſlaves are made to undergo in other parts, may be ſupplied by commodious machines, invented by art, and ſkilfully applied. The Turkiſh mines in the Bannat of Temeſwar, though richer than thoſe of Hungary, did not yield ſo much; becauſe their invention reached no further, than the ſtrength of their ſlaves.

I know not whether this article be dictated by my underſtanding, or by my heart. Poſſibly there is not that climate upon earth, where the moſt laborious ſervices might not, with proper encouragement, be performed by freemen. Bad laws having made lazy men; they have been reduced to ſlavery, becauſe of their lazineſs.

---

* Excepting a few Canibals.

§ I mean ſlavery in a ſtrict ſenſe, as formerly among the Romans, and at preſent in our Colonies.

† As may be ſeen in the mines of Hartz in Lower Saxony, and in thoſe of Hungary.

The Folly of attempting to learn WISDOM in RETIREMENT.

BOOKS, while they teach us to reſpect the intereſts of others, often make us unmindful of our own; while they inſtruct the youthful reader to graſp at ſocial happineſs, he grows miſerable in detail; and, attentive to univerſal harmony, often forgets that he himſelf has a part to ſuſtain in the concert. I diſlike therefore the philoſopher who deſcribes the inconveniencies of life in ſuch pleaſing colours that the pupil grows enamoured of diſtreſs, longs to try the charms of poverty, meets it without dread, nor fears its inconveniencies till he ſeverely feels them.

A youth, who has thus ſpent his life among books, new to the world, and unacquainted with man but by philoſophic information, may be conſidered as a being whoſe mind is filled with the vulgar errors of the wiſe; utterly unqualified for a journey through life, yet confident of his own ſkill in the direction, he ſets out with confidence, blunders on with vanity, and finds himſelf at laſt undone.

He firſt has learned from books, and then lays it down as a maxim, that all mankind are virtuous or vicious in exceſs; and he has been long taught to deteſt vice and love virtue: warm therefore in attachments, and ſteadfaſt in enmity, he treats every creature as a friend or foe; expects from thoſe he loves unerring integrity, and conſigns his enemies to the reproach of wanting every virtue. On this principle he proceeds; and here begins his diſappointments: upon a cloſer inſpection of human nature, he perceives, that he ſhould have moderated his friendſhip, and ſoftened his ſeverity; for he often finds the excellencies of one part of mankind clouded with vice, and the faults of the other brightened with virtue; he finds no character ſo ſanctified that has not its failings; none ſo infamous, but has ſome what to attract our eſteem; he beholds impiety in lawn, and fidelity in fetters.

He now therefore, but too late, perceives that his regards ſhould have been more cool, and his hatred leſs violent; that the truly wiſe ſeldom court romantic friendſhip with the good, and avoid, if poſſible, the reſentment even of the wicked: every moment gives him freſh inſtances that the bonds of friendſhip are broken if drawn too cloſely, and that thoſe whom he has treated with diſreſpect more than retaliate the injury; at length therefore he is obliged to confeſs, that he has declared war upon the vicious half of mankind, without being able to form an alliance among the virtuous to eſpouſe his quarrel.

Our book-taught philoſopher, however, is now too far advanced to recede; and though poverty be the juſt conſequence of the many enemies his conduct has created, yet he is reſolved to meet it without ſhrinking: philoſophers have deſcribed poverty in moſt charming colours; and even his vanity is touched in thinking, that he ſhall ſhew the world in himſelf one more example of patience, fortitude, and reſignation: "Come then, O Poverty! for "what is there in thee dreadful to the wiſe! Temperance, "health, and frugality walk in thy train; cheerfulneſs "and liberty are ever thy companions. Shall any be a-"ſhamed of thee of whom Cincinatus was not aſhamed? "The running brook, the herbs of the field, can amply "ſatisfy nature; man wants but little, nor that little long. "Come then, O Poverty! while kings ſtand by and gaze "with admiration at the true philoſopher's reſignation."

The goddeſs appears; for poverty ever comes at the call: but, alas! he finds her by no means the charming figure books and his own imagination had painted. As when an eaſtern bride, whom her friends and relations had long deſcribed as a model of perfection, pays her firſt viſit, the longing bride-groom liſts the veil to ſee a face he had never ſeen before; but inſtead of a countenance blazing with beauty like the ſun, he beholds deformity ſhooting icicles to his heart; ſuch appears poverty to her new entertainer; all the fabric of enthuſiaſm is at once demoliſhed, and a thouſand miſeries riſe upon its ruins; while contempt, with pointing finger, is foremoſt in the hideous proceſſion.

The poor man now finds that he can get no kings to look at him while he is eating; he finds, that in proportion as he grows poor, the world turns its back upon him, and gives him leave to act the philoſopher in all the majeſty of ſolitude. It might be agreeable enough to play the philoſopher, while we are conſcious that mankind are ſpectators; but what ſignifies wearing the maſk of ſturdy contentment, and mounting the ſtage of reſtraint, when not one creature will aſſiſt at the exhibition? Thus is he forſaken of men, while his fortitude wants the ſatisfaction even of ſelf applauſe; for either he does not feel his preſent calamities, and that is natural inſenſibility; or he diſguiſes his feelings, and that is diſſimulation.

Spleen now begins to take up the man; not diſtinguiſhing in his reſentments, he regards all mankind with deteſtation; and commencing man-hater, ſeeks ſolitude to be at liberty to rail.

It has been ſaid, that he who retires to ſolitude, is either a beaſt or an angel: the cenſure is too ſevere, and the praiſe unmerited; the diſcontented being, who retires from ſociety, is generally ſome good-natured man who has begun life without experience, and knew not how to gain it in his intercourſe with mankind.

On the ORIGIN of CARDS.

ABOUT the year 1390 cards were invented to divert Charles the 6th, then King of France, who was fallen into a melancholy diſpoſition. That they were not in uſe before, appears highly probable. 1ſt, Becauſe no cards are to be ſeen in any painting, ſculpture, tapeſtry, &c. more ancient than the preceding period, but are repreſented in many works of ingenuity ſince that age. 2dly, No prohibitions relative to cards by the King's edicts are mentioned; although, ſome few years before, a moſt ſevere one was publiſhed, forbidding, by name, all manner of ſports and paſtimes, in order that the ſubjects might exerciſe themſelves in ſhooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppoſe the Engliſh. Now, it is not to be preſumed, that ſo alluring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in uſe. 3dly, About thirty years after this, came a ſevere edict againſt cards in France, and another by Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, only permitting ladies this paſtime, pro Spinulis, for pins and needles, the deſign of cards. The inventor propoſed by the figures of the four ſuits, or colours, (as the French call them) to repreſent the four ſtates or claſſes of men in the kingdom: By the cœurs (hearts) are meant the gens de cœurs, choir men, or eccleſiaſticks; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the uſe of cards from the French, have copa's, or chalices, inſtead of hearts. The nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are repreſented by the ends or points of lances or pikes; and our ignorance of the meaning or reſemblance of the figure, induced us to call them ſpades: The Spaniards have eſpadoes (ſwords) inſtead of pikes, which is of like import. By diamonds are deſigned the order of citizens, merchants and tradeſmen; carreaux (ſtones), the Spaniards have a coin, dineros, which anſwers to it; and the Dutch call the French word carreaux, ſtienen, ſtones and diamonds, from the form. Treſle, the trefoil leaf, or clover graſs, (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the huſbandman and peaſants: How this ſuit came to be called clubs, I cannot explain, unleſs, borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have baſtos (ſtaves or clubs) inſtead of the trefoil; ſo gave the Spaniſh ſignification to the French figure. The hiſtory of the four Kings, which the French in drollery ſometimes call the cards, is David, Alexander, Cæſar and Charles, which names were then, and ſtill are, on the French cards: Theſe reſpectable names, repreſent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and the Franks under Charlemagne: By the Queens are intended Argine, Eſther, Judith and Pallas, (names retained on the French cards) typical of birth, piety, fortitude and wiſdom, the qualifications reſiding in each perſon; Argine is an anagram for regina, Queen by deſcent: By the knaves were deſigned, ſervants to Knights, (for knave origionally meant only ſervant, and in an old tranſlation of the Bible, St. Paul is called the knave of Chriſt) but French pages and valets, now indiſcriminately uſed by various orders of perſons, were formerly allowed only to perſons of quality, Eſquires, (Eſcuirs) theild or armour bearers. Others fancy, that the Knights themſelves were deſigned by theſe cards, becauſe Hogier and Lahire, two names on the French cards, were famous Knights at the time cards were ſuppoſed to be invented.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 8.

THE brig Retaliation, Philip Rollocks; ſloop Iſabella, Capt. Trip, from Baltimore; ——Waſter, from Philadelphia; and ſloop Page, Thomas Palmer; are all ſafe arrived at Port L'Orient.

Came to town a few days ago, Captain Harris, formerly commander of the Muſkito brig, belonging to this State, after a painful impriſonment of three and twenty months, in Fortune jail, in England.

The ſchooner Dove, Captain Hayward, and the ſchooner ——, Captain Wadlington, is juſt arrived in James river, from St. Euſtatia; alſo a ſchooner from St. Croix, belonging to Dumfries, in this State.

Jan. 15. One day laſt week, a houſe in James City, on the road about twelve miles from hence, known by the name of Fox's ordinary, caught fire, and in a ſhort time was entirely conſumed.

Monday laſt were ſeen, between Jameſtown and Swan's Point, two boats, one with two, the other with four men on board, in the greateſt diſtreſs imaginable, and not able to reach either ſhore, for the vaſt quantities of ice then floating in the river. The Captain of one of our State ſhips ſent his barge with twelve men to their aſſiſtance, who, after rowing many hours, until the ſun was almoſt down, without getting to them, were obliged to return; and as the boats have not been ſince heard of, it is feared the poor men periſhed.

The Tempeſt is on ſhore between Hog-Iſland and Cobham, a brig and a ſnow are aground near Mulberry-Iſland, and the privateer brig Jefferſon, is ſunk off Jameſtown. She was a fine new veſſel, juſt finiſhed and ready to ſail on a cruiſe.

For a week paſt we have had the moſt ſevere weather that has been felt in this country upwards of forty years.

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq;

Governor or Chief Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly by their Act, intituled An Act for the protection and encouragement of the commerce of nations acknowledging the Independence of the United States of America, have authoriſed the Executive to receive and admit into this Commonwealth a Conſul or Conſuls from any State which ſhall have acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America, have given them juriſdiction to determine all controverſies between the ſubjects or citizens of their own State, and exempted them from all perſonal ſervices required from the citizens of this Commonwealth; and further to prove their regard to juſtice and the intereſts of thoſe in amity with them, have provided a ſummary mode of deciſion for all controverſies ariſing betweeen citizens of this Commonwealth, and ſubjects or citizens of any State ſo acknowledging their Independence, and more effectual means for preventing deſertion of ſailors, ſeamen, or marines from the veſſels of ſuch States: And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our Great and Good Ally, having been pleaſed, after declaring and ſupporting our Independence, farther to manifeſt his willingneſs to cultivate friendſhip, commerce, and free intercourſe with theſe States, by eſtabliſhing Conſuls to be reſident therein, and hath appointed the Sieur Chevalier D'Anmours, to exerciſe that office within this Commonwealth: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to declare that the ſaid Chevalier D'Anmours is received and admitted within this Commonwealth, as Conſul, on the part of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and that he is intitled to all the exemptions, prerogatives, and juriſdictions belonging to the ſaid office; and hereby to notify and promulgate the premiſes, ſtrictly charging and enjoining all good citizens of this Commonwealth, and all ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and others within the ſame duly to reſpect the prerogatives and juriſdiction of the ſaid Conſul eſtabliſhed by Law, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Commonwealth, this thirtieth day of December, in the Fourth year of the Commonwealth, and in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To the PRINTERS of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE

THE enclоſed opinion of the Attorney General to the Governour, tending to elucidate an affair in which I was concerned, and which had been groſly miſrepreſented much to my prejudice. In juſtice to myſelf I am to beg the favour of you to publiſh the whole letter to the Governour in your paper, that the world may judge how unjuſt the treatment to me has been, in the opinion of a Gentleman deeply read in law, and of whoſe integrity you have ſufficient teſtimony. If you think it neceſſary you may let this letter precede it.

CARTER BRAXTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 13, 1779.

SIR,

I DO myſelf the honor of returning to your Excellency, the papers referred to me, reſpecting the Portugueſe ſnow, captured by Capt. Cunningham, while Commander of the privateer Phœnix,

The reſolutions entered into by Congreſs upon this ſubject on the 21ſt day of July, 1779, call for public punishment, as well as private reparation; the former of which can be ſought for upon no other principle than that Capt. Cunningham was guilty of piracy, and Mr. Braxton acceſſary thereto by virtue of his inſtructions.

If thoſe, to whom letters of marque are granted, ſhould inſtead of taking the ſhips and goods of that nation, againſt whom the ſame were awarded, willfully take and ſpoil the goods of another nation in amity, this would amount to a direct piracy. See Molloy. B 1. C 4. Sec. 23d. For as the animus furandi is a neceſſary ingredient in the crime of piracy (4 Black. 72. 1ſt. H. P. C. Pa. 100) I underſtand Molloy, as intending by the terms "willfully taking or ſpoiling," a capture accompanied with ſuch circumſtances, as indicate a depraved of mind, or in other words an intention to ſteal. But Capt. Cunningham's ſubſequent conduct ſeems to remove all ſuſpicion. He does not appropriate the ſnow to himſelf, upon the confidence that mere power conſtituted right, but brings her before an American Court of Admiralty, in order to obtain a regular condemnation. Upon theſe grounds, the perſons deputed by George Carew to execute certain letters of repriſal againſt the States General, which were called in by proclamation, were acquitted upon and indictment for piracy: The reaſon aſſigned for ſuch a acquittal being, that ſuch caption was in order to adjudication. Molloy, B 1. C 4. Sec. 34

If indeed there were any evidence of a felonious and piratical ſpoilation, before the ſnow was brought into court, the mere libelling of her, there might not be a ſufficient gloſs for the act of plunder. But I do not find any document tranſmitted by Congreſs, which juſtifies ſuch a charge.

Hence the innocence of Capt. Cunningham, the principal agent in this affair is aſſumed, and therefore Mr. Braxton cannot be criminal, as an acceſſary. But although Cunningham were in truth guilty of piracy, no tribunal exiſts in Virginia for the cognizance of ſuch an offence. For a juriſdiction for this purpoſe, can be derived from one of two ſources only, a ſtatute of the British Parliament 28 Henry VIII. or our own Act of Aſſembly which erects the Court of Admiralty, the former however will be found to be merely local, and therefore not within the ordinance of Convention, by which the British Acts, prior to the fourth year of James I. were adopted by our Legiſlature, and the latter, in conformity I preſume to the articles of confederation, interdicts the Admiralty from the exerciſe of criminal authorty. But at any event, the 28th Henry VIII. though it were not merely local extends to principals only, not to acceſſaries. 5 in. 11a. H. P. C. B. 1 Ch. 37. Sect 7. Now then can Mr. Braxton be amenable here? But I am perſuaded, that redreſs in a civil way is within the attainment of the owners of the Snow: For although this doctrine is ſomewhat controverted by Molloy (B. 1. Ch. 4. Sect. 19) yet the adjudged caſe there referred to, proves, that the proprietors of the privateer are certainly liable for damages; but under this limitation, that the maſter of the ſnow afforded probable cauſe of ſeizure.

I am, Sir,
With reſpect,
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
E. RANDOLPH

His Excellency the GOVERNOUR.

BOSTON, December 16.

Since our laſt, was ſent into Marble-head by the privateer Terrible, a brig mounting 14 guns, called the Snake, commanded by one John Sheppard, who has been a priſoner with us thrice: Prevous to his being made a captive now, he was taken in a 24 gun ſhip, called the Revenge. The above Snake brig was owned in Halifax, by the notoriouſly infamous and ignorant Jack Butler, of that place.

December 23. It is reported that a veſſel is arrived at the Eaſtward from France, that brings an account that the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the Britiſh, are by order of their reſpective Courts ordered into port, in conſequence of other foreign powers interpoſing.

By the late intelligence from Canada (which is unqueſtionably true) we learn, that ſome hundreds of American priſoners, taken from the back ſettlements of theſe States, are now in the hands of the Savages, whoſe unparalleled barbarity (if they are not reſcued) will ſoon bring their miſerable lives to a fatal period; Liſten Americans! Our neglecting to put an end to the depredations of theſe Savages, and their more Savage employers (by the reduction of Canada) is the admiration of the world! And ſhould we (by omiſſion) let ſlip the preſent opportunity, it would coſt us rivers of blood, together with the beſt part of America, and our neglect would be juſtly handed down with infamy to all future generations.

December 27. A veſſel arrived at Cape Ann yeſterday 7 night, in 23 days from Martinico, the maſter of which, we hear brings an account, that juſt before he ſailed, a veſſel arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from Marſeilles in France, and brought an account, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, together with the Britiſh, were returned into port, by expreſs orders from their reſpective Courts; and that the mediating powers were negociating, in order to bring about a peace, which it was thought would ſoon take place.

Best possible image.

We hear that a brig, prize to the John, laden with ſalt, arrived at Salem on Thurſday laſt.

Friday laſt arrived here, Captain Jarvis, in a ſchooner, in 23 days from Martinico, he informs, that 7 ſail of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet had arrived there from Georgia, the day before he ſailed, that it was reported the Count with 10 ſail of the line has gone to France, in order to take command of the combined fleets, that the other 8 ſail are to tarry in America till further orders.

PROVIDENCE, December 18.

We learn that letters are received at the Weſtward from Col. Broadhead, Commandant at Fort Pitt, informing that ſome Canadians had arrived there, and brought advice, that the ſeveral tribes of Indians which had been driven from their towns by Gen. Sullivan, in his late expedition, were in a ſtarving ſituation; that they had applied to the Commanding-Officer at Niagara, and demanded proviſions, alledging that he had been the cauſe of all their misfortunes, by prevailing on them to ſtrike the Americans; that for prudential reaſons he had for a ſhort time afforded them a ſcanty ſupply, but on receiving advice from Quebec, that no more proviſions were expected to arrive from England 'till the enſuing ſpring, he was obliged, for the preſervation of his garriſon, to refuſe the ſavages any further ſupport, in conſequence of which they were dying in great numbers.—Thus, by the ſpirited exertions and perſeverance of this brave and active officer, under every difficulty, and the happy ſucceſs of the expedition, our frontiers are entirely ſecured againſt the incurſions of a perfidious ſavage enemy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 10.

The very remarkable and long continued ſeverity of the weather (the like not having been known, as we are informed, by the oldeſt man living) has ſtopped all the avenues of intelligence, and almoſt cut off all ſocial intercourſe between people of the ſame neighbourhood. The inceſſant intenſeneſs of the cold, the great depth and quantity of the ſnows, following in quick ſucceſſion one on the back of another, attended with violent tempeſts of wind, which for ſeveral days made the roads utterly impaſſable, has put a ſtop to buſineſs of all kinds, except ſuch as each family could do within itſelf. And as many were ſlenderly provided with neceſſaries for ſubſiſtence, we have reaſon to apprehend, that we ſhall ſhortly hear many melancholy accounts of private diſtreſs in the country; and that from the ſea coaſts and veſſels at ſea, the accounts will be dreadful.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the 21ſt inſt. the following Gentlemen were choſen Members, viz.

His Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of North America.

His Excellency the Chevalier De La Luzerne, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France.

Monſieur Marbois, Secretary to the Embaſſy of France.

His Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; Governor of the State of Virginia.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq; Miniſter of the United States at the Court of Madrid.

His Excellency Henry Laurens, Eſq; late Preſident of Congreſs.

The Honorable John Adams, Eſq; late Member of Congreſs.

The Honorable William Carmichael, Eſq; Secretary of the Embaſſy to the Court of Madrid.

Major General Arthur St. Clair.

Major General Anthony Wayne.

Col. William Grayſon, of the Board of War.

Col. Hamilton, and Col. John Laurens, Aids du Camp to His Excellency General Waſhington.

Baron de Stuben, Inſpector General of the American Army.

Major Vallancey, Second Engineer of Ireland, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquarians in Dublin.

Timothy Matlack, Eſq; Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

The Rev. John C. Kuntze, Rector of the German Lutheran Congregation, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. James Madiſon, Preſident of William and Mary College, Virginia.

William Churchill Houſton, Eſq; Profeſſor of Mathematics of Naſſau College, and Delegate in Congreſs for the State of New-Jerſey.

Dr. William Brown, of Virginia.

Monſ. Tournon, Engineer of the Southern army. And,

Robert Erſkine, Eſq; F. R. S. Geographer of the United States.

Letters from Williamſburg ſay, that by a gentleman from Charleſtown, and alſo by a Charleſtown paper, the Spaniards have inveſted St. Auguſtine; that General Prevoſt with his whole army had left Georgia to aid that place, but his aſſiſtance came too late; and that Penſacola had ſubmitted to the Spaniſh arms.

On the morning of the 15th inſt. Major Lee detached, from Burlington, 40 men, under the command of Captain Patten, in ſleighs, who, before next morning, were along ſide the guardſhip, laying froze in the ice near Sandy Hook; but finding that the ice for ſeveral yards round her, was cut, ſo that they could not board her, they retired to a ſmall diſtance unperceived, where they ſurprized two ſchooners and a ſloop, made the men priſoners, burnt the veſſels, and then returned without the leaſt loſs, bringing with them the priſoners and what plunder they thought proper.

The French ſhip Iſabella, (mentioned in the letter from a merchant in L'Orient, in our laſt) was from the Sugar iſlands of France, taken on her paſſage by the Britiſh, and retaken by Captain M'Neal, and carried into France. A French recaptor of a prize, above 24 hours in the enemy's poſſeſſion, is, by the laws of that kingdom, entitled to the whole, and the former owners are diveſted of all claim. In this caſe, the queſtion was; if this extended to an American cruizer?

Copy of a letter wrote by Monſ. the Count D'Eſtaing, Vice-Admiral, to M. the Marechale de Monchy.

On board the Languedoc, in the road of Fort St. George, Grenada, July 12.

"MY LORD,

"THE firſt time that M. the Viſcount de Noailles hunted in the park of Verſailles, he no doubt ſent you part of the game—So my Lord Macartney, ſon in law of Lord Bute, goes to Bourdeaux to lay his ſword at the feet of My Lady Marechale.

"Your name, my Lord, rallied us in the day of aſſault, and was happy as the example of the Viſcount de Noailles was uſeful to us. His knowledge in the Art Military was diſplayed the eve of the attack in very great manœuvres, though performed with a ſmall body of men. In fact, he behaved like a Lieutenant-General, and I am ſuperior to him but in age.

"I will try to employ him frequently and often to reſtrain him. He appears very well ſatisfied with me, though I am told he ſends a long narrative in which he ſpeaks but little of me: There is not ſo much harm in this as in having his cloaths pierced with Engliſh balls, and aſſiſting, a little againſt my inclination, at a naval combat where he had no buſineſs.

"I will keep him for you, and lead him back to you. I eſteem and cheriſh him; and the favors you have always ſhewn me give him a reſpectable and ſacred claim on the utmoſt extent of my abilities to ſerve him.

I am, &c.

D'ESTAING."

Copy of a letter from Count D'Eſtaing to Madame the Marechale de Monchy. July 12.

"MADAM,

"HE is well in health as excellent in conduct. He has already fought the Engliſh by ſea and land. He has had two balls in his cloaths. An aſſault and a naval combat are the ſmall amuſements he has enjoyed within four days time. The troops of his diviſion love him. Yes, Lady Marechale, of his diviſion; for I entreat you to believe M. the Viſcount de Noailles commanded one. It did not indeed conſiſt of twenty thouſand men, but it was brave, vigorous, and well conducted. I ſhall recommend my fellow-ſoldier, and Lieutenant-General in conduct, (meaning the Viſcount de Noailles) for a Croſs of St Louis and the rank of Brigadier, the moment I ſhall land him in Europe.

"I beg you to ſolicit this favor for me; I declare to you it is already merited. I will not promiſe you not to quarrel with Monſieur your ſon ſometimes, for I am by nature ſomewhat of the pedagogue, and his ardour is really exceſſive; for inſtance, he had nothing to do with a naval combat.

"Accuſtomed from my birth to lay under obligations to you, believe me, I conjure you, that I fancy myſelf the private Governor of the moſt charming and worthy of Pupils. I ſhall perform my office *in cog.* but ſhall not be the leſs exact, and ſometimes impatient.

I am, &c.

D'ESTAING."

Mr. DUNLAP,

AS the bill for the gradual abolition of ſlavery, in the State of Pennſylvania, will be paſſed into an Act during this Seſſion of the Aſſembly, pleaſe to give room in one of your firſt papers to the following hint:

By the operation of this Act, a number of perſons will in the courſe of time become free ſubjects, and have to provide for themſelves. It is therefore of great conſequence both to the public and to the negroes ſo become free, that they ſhould find themſelves capable of becoming good citizens. But if their owners or maſters, regardleſs only of their own immediate intereſt, are only attentive to extort from the negroes a ſevere ſervice; it is to be feared, many of them when liberated by the operation of the law, may become a burden, or a nuiſance to the public. I would therefore propoſe, that the owners or maſters of every negro child born after the paſſing of the Act, ſhall, at the birth of the negro child, make a report of ſuch birth into ſome office of the county, and give ſecurity in four times the ſum that one year's ſchooling for reading, writing and cyphering uſually coſts, that the ſaid child ſhall at ſome time between the years of 12 and 20, be kept at ſome good ſchool for 1 year, or a time equivalent, which bond ſhall be taken to and for the uſe of ſuch child, and may be ſued by him when become free by the courſe of law, either againſt the ſaid original owner or ſuch other maſter or miſtreſs in whoſe ſervice he may have been for twelve months at any one period after he is 12 years of age. This is not injoining any new duty; for no perſon poſſeſſed of a child either as a ſlave or a ſervant for years cannot think himſelf acquitted either in law or conſcience from the great duty of capacitating the child to receive inſtruction, eſpecially in the great principles of religion.

FOR SALE,

AT

JOHN OLDDEN's Store,

In Second ſtreet, two doors below the Church,

A QUANTITY of Gum Seneca,

Engliſh Writing,

Spaniſh Brown in kegs,

A large aſſortment of Knives and Forks,

Hyſon Tea,

Braſs Wire,

Imported G. B. and country-made Wool Cards of the beſt quality.

TAKEN UP between the Black Horſe and the Buck Taverns, on the Lancaſter Road, by the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a roan MARE, about twelve years old, ſixteen or ſeventeen hands high, branded P P. The owner by proving his property and paying charges may have her again.

January 16. WILLIAM HANNAY.

Philadelphia, [redacted]

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth and ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreets, on which is erected a good three ſtory brick houſe; the lot is ſixteen feet on Fourth-ſtreet, and extending on Union-ſtreet forty feet; ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds currency per annum.

One other Lot of Ground adjoining the former, twenty feet on Union-ſtreet, and extending eighty feet, or half way from Union-ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet, on which is erected a good two-ſtory brick houſe; ſubject to a ground-rent of five pounds currency per annum, payable to the Pennſylvania Houſe of Employment.

Two other Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, and near Walnut-ſtreet, with two good houſes and kitchens thereon erected; the lots are each ſeventeen feet front and thirty-three feet in depth; clear of ground-rent.

The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT near an acre, ſituate in Queen ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties. Alſo a two-ſtory brick HOUSE adjoining the ſame; both clear of ground rent. For particulars and terms of ſale enquire of CHARLES JONES, in M'Cullough's Alley, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A LARGE four ſtory brick Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, on the north ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Doctor Yeldall. The houſe is twenty-two and a half feet front on Cheſnut ſtreet, and twenty feet deep: There are ſix rooms in ſaid houſe, with a fire place in each room, two garrets, excluſive of the parlour and ſhop, a commodious kitchen under the houſe, a cellar for proviſion, and a large vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet, ſufficient to contain wood for the winter, all in good repair.

Alſo a wooden Houſe, and Lot on which it ſtands, ſeventeen and a half feet front on Cheſnut-ſtreet, and twenty feet deep, a good kitchen under the houſe, and a vault that runs to the middle of the ſtreet. The whole clear of ground-rent.

The ſituation of theſe houſes render them valuable, being convenient to the water and market. The titles indiſputable.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met purſuant to advertiſement on the 6th inſtant, not being competent to the paſſing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors preſent, adjourned the buſineſs of the meeting to Tueſday the firſt day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member deſirous of keeping the Library open will attend in perſon or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the laid advertiſement. Unleſs immediate ſteps be taken, this public and beneficial Inſtitution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and ſupporters, will become totally uſeleſs.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

LEWIS WEISS,

OF PHILADELPHIA, SCRIVENER,

HAS removed to Arch ſtreet, the ſecond or third door below the houſe which is right oppoſite to the gates of the Engliſh Church Burying ground; where he continues to draw all manner of Writings for transfering and aſſuring the property and poſſeſſion of real and perſonal eſtates, ſettlements, covenants, and agreements of any kind; States of the Caſe and Arguments upon titles of land and rights in claim or controverſy, to lay before Counſel, Judges, Auditors, or Arbitrators: Letters of Attorney or Agency, to tranſact buſineſs in foreign countries: Alſo Petitions, Memorials or Addreſſes to Congreſs, and its ſeveral Departments or Committees, to the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, the Preſident in Council, and Courts of Judicature. He alſo tranſlates into Engliſh any foreign Contracts, or other Writings of a public nature, from the French, German, Hollandiſh, and Latin languages. 6.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Father Abraham's ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1780,

To be SOLD by JOHN DUNLAP.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery Office, November 2, 1779,

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it, till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

DESERTED,

From the North-Carolina brigade, on their march to the Southward, the following men, viz.

ARTHUR BOYCE, of Col. Patten's company, 2d battalion, born in the town of Edinburgh, in North-Britain, resided in King's-Town, Dobbs county, North Carolina; five feet eleven and and a half inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, forty five years of age, a serjeant, deserted the 2d of December last at Trenton in the Jerseys. James Ives, born in Norfolk county, Virginia, and lived in Pitt county, North-Carolina, by trade a turner, aged twenty-six years, five feet eight inches high, red hair, fair complexion, deserted at the Head of Elk the 12th of December last.

From Col. Thomas Clark's company, 1st regiment, three soldiers, viz. John Burns, Martin Richards Cross, and Neil Blew. Burns deserted at Susquehanna Lower Ferry, is about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, supposed to have gone to Strawberry Ferry, or near Lancaster, where he was born; is much addicted to liquor, speaks much in the Irish dialect, and makes use of the word *anan* when asked any question; he is considerably pimpled in the face, which appears red by drinking, is about forty years of age, and supposed to have a forged discharge, as he formerly kept school, and was known to borrow paper the night he deserted. Cross deserted at Newport in Delaware, is a lad of about eighteen years of age, born in England, plays well on the fife, walks with his toes much out, a great reprobate in swearing, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia. Blew deserted in Philadelphia, was born in Holland, formerly brought up to the sea, is about five feet five inches high, light hair and complexion, a great braggadocia, and fond of shewing himself the man of importance.

From Captain James Read's company, 1st battalion, Henry Zellers, about five feet six inches high, born near Lancaster in Pennsylvania, dark hair curled in the neck, speaks good English though of Dutch parents, a well set fellow, pitted with the small-pox, is supposed to have a forged discharge, as he deserted from Susquehanna Lower Ferry in company with one Burns, and it is probable they may continue together or nearly in the same neighbourhood.

From Capt. John Summers's company, 1st regiment, Hugh Davis, deserted the 7th of December last, by trade a taylor, born in Wales, about five feet high, black hair cut short, black eyes, dark complexion, aged thirty-two years, suspected to be gone 40 miles beyond Albany.

From Lieut. Col. Harney's company, Thomas Garrot, deserted the 11th of December last from the Head of Elk, seventeen years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Pasquetank county, North-Carolina, has black hair and fair complexon, supposed to be gone to the Nine Partners on the North River, in the State of New York.

From Major Murfrie's company, John Harvey, deserted the 29th of December last, twenty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Virginia, by trade a taylor, plays well on the violin, which instrument he is fond of; supposed to be gone towards the Head of Elk.

From Captain John Ingles's company, 2d battalion, Philip Penkum, deserted the 29th of December last, aged about twenty seven years, about five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, round shouldered, born in Craven county, North Carolina, and supposed to be gone to the Head of Elk. Also William Griffin, aged twenty-two years, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, born in Pasquetank, North-Carolina, supposed to be gone to the above place. The above two men deserted in regimentals.

From Lieut. Col. Davidson's company, John Connaway, twenty four years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, black eyes, born in Ireland, and supposed to be gone to Tapan.

From Capt. G. John M'Rees's company, Thomas Baker, thirty-six years of age, five feet five inches high, American born, of a swarthy complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, in which place he has a brother.

Every person apprehending any of the above deserters and delivering him into any goal, or to any Continental officer, so that he may be secured, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and ONE DOLLAR for each mile such deserter shall be conducted from the place where taken to the place where delivered, on producing a receipt from the Gaoler or Officer to the subscriber, or nearest D. Q. Master General, who is requested to pay the same.

By order of the Hon. Board of War,
LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.
Com. in Philadelphia.

ALL persons who have any demands against the partnership of James Robinson and George Kien, Starchmakers, from the commencement of their partnership, May 1776, to the 1st January, 1780; are desired to bring in their accounts. And all those indebted to them, since the time of their first partnership, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, at their Starch Manufactory. GEORGE KEIN.

Northern Liberties, January 18.

A Gentlewoman with her child, would be glad of accommodations in a genteel family; for which an ample compensation will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 14.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me the subscriber directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-house, about 12 acres of land in Oxford township, on Frankford Creek, about five miles from Philadelphia, consisting of about three acres of meadow and about nine acres of upland, joining Abraham Busb, William Busby, and the mill land: Also about ten acres of upland, being a field joining Isaac Busby, William Busby, and Abraham Busby, in said township: Also one half of an orchard near Abraham Busby's house, containing about three or four acres; of the two last of which estates the defendant, Mary Busby, has only the use during all the term of her natural life. Seized and taken in execution as the estates of Mary Busby, at the suit of Hannah Busby and Sarah Dilworth, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Head of Elk, 19th of January, 1780.

WAS left in the Store of the subscriber about the month of June 1778, a barrel of sheet tin, and a large chest, supposed to contain Carpenters tools, without any directions on them. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property pay charges and take them away.

Z. HOLLINGSWORTH.

The following articles are just imported for sale, by
JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front street, the fourth house below Walnut-street, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS assorted;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a neat assortment of CUTLERY.

CAME to John Marshall's, near the New Play House in South-street, on Sunday the 2d instant, (January) a sorrel GELDING, with a flaxen mane and tail, has some saddle spots on his back, a star in his forehead, shod all round, about five or six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold in a month's time to pay his expences.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM,
WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa,
Best Allum Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail Cloth, Osnaburgs, Ticklenburgs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat assortment of patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. shoeing, desk and spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad Locks and Sail Needles,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
A great variety of Queen's Ware of the newest fashion,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.

Lower Dublin, January 3.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered on the first of April,

A FARM in Lower Dublin township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road. Enquire of the subscriber on said Farm; who has for sale, a light Waggon, a very valuable Horse, and two good Mares, all used to farming.

tf. SUSANNA MORRIS.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books in large or small quantities,
New-England and Manson's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Assistant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane, who buys
LINEN RAGS.

WE the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act "for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, "by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts "and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to "him the remainder, if any there be;" passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the thirty first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 185 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: One other farm containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordan: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of —— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of —— Hougobout: One other lot containing about 60 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle-Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was, agreeably to the said Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hacketstown, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacketstown, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, is against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's Town in said county.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIAN are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, President.

LEFT with a friend, the KEY of an IRON CHEST, by Mr. NATHAN RUMSEY deceased; the Chest supposed to be lodged in the hands of some other friend. Intelligence thereof is desired to be given to Mr. ROBERT SHEWELL, in Philadelphia, Mr. AUGUSTINE BOYER, in Cæcil County, Maryland, or the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of the said NATHAN RUMSEY, at Joppa, Harford county, in said state.

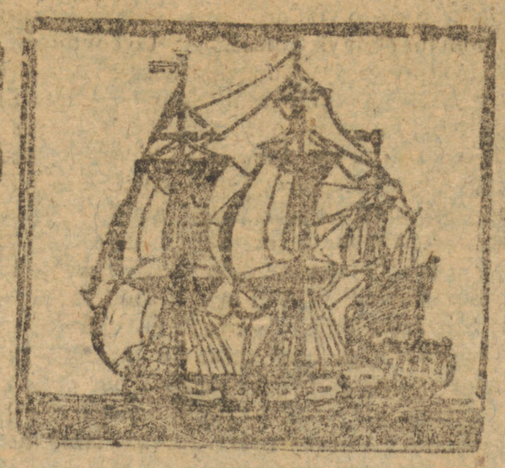
Jan. 12. BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER



[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE IS GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, BY JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY JOHN DUNLAP, (Bound or unbound) ANY QUANTITY OF DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK, Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

From the BARON DE MONTESQUIEU's SPIRIT OF LAWS.

CHAP. I.

Idea of this Book.

THAT the laws of education ought to be relative to the principle of each government, has been ſhewn in the preceding book. Now the ſame may be ſaid of thoſe which the legiſlator gives to the whole ſociety. This relation of laws to this principle, ſtrengthens the ſeveral ſprings of government, and this principle receives from thence, in its turn, a new degree of ſtrength. And thus it is in mechanics, that action is always followed by reaction.

Our deſign is to examine this relation in each government, beginning with the republican ſtate whoſe principle is virtue.

CHAP. II.

What is meant by Virtue in a Political State.

VIRTUE in a republic is a moſt ſimple thing; it is a love for the republic; it is a ſenſation, and not a conſequence of acquired knowledge: a ſenſation that may be felt by the meaneſt as well as by the higheſt perſon in the State. When the common people adopt good maxims, they adhere to them ſteadier than thoſe we call gentlemen. It is very rare that corruption commences with the former; nay, they frequently derive from their imperfect light a ſtronger attachment to the eſtabliſhed laws and cuſtoms.

The love of our country is conducive to a purity of morals, and the latter is again conducive to the love of our country. The leſs we are able to ſatisfy our particular paſſions, the more we abandon ourſelves to thoſe of a general nature. How comes it that monks are ſo fond of their order? It is owing to the very cauſe that renders the order inſupportable. Their rule debars them of all thoſe things by which the ordinary paſſions are fed; there remains therefore only this paſſion for the very rule that torments them. The more auſtere it is, that is, the more it curbs their inclinations, the more force it gives to the only paſſion it leaves them.

CHAP. III.

What is meant by a Love of the Republic in a Democracy.

A LOVE of the republic in a democracy is a love of the democracy; a love of the democracy is that of equality.

A love of the democracy is likewiſe that of frugality. As every individual ought to have here the ſame happineſs and the ſame advantages, they ought conſequently to taſte the ſame pleaſures and to form the ſame hopes; which cannot be expected but from a general frugality.

The love of equality in a democracy, limits ambition to the ſole deſire, the ſole happineſs of doing greater ſervices to our country than the reſt of our fellow-citizens. They cannot all render her equal ſervices, but they ought all to ſerve her with equal alacrity. At our coming into the world, we contract an immenſe debt to our country, which we can never diſcharge.

Hence diſtinctions ariſe here from the principle of equality, even when it ſeems to be removed by ſignal ſervices, or ſuperior abilities.

The love of frugality limits the deſire of having to the attention requiſite for procuring neceſſaries to our family, and ſuperfluities to our country. Riches give a power which a citizen cannot uſe for himſelf, for then he would be no longer equal. They likewiſe procure pleaſures which he ought not to enjoy, becauſe theſe would alſo ſubvert the equality.

Thus well regulated democracies, by eſtabliſhing domeſtic frugality, made way at the ſame time for public expences, as was the caſe at Rome and Athens, when magnificence and profuſion aroſe from the very fund of frugality. And as religion requires us to have pure and unſpotted hands when we make our offerings to the Gods, the laws require a frugality of life to enable us to be liberal to our country.

The good ſenſe and happineſs of individuals depend greatly on the mediocrity of their talents and fortunes. Therefore as a republic, where the laws have placed many in a middling ſtation, is compoſed of wiſe men, it will be wiſely governed; as it is compoſed of happy men, it will be extremely happy.

CHAP. IV.

In what manner the Love of Equality and Frugality is inſpired.

THE love of equality and of a frugal œconomy is greatly excited by equality and frugality themſelves, in ſocieties where both theſe virtues are eſtabliſhed by law.

In monarchies and deſpotic governments, no body aims at equality; this does not ſo much as enter their thoughts; they all aſpire to ſuperiority. People of the very loweſt condition deſire to emerge from their obſcurity only to lord it over their fellow ſubjects.

It is the ſame with reſpect to frugality. To love it we muſt practiſe and enjoy it. It is not thoſe who are enervated with pleaſure, that are fond of a frugal life; were this natural and common, Alcibiades would never have been the admiration of the univerſe. Neither is it thoſe who envy or admire the luxury of the great; people that have preſent to their view none but rich men or men miſerable like themſelves, deteſt their miſerable condition, without loving or knowing the real term or point of miſery.

A true maxim it is therefore, that in order to love equality and frugality in a republic, theſe virtues muſt have been previouſly eſtabliſhed by law.

CHAP. V.

In what manner the Laws eſtabliſh Equality in a Democracy.

SOME ancient legiſlators, as Lycurgus and Romulus, made an equal diviſion of lands. A ſettlement of this kind can never take place but upon the foundation of a new republic; or when the old one is ſo corrupt, and the minds of the people ſo diſpoſed, that the poor think themſelves obliged to demand, and the rich obliged to conſent to, a remedy of this nature.

If the legiſlator, in making a diviſion of this kind, does not enact laws at the ſame time to ſupport it, he forms only a temporary conſtitution; inequality will break in where the laws have not precluded it, and the republic will be utterly undone.

Hence for the preſervation of this equality it is abſolutely neceſſary there ſhould be ſome regulation in reſpect to women's dowries, donations, ſucceſſions, teſtamentary ſettlements, and all other forms of contracting. For were it once allowed to diſpoſe of our property to whom and how we pleaſed, the will of each individual would diſturb the order of the fundamental law.

Solon, by permitting the Athenians upon failure of iſſue to leave their eſtates to whom they pleaſed, acted contrary to the ancient laws by which the eſtates were ordered to continue in the family of the teſtator; and even contrary to his own laws, for by aboliſhing debts he had aimed at equality.

The law which prohibited people's having two inheritances * was extremely well adapted for a democracy. It derived its origin from the equal diſtribution of lands and portions made to each citizen. The law would not permit a ſingle man to poſſeſs more than a ſingle portion.

From the ſame ſource aroſe thoſe laws by which the next relation was ordered to marry the heireſs. This law was given to the Jews after the like diſtribution. Plato who grounds his laws on this diviſion, made the ſame regulation, which had been received as a law by the Athenians.

At Athens there was a law whoſe ſpirit, in my opinion, has not been hitherto rightly underſtood. It was lawful to marry a ſiſter only by the father's ſide, but it was not permitted to marry a ſiſter by the ſame venter.† This cuſtom was originally owing to republics, whoſe ſpirit it was not to let two portions of land, and conſequently two inheritances, devolve on the ſame perſon. A man that married his ſiſter only by his father's ſide, could inherit but one eſtate, namely, that of his father; but by marrying his ſiſter by the ſame venter, it might happen that his ſiſter's father having no male iſſue, might leave her his eſtate, and conſequently the brother that married her might be poſſeſſed of two.

---

* Philolaus of Corinth made a law at Athens that the number of the portions of land and that of inheritances ſhould be always the ſame. Ariſt. Polit. lib. 2. cap. 12.

† *Cornelius Nepos in præfat.* This cuſtom began in the earlieſt times. Thus Abraham ſays of Sarah, "She is my ſiſter, my father's daughter, but not my mother's." The ſame reaſons occaſioned the eſtabliſhing the ſame law among different nations.

Little will it avail to object what Philo ſays‡, that though the Athenians were allowed to marry a ſiſter by the father's ſide and not the mother's, yet the contrary practice prevailed among the Lacedæmonians, who were permitted to marry a ſiſter by the mother's ſide, and not by the fathers. For I find in Strabo that at Sparta, whenever a woman married her brother ſhe had half his portion for her dowry. Plain it is that this ſecond law was made in order to prevent the bad conſequences of the firſt. That the eſtate belonging to the ſiſter's family might not devolve on the brother's, they gave half the brother's eſtate to the ſiſter for her dowry.

Seneca§, ſpeaking of Silanus, who had married his ſiſter, ſays, that the permiſſion was limited at Athens, but general at Alexandria. In a monarchical government there was very little concern about any ſuch thing as a diviſion of eſtates.

Excellent was that law, which, in order to maintain this diviſion of lands in a democracy, ordained that a father who had ſeveral children, ſhould pitch upon one of them to inherit his portion, and leave the others to be adopted, to the end that the number of citizens might always be kept upon an equality with that of the diviſions.

Phaleas of Chalcedon contrived a very extraordinary method of rendering all fortunes equal, in a republic where there was the greateſt inequality. This was, that the rich ſhould give fortunes with their daughters to the poor, but ſhould receive none themſelves; and that the poor ſhould receive money for their daughters, inſtead of giving them fortunes. But I do not remember that a regulation of this kind ever took place in any republic. It lays the citizens under ſuch hard and odious conditions, as would make them deteſt the very equality which they deſigned to eſtabliſh. It is proper ſometimes that the laws ſhould not ſeem to tend ſo directly to the end they propoſe.

Though real equality be the very ſoul of a democracy, yet it is ſo difficult to eſtabliſh, that an extreme exactneſs in this reſpect would not be always convenient. Sufficient it is to eſtabliſh a cenſus ‖, which ſhould reduce or fix the differences to a certain point: It is afterwards the buſineſs of particular laws to level as it were the inequalities, by the duties laid upon the rich, and by the eaſe they afford to the poor. It is moderate riches alone that can give or ſuffer this ſort of compenſations; for as to men of overgrown eſtates, every thing which does not contribute to advance their power and honor, is conſidered by them as an injury.

All inequality in a democracy ought to be derived from the nature of the democracy, and even from the principle of equality. For example, it may be apprehended that people who are obliged to live by their labour, would be too much impoveriſhed by a public office, or neglect the duties attending it; that artiſans would grow inſolent; and that too great a number of freedmen would overpower the ancient citizens. In this caſe the equality of the citizens * in a democracy may be ſuppreſſed, whenever it will conduce to the utility of the ſtate. But then it is only an apparent equality they remove: for a man ruined by a public office would be in a worſe condition than the reſt of his fellow citizens, and this ſame man being obliged to neglect his duty would reduce the other citizens to a worſe condition than himſelf, and ſo on.

CHAP. VI.

In what manner the Laws ought to maintain Frugality in a Democracy.

IT is not ſufficient in a well regulated democracy that the diviſions of land be equal; they ought alſo to be ſmall, as was cuſtomary among the Romans. "God forbid, ſaid Curius to his ſoldiers†, that a citizen ſhould look upon that as a ſmall piece of land, which is ſufficient to ſupport a man."

As the equality of fortunes ſupports frugality, frugality ſupports the equality of fortunes. Theſe things, though in themſelves different, are of ſuch a nature as to be unable to ſubſiſt ſeparately; each is the cauſe and the effect; if one withdraws itſelf from a democracy, it is ſurely followed by the other.

True it is that when a democracy is founded on commerce, private people may acquire vaſt riches without a corruption of morals. This is becauſe the ſpirit of commerce is naturally attended with that of frugality, œconomy, moderation, labour, prudence, tranquility, order,

---

‡ *De ſpecialibus legibus quæ pertinent ad præcepta Decalogi.*

§ *Athenis dimidium licet, Alexandriæ totum.* Seneca *de morte Claudii.*

‖ Solon made four claſſes, the firſt, of thoſe who had an income of 500 minas either in corn or liquid fruits; the ſecond, of thoſe who had 300, and were able to keep a horſe; the third, of thoſe who had only 200; the fourth, of all thoſe who lived by their manual labour. Plut. Life of Solon.

* Solon excludes from public employments all thoſe of the fourth claſs.

† They inſiſted upon a larger diviſion of the conquered lands. Plutarch's moral works, Lives of the antient Kings and Commanders.

and rule. As long as this ſpirit ſubſiſts, the riches it produces have no bad effect. The miſchief is when exceſſive wealth deſtroys this ſpirit of commerce; then it is that the inconveniences of inequality begin to be felt.

In order to ſupport the ſpirit of commerce, it ſhould be carried on by the principal citizens; this ſpirit alone ought to prevail without being croſſed by another; all the laws ſhould encourage it; and theſe very laws, by dividing the eſtates of individuals in proportion to the increaſe of commerce, ſhould ſet every poor citizen ſo far at his eaſe as to be able to work like the reſt, and every rich citizen in ſuch a mediocrity as to be obliged to labour either to preſerve or to acquire his wealth.

It is an excellent law in a trading republic, to make an equal diviſion of the father's eſtate among the children. The conſequence of this is, that how great ſoever a fortune the father has made, his children being not ſo rich as he, are induced to avoid luxury, and to follow the parent's induſtrious example. I ſpeak here only of trading republics, for as to thoſe that have no commerce, the legiſlator muſt purſue quite different meaſures *.

In Greece there were two ſorts of republics: the one military, like Sparta; the other commercial, as Athens. In one the citizens were obliged to be idle; in the other endeavours were uſed to inſpire them with the love of induſtry and labour. Solon made idleneſs a crime, and inſiſted that each citizen ſhould give an account of his manner of getting a livelyhood. In fact, in a well regulated democracy, where people's expences ought to extend only to what is neceſſary, every one ought to have as much as his neceſſities require; for how could his wants be otherwiſe ſupplied?

* In theſe the portions or fortunes of women ought to be very much limited.

Of the EXPEDIENTS to get rid of TIME.

THE ſeveral buſy actions of men, and the perpetual means they contrive to find themſelves employment, are only ſo many arts to get rid of life without dying. We are in haſte to get over the preſent moment, and graſping at ſomething future, which, when it comes, will alſo cloy us. We grow weary of an inſtant enjoyment, after we had, perhaps, paſſionately longed for it: And conceive pleaſure in the proſpect of one at a diſtance; but when we have overtaken it, it grows taſteleſs, and, as contradictory as it may ſeem, diſcontent ariſes from gratification. Thus our life lies in hope, and is in a reſtleſs ſucceſſion of ſatiety and deſire.

But though experience ſhews us the vanity and emptineſs of our wiſhes, we are for ever ſtarting and indulging new ones, with as little ſucceſs; and our hopes and deſires, though they are continually baffled, are for all that continually riſing. The greateſt prince lives as much upon expectation as the meaneſt ſlave; and, as he has fewer things to wiſh for as being already maſter of all things, he is the more unhappy perſon of the two; eſpecially if he carries in his boſom the reſtleſs ſting of ambition. Though he commands every thing in his own territory, yet he cannot enjoy it, becauſe it is his; and ſo with great ſlaughter and violence makes a prey of his neighbour's property, which yet does not pall his appetite for more.

The great buſineſs, therefore, and hurry of this world, is nothing elſe but diverſion, and a way of waſting the time; and princes go to war as they do to a hunting-match, to keep themſelves in exerciſe. Great men ſtrive for ſcepters and white ſlaves, as children do for whiſtles and bells, only to play with them; and when they plague and harraſs mankind about theſe their baubles, they do it but to entertain themſelves. The miſchief and miſery of the world is, to one of theſe mighty infants, no more than a matter of mirth and amuſement. To Alexander the great, Cæſar, Hannibal, and the like children of blood, fighting was like a game at tennis ball; and when they were men, they rode upon provinces, as they did upon hobby-horſes, when they were boys. But whether in infancy or age, an impatience to ſtand ſtill and be quiet begot both theſe different exerciſes. Cutting of throats is as much a piece of ſport to a warrior, as playing at marbles is to a child. The over-running of provinces, and the plundering of nations, are to him but taking of the air; and he kills, burns, and ravages to paſs away the time.

There is nothing more ridiculous in men, or argues greater ignorance of themſelves, than to be crying, as they frequently do, we will do ſuch a thing, or ſuch a thing, and then have done. Alas! there is no ſtopping the progreſs of the paſſions without extinguiſhing life: A fire will as ſoon burn without air. While there is life there will be deſires; and theſe being of things to come, it is impoſſible to confine them to the preſent inſtant or any fixed point of time: We cannot ſay to them, Thus far go, and no further, ſince progreſſion is neceſſary to their exiſtence. There is no medium between death and motion; and when we ceaſe to proceed, we ceaſe to be.

To be doing, therefore, is a conſequence of living; and idleneſs is but a deliberation of what is to be done next. Old men are generally blamed for laying platforms and foundations of great works and buildings, which they cannot live to ſee finiſhed; but I think the cenſure is groundleſs, ſince by this means they cut out certain buſineſs and entertainment for themſelves, and open a ſource of perpetual new action and obſervation, and conſequently of new pleaſure. Such laſting projects are therefore proper methods to keep up and encourage expectation, which is the food and relief of life. Our whole delight is in proceeding.

Beſides, theſe gentlemen who undertake great things when it is grown late in life, do ſeldom or never conſider, that they muſt depart and leave their ſchemes unexecuted: They think they have got a knack of living; and as every man is apt to prefer himſelf to all the reſt, he is alſo apt to flatter himſelf with the hopes of better fortune, and longer life, than any other enjoys.

There was a gentlemen in a neighbouring county, who, after he was fourſcore, planted in a field a row of walnut-trees, which, it ſeems, do not bear fruit in many years after they are ſet: And when a neighbour told him, that the boys would ſteal all the nuts, "Oh," ſays old eighty, "let me alone to deal with the boys." And Mr. H. in the ninetieth year of his age, made him a warm winter-coat, which he ſaid muſt laſt him three years, and then he would have ſuch another.

The famous dialogue between Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and Cineas his prime counſellor, is full of inſtruction, and excellently ſets forth the reſtleſs ſpirit of man.

"What, Sir, do you propoſe in this expedition againſt "the Romans?" ſays Cineas. "To conquer all Italy," "anſwers Pyrrhus. "And what next?" ſays the counſellor. "Then we will tranſport our army into Sicily, and "make that kingdom our own," replied his majeſty. "And what is to be done then?" continued Cineas. "Then," quoth the hero, "we will ſail to Africa, and "bring the country under ſubjection." "And what re"mains to be done after that?" ſays the ſtateſman. "Why? then," ſays the monarch, "we will ſit down "and be merry." "And what hinders us, I beſeech "you, Sir, from doing to now?" ſaid Cineas.

What anſwer the king gave to this laſt queſtion, is either not ſaid, or I have forgot; but it is certain he made fighting his conſtant diverſion to the laſt gaſp, and never came an inch nearer to that ſame merry hour, which he propoſed as the heroic end and iſſue of all his bravery and battles. He was knocked on the head in an aſſault upon the city of Argos, and ſo died in his calling.

Many are the arts and devices practiſed by weak mortals to diſpatch their time: They are equally impatient of idleneſs and action; every hour is a burden, and they muſt be doing ſomewhat to make them forget that they are tired; and when the expedient itſelf grows alſo tireſome, as it ſoon does, then they try another. Thus they go on in an eternal round of curioſity and wearineſs, and ſubſiſt upon looking forward.

The methods of wearing away our days are as various as the humours and capacities of mankind. Some, as has been obſerved before, lead armies; ſome diſturb the public in a civil way; ſome make ſpeeches; and ſome pick their teeth. Snuff has got great and univerſal reputation this way, and the takers of it can recreate their whole body with a little labour of the fingers and the noſe.

Since therefore people will be ever doing ſomething, the beſt advice I can give them is, that while they are amuſing themſelves they do not prejudice others. It is contrary to reaſon and religion, that one man ſhould reap ſorrow from the recreation of another. Every one has a title to make himſelf happy, provided he does it at no one's expence but his own. Innocent diverſions, though ever ſo trifling, are lawful; and we have a right upon theſe terms to rejoice in our own folly. And whoever thinks to be ſevere upon it, will find, that thoſe animadverſions can do the world but little good, which are made upon triflers that do it no hurt.

To the PROPRIETORS of the HIBERNIAN COMPENDIUM of ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

Gentlemen,

SUCH of your correſpondents, as are fond of Natural Hiſtory, may poſſibly be ſurprized, that there have as yet appeared, in Engliſh, no *Memoirs* of the late ingenious *M. de Reaumur*. I could wiſh to preſent them with an account of his life more compleat than the following ſhort eſſay has it in my power to make it. They will, therefore, be pleaſed to accept what my preſent ſcanty materials afford. I am, &c. J. C.

LIFE *of* M. de REAUMUR.

RENEANTOINE FERCHAULT, Sieur de Reaumur, a perſon diſtinguiſhed for his laborious reſearches into Natural knowledge, was born at Rochelle in 1683. of a family belonging to the law. After having finiſhed his early ſtudies in the place of his birth, he began a courſe of philoſophy at Poitiers, and of civil law at Bourges; but ſoon relinquiſhed the latter, to apply himſelf, according to his ſtate, to Mathematics, Phyſiques, and Natural Hiſtory. Being come to Paris, he was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. From that hour he was wholly employed in natural hiſtory, to which his inclination particularly led him, and his inquiries were not confined to any one part of it. His memoirs, his obſervations, his diſcoveries on the formation of ſhells, ſpiders, muſcles, the marine ſea, the berry which affords the purple colour, and on the cauſe of the numbneſs of the Torpedo, excited the curioſity of the public, and early procured our author the character of an able, curious and entertaining Naturaliſt. Filled with zeal for the welfare and advantage of ſociety, and the progreſs and perfection of arts, he endeavoured in all his reſearches, to promote the public good. We are indebted to him for the diſcovery of the Turquois mines in Languedoc. He alſo found out a ſubſtance, which is uſed to give falſe ſtones a colour, which is obtained from a certain fiſh called in French Able or Ablete * on account of its whiteneſs, and which is the bleak or bley of our writers. His experiments on the art of turning iron into ſteel, obtained him a penſion of twelve thouſand livres; and this reward is to be continued to the Academy to ſupport the expence which may accrue in this art.

He continued his inquiries on the art of making tin and porcelain, and endeavoured to render our thermometers more uſeful than thoſe of former times; he compoſed a curious hiſtory of rivers where gold duſt is found in France, and gave ſo ſimple and eaſy a detail of the art of gathering this duſt, that perſons have been employed for that purpoſe.

He alſo made curious and important obſervations on the nature of flints, on the banks of foſſil ſhells, from whence is obtained in Touraine an excellent manure for land; as likewiſe on birds and their preſervation, on the method of building neſts; on inſects; and a great number of other ſubjects, not leſs curious than uſeful.

He imagined at firſt, that a certain varniſh would keep eggs freſh, but the waſte of time and money, &c. ſhewed him the inconveniencies of ſuch a proceſs. He afterwards adopted the method practiſed for time immemorial in Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago, which is to keep or immerſe eggs in oil, or melted fat; by this means, not being expoſed to the air or to froſt, they are well preſerved and contract no bad ſmell. Another experiment ſtill more important, made by our author, was, to introduce into France the art of hatching fowl and birds, as practiſed in Egypt without covering the eggs. Active, ſedulous, and attentive, he was early in his ſtudy, often at ſix in the morning. Exact in his experiments and obſervations, he let no circumſtance eſcape him. His writings muſt be of great uſe to future Philoſophers. In ſociety he was diſtinguiſhed thro' life for his modeſt and agreeable behaviour. His probity, benevolence, goodneſs of heart, and other amiable qualities as well natural as acquired, endeared him to his countrymen. He died in the 76th year of his age, on the 18th of October, 1757, and left this world filled with ſentiments of piety. His death was the conſequence of a fall, which happened at the caſtle of Barnardiere on the Maine, where he went to paſs his vacation. He bequeathed to the Academy of Sciences his manuſcripts and all his natural productions. His works are, 1. A very great number of Memoirs and obſervations on different parts of Natural Hiſtory; they are printed in the collections of the Academy of Sciences. 2. A large work printed ſeparately in 6 volumes in 4to, entitled, The Natural Hiſtory of Inſects.

This important work contains a deſcription of vaſt numbers of caterpillars, moths, gall inſects, flies with two and four wings, lady-birds, and thoſe ephemeron flies which live only in that form a few hours; and laſtly, of thoſe ſingular and wonderful inſects, which are called polypes, which being cut into ſeveral pieces, each piece living grows, and becomes an inſect, and offers to our eyes a great number of prodigies. The works of M. de Reaumur are exact, curious, intereſting, and very ingenious. They are written with much candour, clearneſs and elegance; but it muſt be acknowledged, his manner is ſomewhat too diffuſe. But we muſt not deceive the reader; if often raiſes our expectations, and does not give us all the ſatisfaction we promiſe ourſelves from his writings. His method of raiſing poultry, in particular, rather diſappoints us. He ſpared neither care, time nor expence to render it practicable: He flattered himſelf and his country with the greateſt hopes, but notwithſtanding his aſſiduity, induſtry, and vaſt charges, it proved abortive. The late M. l'Advocat recommended him to obtain better information from Egypt on the ſubject, and if poſſible to procure a perſon verſed in the art to inſtruct him in it; but his death prevented the completion of the ſcheme. A native of Egypt had arrived, ſhewed M. de Reaumur a better method than his own, and practiſed it with ſucceſs as in his country, the community would have been benefitted; on the other hand he would have ſeen, had it ſucceed, that the climate of France was not proper for ſuch experiments. M. Maillet, Conſul at Cairo, to whom Monſ. the Regent had written to obtain the art, offered to ſend over a native of Egypt, if the government would pay the expence of his voyage, and allow him a penſion of 1200 livres. M. Maillet rightly judged, when he preſented this method of proceeding. M de Reaumur was not ignorant of the deſign; but he flattered himſelf, that his efforts would be ſucceſsful without farther aid and thought he ſhould acquire ſome honor. He certainly had great talents, induſtry, ſagacity, and every other requiſite, which are neceſſary in ſuch attempts; but it is morally impoſſible, that a ſingle man in a different climate can attain ſuch knowledge in an art, as thoſe who live in a more favourable country, and have had the experience of many ages to profit by: However M. de Reaumur may have been unſucceſsful, poſterity is indebted to him for his repeated trials. He has removed ſome difficulties in the road; and thoſe that travel it may diſcover what he only ſaw at a diſtance.

* See Belon, 319. M. Pennant's Zoology, Vol. 3. 315.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

WHEN Admiral Blake commanded a fleet under Oliver, ſome of his officers expreſſed a diſſatisfaction, on account of their differing in opinion with the gallant Commander in political matters. Blake replied, "What buſineſs have we with State affairs, let us leave them to others, our duty is to oppoſe our foreign enemies and hinder them from fooling us"

This ſtory, hath of late, both in the public prints and in private converſation, been exhibited as a piece of conduct in the officers (who it ſeems took the advice) worthy of imitation at this unhappy criſis. To thoſe perſons who ſeldom examine below the ſurface of things, but reſt ſatisfied with the opinion of others, becauſe it ſaves them the labour of thinking, it may perhaps appear proper, and even meritorious, always to aſſiſt Adminiſtration, without ſcrutinizing meaſures, or enquiring how far from paſt conduct, Miniſters have reaſon to expect, or deſerve confidence and ſupport. To ſuch cyphers in the Community, who join a mob, holloa, and cry, "God ſave the King," becauſe they are bid to do it, I have nothing to ſay; or to thoſe, whoſe neceſſities, or venal deſigns, render them the ready tools of every Miniſter under every Adminiſtration. To ſuch proſtitute creatures I write now; but to thoſe who love their country, revere its old conſtitution, and wiſh to preſerve that freedom it was meant to eſtabliſh; to ſuch I addreſs myſelf.

But before I enter on the ſubject, give me leave, juſt to take a tranſient view of public affairs, at the time of the above tranſaction of Blake. The mad folly of an arbitrary King, intoxicated with prerogative, had plunged the nation into a civil war, that ended in the tyrant's own deſtruction. Our anceſtors had too much ſtern courage tamely to ſuffer the injuries from Kings, which their degenerate ſons meanly crouch under from Miniſters! Cromwell, though not royally born and educated, had, notwithſtanding, a kingly thirſt for uncontroled power: and he governed at home ſomething in the manner of a Tory King with unlimited ſway; a conduct, which would undoubtedly have terminated in his ruin, had he not diverted the attention of the nation to his Adminiſtration abroad, which was wiſe, great, and every where ſucceſsful. It was crowned with a glory never exceeded, ſcarce ever equalled, unleſs we except the laſt Whig Adminiſtration under the late King. The Whig Miniſters, under the preſent King, were too ſhort a time in office, and were too much fettered in the execution of their patriot views; to compleat the noble plan they had laid down, and in part executed, of reſtoring tranquility and confidence through the whole empire. Strange infatuation! to remove Miniſters, becauſe they were too honeſt, and had no deſign but thoſe of promoting the glory and welfare of the King and country! Had Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration happily continued to this time, moſt aſſuredly we ſhould have eſcaped thoſe calamities which now tremendouſly threaten our very exiſtence as a great and independent nation. Rivers of blood would have remained

Best possible image.

shed, and instead of the prospect of approaching beggary, there is every reason to believe we should have been an opulent and flourishing people.

But to return: Cromwell loved commerce; in it he saw the real riches of the State; encouraged, and every where protected, it grew and flourished to an amazing height. English fleets rode triumphant on every sea; Jamacia and Dunkirk were added to the British empire; the neighbouring States were awed to peace; and the very name of Englishmen became almost as respectable as the name of Roman, when that Republic enjoyed its freedom, and was become mistress of the world. Need I draw the humiliating, the disgraceful comparison? Thirteen Colonies, great sources of the wealth and strength of the nation, forced by cruel treatment into independence; the tide of commerce ebbing fast away to other States, never to return; landed property reduced one third of its value; inland trade stagnated; merchants failing; manufacturers in a distressed situation; public credit sinking, and the nation itself on the verge of a general bankruptcy. Such, and so great, so tremendous, is our distress, as members of the Community; individually as Englishmen, as freemen, jealous of that inestimable gem, Liberty, (without which life itself is a burthen, and government a curse) have we not equal cause for anguish! The executive part of government encroaching fast on the legislative power, which treacherously recedes as the other pushes its advances, the whole verging in an alarming manner towards military despotism. Sinking as the nation is under its galling load, yet troops are continually raising, and employed in the most unconstitutional manner. But why enumerate grievances, of which there is no end? One instance, one sad instance, and I have done. Our Navy, dreadful reflection! unable to cope with the numerous fleets of the enemy, and therefore incapable of defending us from being insulted on our own coasts, but are themselves under the necessity of skulking away for safety; add to this, 30 millions of money profusely squandered, with the loss, at least, of 50,000 lives. Let us pause a moment, and review the ruinous scene!

Can this be the nation, that in the late reign hurled its thunders in every place effectually against its enemies? Are those the people, whose arms carried conquest with them into every quarter of the globe? Alas! how fallen! "stabbed by traitors." It is a melancholy truth, that notwithstanding these calamities, and the impending ruin with which we are threatened, we are become so much the contempt of every nation around us, that we are quite deserted by our former friends, and are left without a single ally, excepting only his Most Excellent Savage Majesty of Morocco, (it is hoped our news-writers have not deceived us in their accounts of this flattering alliance!)

Can any one read this detail, and reflect, that it is the present Ministry which hath brought us into our perilous and wretched situation; a situation, that must terminate in our destruction, if the guidance of affairs be much longer intrusted in the same hands? Can any man see this (and if he does not discover it, he must be either mentally or wilfully blind) can he coolly view this calamitous scene, and then assist the men who have uniformly and progressively drove us to this dreadful brink of ruin? Can he do this, and be a friend to his country? O, no! it cannot be! it is impossible! The murderous assassin shares only part of the guilt with those who point the danger, or strengthen the arm that uses it! Consider this well, ye associators! ye subscribers! Whilst you are lending assistance to guard the extremeties, your greatest and most dangerous enemies, are preying on the very vitals of your constitution. If you enable them to protect you from a distant foe, at the same time you furnish weapons to destroy every thing at home, that ought to be dear to an Englishman. What avails your country when its Liberty is gone? Of what worth will your boasted constitution be, when the few remaining pillars are sapped; if its spirit, its substance, evaporates, and the shadow only remains! Such was the situation of Rome under Nero, that imperial traitor to his country. The form of the Republic only remained, the power all centered in one man, whose folly, extravagance and cruelty, at last brought him to the ignominious death, which his crimes had long deserved. A poor atonement for the blood he had wantonly spilled, and the injuries he had inflicted on the people! Happily, we have nothing to fear from the King; but from his Ministers we have every thing to dread. Sheltered behind the Throne, they have shamefully made it a stalking horse, and have trampled on the dearest rights of the people. Like tigers, thirsting for more blood, they now roam without restraint. Parliaments, which formerly were bulwarks against ministerial encroachments, are now become venal tools, ready to be employed in every dirty work (a virtuous band of patriots excepted, who have nobly endeavoured to stem that torrent of corruption and ministerial despotism, which, like a resistless deluge, hath bore down all opposition!!!) My view in sketching this picture (in which I have neither exaggerated the features, nor heightened the colouring) is to warn you, my countrymen, against the destructive designs of dangerous Ministers, and their abandoned minions, who seem bent, like Sejanus and his profligate associates, to ruin their country, that they may share and riot in the plunder. May the deserved fate of Sejanus be their merited reward!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

North Riding, Yorkshire, Sept. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, January 28, 1780. A. M.

Two of the late Commissioners appointed by this House for meeting with other Commissioners from the States north-east of Virginia inclusive, for agreeing on a limitation of prices, attended and informed the House, that since the report made by them on the 25th instant Commissioners had arrived from Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, and that there was now a likelihood of having a representation from nine States out of the ten proposed. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That this House will to-morrow morning proceed to the election of three Commissioners, with like powers as the former ones, for the purpose aforesaid; and that the persons to be proposed, be put in nomination this day.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the Assembly.

On Tuesday the 25th inst. died, much lamented, Mr. THOMAS BUDD, of this city, after a lingering illness which he bore with much fortitude and christian patience. His remains were interred on the Friday following, in the family burying ground in the Northern Liberties, attended by most of his numerous relatives as well as by a large number of respectable inhabitants of the city and liberties. Mr. Budd is descended from one of the most ancient families of this State, and died in the prime of life, (his 29th year) much regretted by those who were personally acquainted with him, and to the great and irreparable loss of his affectionate wife and three infant children.

IN CONGRESS, January 25, 1780.

RESOLVED,

THAT the pay of all officers of the Navy not in actual service, cease from this day: That such officers retain their rank, depositing their commissions in the respective Navy Boards, until they shall be called into actual service.

Extract from the Minutes,

G. BOND, Deputy Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE HOUSE in Germantown, situate on the main street, and on a good lot of about six or seven acres, whereon is an orchard with sundry kinds of best fruit trees, and a large and beautiful garden; the house has good cellars under the whole, with a vault convenient for the keeping meat, milk, butter, &c. in warm weather, a kitchen adjoining, and a pump of excellent water in the yard; stables and sundry other buildings. For further particulars enquire at the Office of THOMPSON and ARMITT, in Race street, Philadelphia, or of the Printer.

PRINTED and SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second street, four doors above Race street,

PHILADELPHIA,

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As established by CONGRESS.

With COPPER-PLATES.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night of the 26th inst. (January) the STORE of the subscribers, in Third street, opposite Church Alley, Philadelphia, and the following Goods carried away, viz. three bags of Shot, part of a bag of Coffee, about eighty weight of Bees Wax, a small quantity of Loaf Sugar, about one hundred weight of brown ditto, a dressed Calf-skin, two Silver Dollars, and some Pennsylvania money, the quantity unknown. Whoever secures the Goods so that the owners may have them again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

ARMSTRONG AND TOLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy NEGRO WENCH, eighteen years of age, has had the small pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS FOUND HID,

(Supposed to have been stolen,)

PART of two pieces of WOOLEN CLOTH, and part of a piece of LINEN. Whoever has lost the same may have them again, by proving property and paying charges. Enquire of the Printer.

January 27.

January 26, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Fulling Mill of the subscriber, in Downing's Town, between the 23d and 25th inst. two pieces of CLOTH; one containing about twelve yards, of a light drab colour, sheared once over and part the second time; the other eight and a half yards, of a light ash colour, fulled ready for shearing. Whoever secures said cloth so that it may be restored to the subscriber, and apprehends the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the cloth alone, or in proportion for either piece, paid by JESSE EVANS, Clothier.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On Sunday the sixteenth instant, (January) by the subscriber, living in George's-street, Southwark,

AN iron grey HORSE, with a piece of a rope round his neck, about ten or twelve years old, some saddle spots on his back, and about thirteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BURNES.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, that will undertake the management of a kitchen, who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

DESERTED,

From Captain Parke's company, in Colonel B. Flowers's regiment of Artillery and Artificers, stationed in Philadelphia,

JAMES WEER, (deserted in the month of June last) fifteen years of age, well set, fresh complexion, short bushy hair, and has been since seen in Chester with a light coloured coat faced with blue.

HENRY TURNER, (deserted in July last) twenty-five years of age, six feet high, dark hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker.

GEORGE SMITH, (deserted the twenty-fifth of November last) twenty one years of age, five feet eight inches high, reddish hair tied behind, by trade a shoemaker. At the same time deserted WILLIAM RIVELY, twenty years of age, five feet five inches high, swarthy complexion, thin dark hair, and a little pitted with the small pox, by trade a shoemaker.

JOHN GWILLIM, went on furlough to Frederickburgh the fourth of December last, but has not returned agreeable to his furlough; he is twenty-nine years of age, five feet five inches high, thin made, fair hair which curls round; blue uniforms faced with red; by trade a shoemaker.

ELIN ALURD, a Frenchman, (deserted the seventeenth of January) twenty-one years of age, talks no English, five feet five inches high, well made, a smart looking fellow, with a good head of hair tied and platted, and large arch eye brows; had a short light coloured coat, white stockings, long quartered shoes of waxed neats leather, closed in the inside on the grain; by trade a shoemaker, and carried off sundry shoemakers tools, the property of the States.

Whoever takes up any of said deserters and secures them, so that they may be returned to their regiment and company, shall receive for each and every of them ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable expences, paid by

A. DOW, Lieutenant.

ALL persons who have any demands against the partnership of JAMES ROBBINS and GEORGE KEIN, Starchmakers, from the commencement of their partnership, May 1776, to the 1st January, 1780; are desired to bring in their accounts. And all those indebted to them, since the time of their first partnership, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, at their Starch Manufactory. GEORGE KEIN.

Northern Liberties, January 18.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Saturday the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A LARGE four story brick House, and Lot on which it stands, on the north side of Chesnut street, near Front street, at present occupied by Doctor Yeldall. The house is twenty-two and a half feet front on Chesnut street, and twenty feet deep; There are six rooms in said house, with a fire place in each room, two garrets, exclusive of the parlour and shop, a commodious kitchen under the house, a cellar for provision, and a large vault that runs to the middle of the street, sufficient to contain wood for the winter, all in good repair.

Also a wooden House, and Lot on which it stands, seventeen and a half feet front on Chesnut street, and twenty feet deep, a good kitchen under the house, and a vault that runs to the middle of the street. The whole clear of ground rent.

The situation of these houses render them valuable, being convenient to the water and market. The titles indisputable.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fourth and south side of Union-streets, on which is erected a good three story brick house; the lot is sixteen feet on Fourth-street, and extending on Union-street forty feet; subject to a ground rent of four pounds currency per annum.

One other Lot of Ground adjoining the former, twenty feet on Union-street, and extending eighty feet, or half way from Union street to Pine-street, on which is erected a good two-story brick house; subject to a ground-rent of five pounds currency per annum, payable to the Pennsylvania House of Employment.

Two other Lots of Ground on the east side of Fourth-street, and near Walnut-street, with two good houses and kitchens thereon erected; the lots are each seventeen feet front and thirty-three feet in depth; clear of ground-rent.

The whole will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Printer.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, met pursuant to advertisement on the 6th instant, not being competent to the passing of a Law with the concurrence of the Directors present, adjourned the business of the meeting to Tuesday the first day of February next, at which day it is hoped every Member desirous of keeping the Library open will attend in person or by proxy at the Library Apartments, to determine on the Law mentioned in the said advertisement. Unless immediate steps be taken, this public and beneficial Institution, which has hitherto done honor to its founders and supporters, will become totally useless.

January 10. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

THE PROPRIETORS of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in February, at Four o'clock P. M. Per order,

Jan. 5. DAVID FRANKS, President.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

New Jersey, January 20, 1780.

THE Subscriber proposes attending in Philadelphia from the first to the eighth of February next, in order to receive the monies due him on the sales of Prizes in New-Jersey; and desires all those who do not call on him in Bordentown before that time and discharge their accounts, to be punctual in paying within the time above-mentioned. All accounts not paid as above will be put in suit.

JOSEPH POTTS,
Late Marshal.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Assembly, made and passed at a session of Assembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Assembly passed November session, 1766, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the Western Shore Treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Trustees of said State at London, or State Loan-office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

ANY person wanting a NEGROE BOY of about eleven years old, who has had the small-pox and measles, and is capable of waiting in a house, and tending horses, may hear of such a one by applying to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, four doors below the Draw-Bridge, who has for sale a quantity of Russia Duck, as also a good Saddle Horse.

January 24.

A ROBBERY.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, in Upper Darby, Chester county, in the night of the 23d instant, Two MEN, one about five feet eight or nine inches high, thin visage fair complexion, had on a linen frock and thick woolen cap. The other about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complexion, had on a blue ragged jacket, or soldier's coat, turned up with some other colour; his name JAMES. They took away some dollars, some English half-crowns, some small silver money, such as quarter dollars, pistareens, &c. one half-johannes, two guineas and one half guinea, some Continental and a considerable quantity of old paper currency; a large silver-faced watch, with brass hand and brass dots between the hours, the day of the month in the dial plate, maker's name John May, London, both on the face and inside; half a dozen large silver spoons stamped, S / I M. and engraved on the under side of the handle, two pair of silver knee-buckles, one plain, one pair carved, marked R S. a carved stock-buckle R S. one large silver buckle, rims plain and worn out, one of them broke; a pincushion, light blossom coloured silk, worked with red and green silk in imitation of a bunch of strawberries on one side and a sprig on the other side, hooped with silver; a new home made cloth great coat of a light colour a little on the blossom; a grey coating surtout not much worn; a new broadcloth jacket without sleeves, a light blossom colour; a pair of leather breeches almost new, a pair of corderoy breeches, one fine Holland and several other shirts and neckcloths; a quantity of mens and boys stockings, linen, worsted and woolen; a purple Persian gown lined, a stamped linen ditto hair coloured, a black paduasoy cloak, a black ruffel quilt lined with homespun striped worsted, a fine new shift with Holland sleeves, a pair of blue damask shoes of Hose's make, a pair of new blankets, a new Russia sheet, with sundry other things of various kinds. It is supposed one of them cut his finger by breaking open drawers, as some of the linens left were bloody, supposed by being handled. Any person taking and securing the goods and money so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, and for the felons so that they may be convicted, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by

JAMES STEEL.

N. B. It is imagined the above articles are in Philadelphia, as the subscriber's horse was taken out of the stable to carry them, and was found near the Bridge coming back. J. S.

WAS taken up by the subscriber at Cuckold's town, Mill Creek Hundred, and county of New Castle, on the 10th of November last, a black MARE, supposed to be about six years old, thirteen or fourteen hands high, branded H L. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. FREDERICK FORD.

TO BE SOLD BY
SHINKLE AND GRAFF,
At the corner of Market and Second-streets,
A large QUANTITY of
QUEEN's WARE and GLASS,
Among which are---

PLATES,
Dishes,
Mugs,
Tea Pots,
Coffee Pots,
Tureens,
Sugar Dishes,
Sallad Dishes,
Wine Glasses,
Decanters,
Castor Stands,
And sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. They continue to sell GROCERIES as usual. 1

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH with two children: She is good tempered, and capable of any kind of house-work. For terms of sale apply to JOSEPH HEISTER, living in Reading.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a servant Girl, who has above two years to serve; a smart girl, fit for country work. For further particulars enquire of Mr. THOMAS APTY, keeper of the Work-house in Philadelphia.

A few GALLONS of excellent
Fresh LIME JUICE;
Also, Fresh RAISINS,
TO BE SOLD BY
JACOB KEEHMLE,
In Second-street, near Race-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of the 20th instant (January) from the door of Christian Stear, in Whitemarsh township, a dark brown HORSE, coming four years old, neither brand nor ear mark, some white on one of his hind feet, a well made creature, about thirteen hands high, paces and trots, carries low in his gate, and never was shod; the mane divides on each side from the head half way on his neck, and the short hairs at the root of his tail are white. A red and white dog with peaked ears followed the horse. Whoever gives information of, or brings the horse, and thief if stolen, shall have the above reward, and for the horse alone One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid by

RHUDOLPH BARTLE.

TO BE SOLD,
A very genteel second-hand SLEIGH.
Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Haycock township, Bucks county, on the 29th day of November last, two MARES; one a brown, with white hind feet, about five years old, fourteen hands high, paces and trots: The other a black, with some white on one foot, thirteen hands high, seven or eight years old, paces and trots. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEONARD BIDLEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Joseph Warton's place, in Love Lane, about two weeks ago, a black HORSE, twelve or thirteen hands high, with one shoe on the off foot, a switch tail, the greatest part of his mane hangs on the off side, and has a stroke of white on each side of his neck. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MICHAEL PIPER.

January 21, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Middle-Town township, Chester county; a small bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, black main and tail. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 20. ROBERT M'CLELLAN.

January 12, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last evening, from the sign of the Ship, on the Lancaster Road, a sorrel GELDING, seven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, a feather on both sides of his head, long sided, switch tail, some saddle marks, and shod all round; also a good saddle with jointed stirrups, a leather surcingle, and a snaffle bridle; supposed to be taken by a certain JAMES WARRAN, who says he has been privateering; he is a young man, about five feet eight inches high; had on a round hat with an ostrich feather in it, a light coloured great-coat with a small red cape and buttons to the sleeves, his other cloaths not particularly known. Whoever takes up and secures said gelding, with the saddle, bridle and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice and the owner get his horse, saddle and bridle again, shall receive the above reward, or without the thief ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES REED,
Near the above place.

OFFICE for Sale of Real Estates.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office from Second-street to Front-street, at the corner of Black Horse Alley, where persons having real estates to dispose of may, by entering them in the said Office, meet with a ready and quick sale. Likewise Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Memorials, Letters of Attorney, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn at the said Office with care and dispatch, and money put out at interest as usual.

There are in the said Office to be disposed of, several Houses and Lots of Ground in and about the city.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

LOST,

ON Monday evening last, between the Northern Liberty Ferry, and Samuel Cooper's, on the road over the ice; a Womans POCKET BOOK, much worn containing about Two Hundred dollars in Continental money, mostly large bills, a pair of double set paste earings set in gold, also sundry other things. The person who has found the same need be at no loss for the owner, as there is in it a ticket for the City Assembly containing the owners name. Whoever has found it and will return it with the other contents, to the owner or the printer hereof, shall have the money for their trouble.

N. B. If the earings are offered for sale, it is hoped they will be stop'd.

January 19, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Friday, February 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Plantation of Philip Heist, deceased, in Guinet township, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION containing 100 acres of land, about one half cleared. The woodland is exceedingly good, consisting of chesnut, oak and hickory; six acres are meadow, and five with winter grain in the ground: There is on the premises, a good dwelling house with a pump of excellent water before the door; a barn, a good Kitchen garden, and an orchard of 140 apple, pear, peache, and the best sort of cherry trees. At the same time will be sold, sundry household and kitchen furniture; the terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale, and attendance given, by

PETER HEIST,
JACOB MILLER, } Executors.

Guinet Township, Philadelphia County, Jan. 3.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of Philip Heist, deceased, by bonds, notes, book-debts, or otherwise; are desired to pay on or before the 4th or 5th day of February next, to the subscribers, who will attend on said days, at the said Philip Heist's late dwelling house. And those who have any demands against said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, duly attested, on said days.

PETER HEIST,]
JACOB MILLER,] Executors.

Philadelphia, January 14.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Doctor FRANCIS ALISON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to have them settled and paid.

HANNAH ALISON,]
MARY ALISON,] Executrixes.
ROBERT SMITH,]
WILLIAM RUSH,] Executors.

The Widow of Doctor Alison would be obliged to the Gentlemen that borrowed books, to return them.

A valuable Plantation, well improved, on the west branch of Susquehanna, a few miles from Sunbury, to be sold.

Philadelphia, January 18.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Continental Navy Store, (the first store to the northward of Willing and Morris's wharf,)

A QUANTITY of
Muscovado SUGAR, and COFFEE,
Which will be sold by the single barrel, to accommodate the inhabitants.

Also, a QUANTITY of
WRITING PAPER.

LOST,

THE *Elbow Screw*, or *Goose Neck* of the pipe of the ENGINE, belonging to the HAND IN HAND Fire Company; also sundry buckets belonging to the said Company. It is requested, that any person who may know where the said articles are to be found, will inform the subscriber, or any other member of the Company, for the sake of the public.

PAUL FOOKS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named ROBERT NINAN, a clumsy ill-made scoundrel, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, and short dark brown hair; he took with him a mixed cloth short coat with a cape, a homespun linen coat, and a pair of new brown plush breeches; his other cloaths not remembered. It is supposed he will endeavour to go to sea, as he has been heard to express such a wish: His master flatters himself that should he offer himself to any commander out of this port, he will have him secured. Whoever gives information of the above fellow, or secures him in any gaol in this State, shall receive the above reward.

D. LENOX.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.